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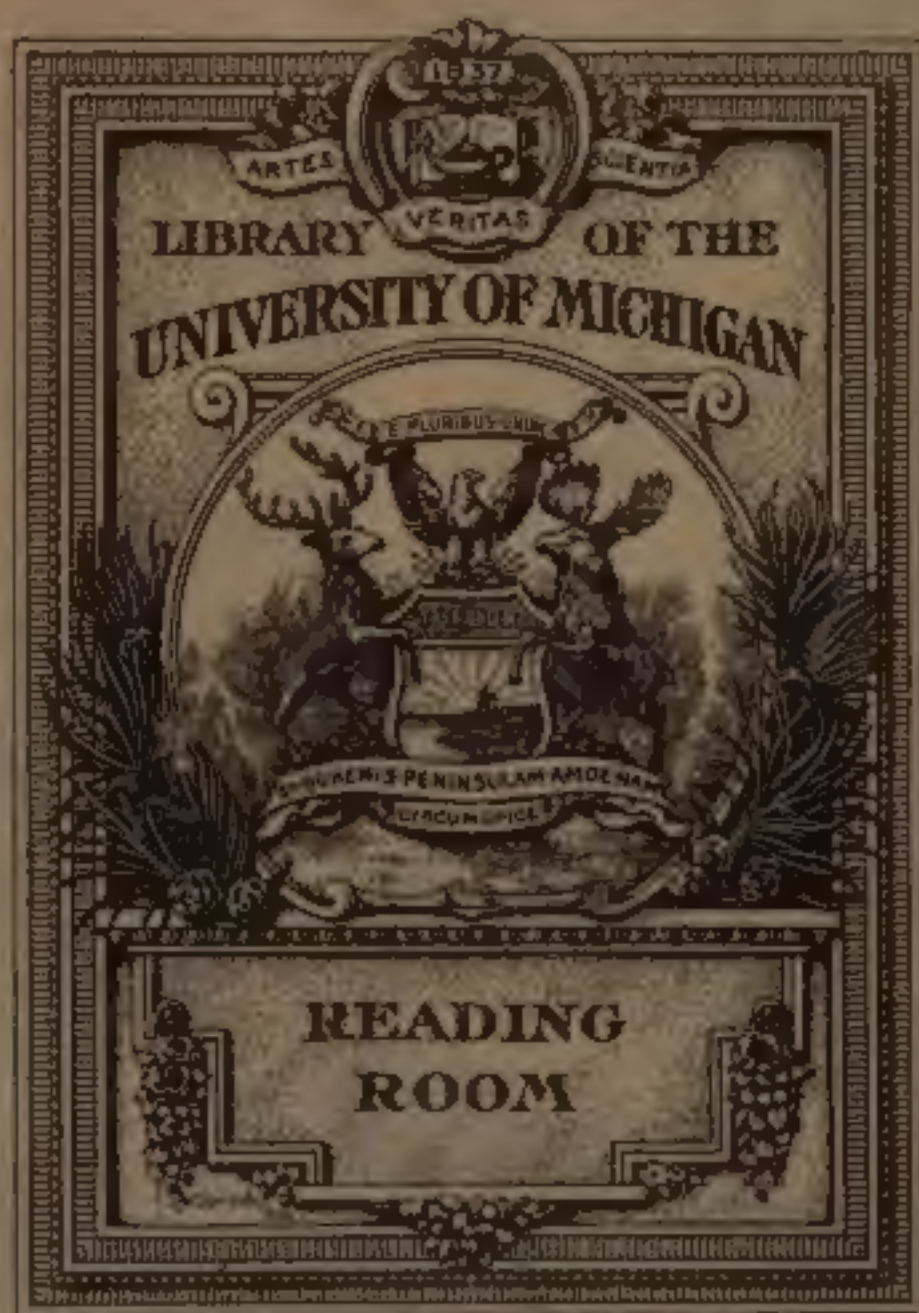
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1905









**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**



# MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. xi.)

## Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money.			German Money		Austrian Money.		French and Italian Money	
Doll.	Cts.	£.	s.	d.	M.	Pf.	K.	S.	Fr.	Cts.
—	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	—	5	—	5
—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	12	—	$12\frac{1}{2}$
—	5	—	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	—	24	—	25
—	10	—	—	5	—	40	—	48	—	50
—	$12\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$6\frac{1}{4}$	—	50	—	60	—	$62\frac{1}{2}$
—	20	—	—	$9\frac{3}{4}$	—	80	—	96	1	—
—	22	—	—	$10\frac{1}{4}$	—	85	1	—	1	10
—	25	—	1	—	1	—	1	20	1	25
—	48	—	1	9	1	70	2	—	2	$12\frac{1}{2}$
—	50	—	2	—	2	—	2	40	2	50
—	75	—	3	—	3	—	3	60	3	75
1	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	80	5	—
1	25	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	6	25
1	50	—	6	—	6	—	7	20	7	50
1	75	—	7	—	7	—	8	40	8	75
2	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	60	10	—
2	25	—	9	—	9	—	10	80	11	25
2	50	—	10	—	10	—	12	—	12	50
3	—	—	12	—	12	—	14	40	15	—
4	—	—	16	—	16	—	19	20	20	—
5	—	1	—	—	20	—	24	—	25	—
25	—	5	—	—	100	—	120	—	125	—

# AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

INCLUDING

DALMATIA AND BOSNIA

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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

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WITH 33 MAPS AND 41 PLANS

TENTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED

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LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER

LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.

NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 103/7 FIFTH AVE.

1905

**TIME TABLES** Information as to the departure of trains-steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. The best Austrian time-tables are contained in the *Oesterreichisches Kursbuch*, which appears at Vienna ten times annually (1 K. 40 h.)

**DISTANCES** by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. **HEIGHTS** are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 metre), and the **POPULATIONS** from data furnished by the most recent census.

**HOTELS.** The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but also others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in an up-to-date establishment, and also to be well-managed and with a reasonable scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'fair' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that comfortable accommodation may often be obtained at hotels which he has not starred or even mentioned. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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## INTRODUCTION.

### I. Language. Money. Passports.

**LANGUAGE.** For travellers purposing to explore the remoter parts of Austria a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual public resorts. A few remarks on the Polish, Hungarian, and Slavonic languages, which may be useful to travellers in the E. and S. provinces of Austria, are given on pp. 275, 320, and 428.

**MONEY.** The new Austrian monetary unit is the *Crown (Krone)* = 100 *Heller*, in terms of which the railways, custom-houses, bankers, etc., state their charges. But in ordinary business reckonings are still frequently made in the old *Florins (Gulden)* and *Kreuzers* (1 florin = 100 kreuzer = 2 crowns, 1 kreuzer = 2 heller). The current silver coins are pieces of 5, 2, 1 crown, in nickel there are 10 and 20 heller pieces, and in bronze 2 and 1 heller pieces. In gold there are pieces of 10 and 20 crowns, besides the gold florin or gulden (now rare; 4 gold gulden = 10 francs). Large sums are paid in government notes (10 and 20 K.) or bank-notes (50, 100, and 1000 K.). The average rate of exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is 24 K., and for a Napoleon 19½ K. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers, and they will effect the exchange to better advantage in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Germany. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with English circular notes, in preference to bank notes or gold, as, if lost, their value is recoverable. American travellers may also find the cheques issued by the American Express Co. convenient.

Travellers who propose to visit Servia will find a short account of the Servian currency under Belgrade at p. 381. The Roumanian currency is similar, francs being called *Lei* and centimes *Bani*. — Money in Bosnia, see p. 428, in Montenegro, see p. 313.

It may be stated generally that travelling in Austria, except the large cities and the fashionable health-resorts, is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8s. per diem; but the traveller who prefers driving to

walking, frequents hotels of the highest class, and requires the services of guides and commissionaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30s. daily.

PASSPORTS are not absolutely necessary in Austria, but they are sometimes called for in order to prove the identity of the traveller, they are not unfrequently serviceable in procuring admission to collections and they must be presented at the post-office before the traveller can obtain delivery of registered letters. For Servia and Roumania passports are indispensable (see pp. 381, 404).

Foreign Office passports may be obtained in London through *C. Smith and Son*, 68 Charing Cross; *Buss*, 440 West Strand; *E. Stanford*, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; *W. J. Adams*, 59 Fleet Street (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

CUSTOM HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 12s. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Cycles, see p. xiv. — The keys should be sent along with all luggage forwarded in advance.

## II. Season and Plan of Tour.

The Austria-Hungarian monarchy covers an area of 115,840 square miles (exclusive of Bosnia and the Herzegovina), with a population of 45,405,000 (26,151,000 in Austria, 19,254,000 in Hungary), of whom 79 per cent. in Austria and 51 per cent. in Hungary are Roman Catholics. In 1900 there were 9,171,000 Germans in Austria and 2,135,000 in Hungary, 15,690,000 Slavs in Austria and 5,180,000 in Hungary, and 8,742,000 Magyars in Hungary. Four-fifths of the country is mountainous.

The best time for a visit to Vienna or Budapest is between the middle of April and the middle of June, and in autumn. During the hot summer months most of the well-to-do inhabitants leave town and most of the theatres and other places of amusement are closed. The health-resorts are frequented from early spring, and at the height of the summer are generally crowded and correspondingly expensive. For ascents in the German Alps, the Hohe Tatra, and the Transylvanian Carpathians the best time is from the middle of July till the middle of September, for walking tours and for the Southern Alps May, June and September are preferable. Comp. also for Dalmatia p. 292 for Bosnia p. 428.

Among the most interesting points in Austria-Hungary are the following: — In the AUSTRIAN part of AUSTRIA, SALZKAMMERGUT, and SALZBURG. Vienna (p. 1), Linz (p. 26), the Danube from Linz (or Passau) to Vienna (R. 4), Schaffberg (p. 104), Gmundner, Traunsee, and Ischl (R. 8), Salzburg and the Gaisberg (R. 10), the environs of Golling (p. 117), Liechtensteins-



Klamms (p. 118); Zell am See and environs (p. 120); the Gastein Valley (R. 15); Krimml (R. 14); Hohenstaufen, Schneeberg, Fuxalp, Semmering (R. 31).

In *ITALY*: Innsbruck and environs (R. 15); Leoben (p. 134); Zillertal (R. 1); Klausen-Horn (p. 122); Hofgastein (p. 122); the Arlberg Railway (ed. 1); the Brenner Railway (p. 20); Merano (p. 25); the Stelvio Pass (R. 23); Lago di Garda (p. 25); Cortina (p. 173).

In *ITALY*: CARNIOLA, CARNIOLA and ISTRIA: Aussee (p. 130); Mariazell (p. 178); Bressanone (p. 182); the same (p. 182); Gailitz (R. 36); Adelsberg (ed. 1) (p. 193); the same (p. 194); Dobruška (p. 196); Trieste (R. 41); Albania (p. 21); Pola (p. 22).

In *BOHEMIA*, *MORAVIA* and *CZECHIA*: Pátek (R. 45); Schreckenstein near Aussig (p. 232); Badenbach (p. 241); and Teich (p. 255); Teplitz (p. 234); Weickelsdorf and Adersbach rocks (p. 268); the Giant Mountains (for details see *Boedeker's Northern Germany*); Reichenberg (p. 271); Cracow (p. 274).

DALMATIA, see p. 299. HUNGARY, see p. 317 (Transylvania, p. 44). BOSNIA, see p. 427.

### III. Conveyances.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING in Austria and Hungary is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up. The second-class carriages provided with spring-seats, are sometimes nearly as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupes for ladies. Corridor-trains run on most of the main lines of the State Railway, and the long distance expresses usually have restaurant cars or sleeping cars. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are happily rare. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform ticket, *Bahnsteigkarte*. Hand-luggage is free, but the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it, and this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension, as it will be kept in safe custody at its destination until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Railway time throughout Austria, Hungary, and Servia is that of 'Mid-Europe' which is one hour in advance of Greenwich time. Roumania observes 'Eastern Europe' time which is one hour in advance of Mid-Europe time.

DILIGENCES, called '*Eilwagen*' or '*Malleposten*' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the inside, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, and should if possible be secured. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed



and obliging. The usual quantity of luggage allowed to each passenger by the *Eilwagen* does not exceed 20 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are sometimes required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, or even on the previous evening. The old '*Stellwagen*', formerly the chief means of transit in Tyrol, has now been superseded by the more comfortable *OMNIBUS*. On nearly all the chief routes *Post-Omnibuses* now run, with relays of horses at the different stages. The best places are the cabriolet and the coupé; and travellers should secure their seats in good time.

**EXTRA-POST.** The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage and pair for four persons with moderate luggage is about 10 K. per stage of 15 kilometres (9 $\frac{3}{4}$  Engl. M.). For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter. In engaging **PRIVATE CARRIAGES** the stipulation should always be made that the fare includes all tolls.

#### IV. Cycling.

(Communicated by W. O'Meara, Manager of C. T. C. Touring Bureau).

The roads of Austria-Hungary, on the whole, fall considerably short of the English standard, for the steam-roller is unknown in that country. The best are those in Tyrol and Carinthia, which are about equal in quality to middling English roads. The further east one goes the worse the roads become. As a rule, the principal roads in the neighbourhood of the larger towns are in bad condition owing to the traffic, and are almost impassable in wet weather. The roads in the principal Alpine valleys are often very fair and generally not very steep. When they lead over a pass they are mostly rideable with comfort up to a certain point, then comes a steep rise followed by a steep pitch on the other side, and then again a moderate incline. Their condition is at its worst in early spring and late autumn, for then the repairs take place, i.e. loose, sharp edged stones are dumped into all the holes on the surface and along the ruts, the rest is left to the traffic. — In Hungary only the Hungarian names of places appear on the guide-posts.

The rule of the road in Austria is somewhat complicated. In Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Croatia, and Hungary we keep to the left, and pass to the right on overtaking; in Carinthia, Tyrol, and the Austrian Littoral (Adriatic coast: Trieste, Gorizia and Grudisca, Istria and Dalmatia) we keep to the right and overtake to the left. Troops on the march always keep to the right side of the road, so in whatever part of the Empire you meet them, keep to the left.

In Styria the law allows cyclists to make use of the paths set aside for foot-passengers on all the government roads (*Reichsstrassen*). On other roads there is generally a strip on one side used by pedes-

trians but not absolutely reserved for them, which can be used with impunity by cyclists, always on the understanding that they must make way for people on foot. On the whole, the police are not nearly so strict in Austria as they are in Germany with regard to the use of footpaths by cyclists. Every machine must be provided with a lamp; coloured glass is not allowed. There is no fixed rule as to the hour for lighting up. It is sufficient to show a light about nightfall.

In some localities there are special laws, for instance with regard to the use of certain streets by cyclists. But these municipal regulations are too numerous and subject to too frequent change to be quoted here. They are moreover not applied very strictly in the case of foreign riders. The prudent tourist might perhaps enquire locally, especially in the larger towns, as to whether there are any such municipal regulations in force.

Cyclists entering the Austrian Empire have to deposit a duty of 60 K. (about 2*l*. 10*s*.), which is refunded when they leave the country, provided the rather intricate conditions stated on the customs receipt are complied with. The tourist would do well to join the Cyclists' Touring Club (chief offices, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1), whose members are, on presentation of the special ticket supplied gratis by the Club, exempted from making this deposit.

Bicycles accompanied by their owners are carried in all trains as passenger's luggage. There is no free allowance of luggage on the state-railways. Superfluous luggage should be sent on, preferably a few days ahead, by parcels post; the service is rather slow.

Before starting on one's journey one should procure the necessary maps and carefully study the proposed route, endeavouring as far as possible to so arrange it as to ride down the river valleys and to avoid long tedious grinds uphill. Suitable maps are supplied by the Cyclists' Touring Club, and the Touring Bureau of the club will always assist members in planning their tours. The C. T. C. issues a Road Book, in which the principal Austrian roads are described. It has concluded a great number of contracts with hotel-keepers whereby its members are granted special terms and discounts, and there is a reciprocal agreement between that body and the Austrian Touring Club, in virtue of which C. T. C. members are entitled to the special terms arranged by the Austrian Club for its own members with a great many hotel-keepers and others. The Consuls or local representatives of both clubs are always pleased to give advice and assistance to C. T. C. members.

The following cycle-tours will be found interesting. The distances are given from place to place.

Vienna to Gatz (121 *l*. M.; good road). Vienna (107 ft.) 26 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Wiener Neustadt (919 ft.) 19 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Neunkirchen (1207 ft.) 8 M. Gloggnitz (1427 ft.) 10 M. Semmering Pass (3215 ft.) 6 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Murzschegg (2205 ft.) 27 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Bruck on the Mur (1598 ft.) 2 M. Gatz (1198 ft.)

*Tour through Styria* (487 M) Salzburg (1352 ft.) 17 1/2 M Golling (1562 ft.) - 10 1/2 M Werfen (1722 ft.) 1 M Badstadt (2806 ft.) 1 1/2 M Hohenauern (5702 ft.) 12 M Mauterndorf (3714 ft.) 7 M Tamsweg (3350 ft.) 21 1/2 M Murau (2612 ft.) 10 1/2 M Treffen (2490 ft.) - 8 M Unzmarkt (2460 ft.) - 11 1/2 M Judenburg (2408 ft.) 4 M Weisskirchen (102 ft.) 11 M Gnadenthal (3120 ft.) 18 M Wolfberg (1612 ft.) 5 1/2 M St. Andr. (1421 ft.) 6 M St. Paul (1312 ft.) 6 M Lavanttal (1120 ft.) caution 1 1/2 M Interdrainburg (1194 ft.) 12 M Mitterberg (1217 ft.) 26 1/2 M Mariazell (1598 ft.) - 90 ft.) 41 1/2 M Gratz (1198 ft.) 3 1/2 M Bruck an der Mur (1598 ft.) - 9 M Leoben (745 ft.) 5 1/2 M St. Michael (1890 ft.) 21 M Wald (2785 ft.) - 17 M Hollnau (2215 ft.) 7 1/2 M Lietzen (216 ft.) 7 M Stainach (106 ft.) - 19 M Aussa (155 ft.) 17 1/2 M Ischl (1585 ft.) 15 M St. Gilgen (1805 ft.) - 4 1/2 M Fuschl (2195 ft.) 5 M Salzburg (1352 ft.)

Grate to Tricote 191 M. Grate 11 8 ft. 79<sup>1</sup> M. Cili (791 ft.) 40<sup>1</sup> M.  
La berr 842 ft. 3 + 2 M. A. elsherg (179 ft.) 8 M. Prawald (1903 ft.) 29<sup>1</sup> M.  
Tricote (0 ft.)

Kufstein (1598 ft) 47 M (moor-rock) (1890 ft) -  
24 M Brenner (4469 ft) 8 M Störzing (3110 ft) 18 M Braxer (1831 ft) -  
25 1/2 M Badger (853 ft) 37 1/2 M Trent (640 ft) - 20 M Ala (482 ft) 28 M  
Verona 2 d.

*Viburnum* 14 M. Villach (1067 ft.) 23 M. Spittal an der Drau (1818 ft.) 52 M. Obertrautson (2000 ft.) 18½ M. Lienz (2218 ft.) 20½ M. Lienz (1996 ft.) 18½ M. Bruneck (2080 ft.) 19½ M. Franzens- felse (2362 ft.)

Tarvas (2461 ft) 7 1/2 M Prelul Pass (812 ft) -  
22 M Kartret (771 ft) 19 M Canale (354 ft) 13 1/2 M Gorizia (282 ft) -  
29 1/2 M Trieste (0 ft)

### V. Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés.

**Hotels.** The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Austria and Hungary are generally good, and though the charge for rooms is comparatively high (5-10 K. or more), the guest enjoys freedom from other demands. Table d'hôte meals are not usual, and are moreover dearer than meals served à la carte in the restaurants usually connected with the hotel. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the Austrian country-inns very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that errors may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. It is also objectionable to delay paying one's bill till the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Hotel keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travelers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with large basins, footlaths, plenty of water and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to insure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette paper, and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.



The word *Pension* is used in the Handbook as including board, lodging, and attendance.

English travellers often give trouble by ordering things almost unknown in Austrian usage, and they are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire enough of the German language to render themselves intelligible to the servants, and should try to conform as far as possible to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Buecker's 'Conversation Dictionary'* and *'Traveller's Manual of Conversation'* will be found useful.

**Restaurants** are frequented between 12 and 2 for luncheon and after 7 p.m. for dinner, or in the large towns after the theatre. Meals are usually served à la carte, seldom à prix fixe (3-8 h.). A feature of many of the Austrian restaurants (and hotels) is the *'Gastzimmer'* or *'Schwemme'* for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the *'Salle à Manger'* or *'Speise-Saal'* is on the first floor. The refreshments supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. — The table-waiter (*'Speiseträger'*) and the headwaiter or *'Zahmekelner'* to whom payment is made each expect a gratuity of 10-20 h. (or about 5 per cent of the bill), while 5-10 h. may be given to the *'piccolo'* or waiter who attends to the liquors.

Some of the Austrian dishes have curious names, e.g. *'Garniertes Rindfleisch'* or *'Feines Rindfleisch'*, boiled beef with various vegetables, usually very good, *'Gulyas'*, Hungarian baked meat, peppered, *'Paprika-huhn'*, fowl prepared in a similar way, *'Jungfernbraten'*, roast pork with juniper berries, *'Matrosen Braten'*, *'Geeampfter Spitz'*, *'Ofener Braten'*, *'Bisaren Braten'*, varieties of stewed beef, *'Ungarisches Be-huhn'*, pickled veal, *'Fisken'* beans, *'Heilige Erdäpfel'* new potatoes, *'Carthol'* cauliflower, *'Kren'*, horse radish, *'Aspic'*, jelly, *'Risotto'*, rice and peas, *'Bouchet'*, calves' legs in vinegar, *'Junges Wild'*, rabbit or entrails of game, etc., *'Kaiserfleisch'* smoked smoking pig, *'Krenndelach'*, stewed pork with horse-radish, *'Frankfurter'* small boiled sausages. Cold meats and what is grouped under the heading *'Froids-couverts'* or *'Assietten'*. Among favourite sweet dishes are *'Strudel'* in Easter, thin pastry with steamed plums, *'Semmeln'* a kind of pastry, *'Bohmisches Dalken'*, pastry with stewed plums (powell), *'Topfenhaluska'*, lumpings with curds, *'Kuch'*, soufflé.

Table wine is served in open bottles ( $\frac{1}{4}$  litre) or in glasses, and is usually drunk mixed with soda water (siphon) or other mineral water. *'Eau aichtel gespritzt'* means  $\frac{1}{4}$  litre of wine with  $\frac{1}{4}$  litre of soda water, *'doppelt'* or *'voll gespritzt'* means with twice the quantity of soda water.

**Cafés** are frequented for breakfast between 8 and 10 a.m., while in the large towns they seldom close before 2 or 3 a.m. Beer is rarely to be obtained and only cold viands are provided. The table-waiter and the *'Zahlmarqueur'* each expect 4-6 h. from a single visitor.

Small cup of black coffee, *'Nusschwarzer'*; with milk, *'Capuccino'*, larger cup or glass of coffee with cream, *'Melange'*, cream, *'Obers'* or *'Schneitten'*. *'Grosser Kaffee'* means coffee and milk served separately (with more milk than coffee, *'verkehrt weiss'*). — Ices (see below) are to be had at most of the cafés.

CONFECTIONERS offer a large choice of pastry and ices (*'Ritisel'*,

currant, 'Weinscharl', barberry, 'Dindl', cherry, 'Marillen', apricot, 'Schmankerl', vanilla-ice).

## VI. Post and Telegraph Offices.

**POSTAL RATES** Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia each have postage stamps of their own. *Ordinary Letters* within Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, and Germany, 10 h. per 20 grammes ( $\frac{2}{3}$  oz.), for foreign countries, 25 h. per 15 grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.). *Registered Letters* 25 h. more. — *Post Cards* 5 h., for abroad 10 h., reply post-cards 10 h. and 20 h. — *Letter Cards* 6 h. (for correspondence within any one town 10 h., and 20 h. Stamps may be purchased at most tobacco-shops. Foreigners should be careful not to put Austrian stamps on letters mailed in Hungary, or vice versa.

**TELEGRAMS** The charge for a telegram within Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, and Germany is 6 h. per word (minimum 60 h.) For a foreign telegram a charge of 60 h. is made plus the following rates per word: Great Britain and Ireland 26 h., Belgium or Denmark 21 h., France or Bulgaria 16 h., Italy 8-16 h.; Montenegro, Rumania, Servia, or Switzerland 9 h., Netherlands 19 h.; Norway 32 h., Russia or Sweden 24 h.; Turkey 28 h.

## Abbreviations.

R = Room; also Route.	N = North, northern, etc.
B = Breakfast.	S = South, etc.
D = Dinner.	E. = East, etc.
A = Attendance.	W = West, etc.
L = Light.	K. = Krone (crown).
pens. = pension.	h = heller.
rfmts = refreshments.	M = mark.
M. = English mile.	pf = pfennig.
R., r., L., l. = right, left.	hr = hour.
omn = omnibus.	min. = minute.
ft. = English foot.	ca = circa, about.

The number prefixed to the name of a place on a railway or highway indicates its distance in English miles from the starting point of the road or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter d, with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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## 1. Vienna.

**Arrival.** Vienna local time is 5 min. in advance of Central Europe time, which is observed by the railways. — Vienna possesses seven RAILWAY STATIONS: I. Northern ('Nordbahnhof', Pl. I, F, G, 3), II. Leopoldstadt Nord neu-Strasse, near the Praterstern, 2. North-Western, 'Nordwestbahnhof', Pl. I, F, 2), also II. Leopoldstadt, Tabor-Str. 3. Southern ('Südbahnhof', Pl. I, F, 6) and 4. 'Staatsbahnhof' (Pl. I; F, 5), both in X. Favoriten. 5. Western ('Westbahnhof', Pl. I, C, 3), in XV. Pankhaus (p. 70). 6. Franz-Josef-Bahnhof (Pl. I; E, 2), IX. Alsergrund, Althan-Platz. 7. Asperng-Bahnhof (Pl. I, F, G, 5) III. Landstrasse, Rennweg. For stations of the Suburban Lines connecting these, see p. 6. A slight octroi examination takes place at the stations. — Travellers arriving by railway should at once secure a Cab (p. 4); one-horse cab from stations 1-5 to the inner town, 2 A. 30 A. (at night 3 A.), luggage 60 A.; two horses 3 A. 2 A. (at night 4 A. 30 A.), luggage 80 A.; from stations 6 & 7, 1 A. 8 A., or 2 A. 60 A. (at night 3 A. 3 A. 50 A.), luggage 60 or 80 A. Small articles of luggage inside the cab are free. — Hotel Chais are seldom to be found at the station. Tickets, etc., may be obtained at the tourist offices mentioned on p. 9. For the stations of the Electric Trams and Suburban Lines see pp. 46. Steamboats, see p. 6.

**Plans of the Town.** In the text-references to the plans of Vienna the large general plan (p. 2) is referred to as Pl. I, that of the inner city (p. 14) as Pl. II.

**Hotels** (comp. Pl. II, p. 14) *Interior of the City* \*HOTEL BRISTOL (Pl. II; C, 4) Karntner-Ring 5, R. 3-50, B. 2 luncheon 5 D. 7 pens from 12 A., \*FRONERS HOTEL IMPERIAL (Pl. II, C, 5), Karntner-Ring 16 R. 7 14, R. 1 A. 80 A., D. 4 A. \*GRAND HOTEL (Pl. II, C, 4, 5), Karntner-Ring 9, R. 4 12 1/2, B. 1 A. 60 A., D. C. K., these three of the first class, with corresponding charges, \*HOTEL SACHER (Pl. II, C, 4), Augustiner Str. 4, behind the opera house, with restaurant (p. 2), \*HOT. KRANTZ (Pl. II; C, 4), Neuer Markt 6, R. 6-11, B. 1 A. 20 A. D. 6 pens from 11 A., \*HOTEL MEISSEL & SCHADN (Pl. II, C, 4), Neuer Markt 2, R. 5-10, B. 1 A. 40 1 A. 70 A., \*ERZBERGOG CARL (Pl. II, C, 4) Karntner Str. 31, R. 48, B. 1 A. 20 A. pens from 10 A., \*KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. II, C, 3) Weiburggasse 3 R. 4-10, L. 1 D. 1 pens from 14 A.; \*RESIDENZ HOTEL (Pl. II, B, 2), 1 Teinfalt Str. 6 near the Franzens-Ring, R. 48, R. 1 A. 10 A., D. 4, pens 11 15 K., \*HOTEL METROPOL (Pl. II, C, D, 2), Franz Josef Querl 10, R. 3 7, B. 1 A. 40 A., D. 5 pens 13 16 K., \*HOTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. II, B, 2), Schotten-Ring 3, MATSCHAKERHOF (Pl. I, C, 3), Siedergasse 6, R. 3 A. 60 A. 11 K., B. 1 A. 10 A., D. 5, pens from 12 1/2 A., HOTEL LOTAL (Pl. II, C, 3), Singer Str. 3, R. 3-10,



B 1, D 4 pens 7 1/2 K; **HÔTEL MÖLLER** (Pl 1, C, 3), Graben 19, well set back of, \***OESTERREICHISCHER HOF** (Pl m; D 2, 3), Fleischmarkt 2, corner of the Rotenturm Str. R 4-9 K, **KÖNIG VON UNGARN** (Pl w, D, 3) Schulg-Str. h, by the Stephans Platz R 4 1/2-9 K, \***UNGARISCHE KRONE** (Pl 1; C, 4) I S; estate 20 — See and class **HÔTEL WANLI** (Pl n, C 3) Peters-Platz 9, **HTEL KLOESSER** (Pl p, B, 2) Herrngasse 18, **HTEL DINGL**, Altagasse 1, **GOLDSE FINE** (Pl 1, D, 9), Riemergasse 4, **HTEL RONACHER** (Pl D, 1, p 7), Hammerportasse 25, **HOT POSTER** (Pl o, D 3) Fleischmarkt 16, R 1-6 K **HOT WISSNER** (Pl r, D, 3), Wolfelgasse 3, **HTEL GERMANIA** (Pl 1, D, 2), Kaiser-Ferdinand's Platz 4 R 1 1/2-4 K — **Hôtels Garnis** **HÔTEL LEGETHOFF** (Pl v, D, 4), Johannessgasse 23, with cat, quiet, R 3-14 B, 1 K; \***HTEL HANSEN** (Pl 2, D, 2), Adlergasse 2, **HTEL KOLBE**, Pestalozzagasse 4 (Pl D, 5), **HTEL MODERN**, Kärntner Str 11 (Pl H, C 4)

**Suburbs** **II. Leopoldstadt** (to the N E, beyond the Danube Canal): **HÔTEL CONTINENTAL** Pl a, D, 2, Prater Str 7, R 3 K 3/4-4, B 1 K 40/4, Dej 3, D 6 K, **HÔTEL DE LEROUFF** (Pl c) KRONPRINZ (Pl h) Auerergasse (Pl E, 2, Nos 2 and 4), **SACHER'S HOT CENTRAL** (Pl f; D, 2), with garden, Tabak Str 3 — **Second-class** **HTEL NATIONAL** (Pl d), **HTEL STEFAN** 2 (Pl e), **BATHEISCHE HOF**, **DONAU HOTEL**, all in the Taor-Str. (Pl D, 1 2, Nos 18, 12, 30 and 49), **HÔTEL D'ATHENES**, Prater Str 36; **HÔTEL NORDBAHN** (Pl d F 1), Prater Str 72, **HÔTEL DE KORD**, Kaiser Josef Str 15 (Pl 1, F, 3), **HTEL DE RUSSIE**, Grosse Spierlgasse 7, **KARSKYHOFE** (Pl g, 1 2), Circusgasse 3 (both frequented by Jews) — **III Landstrasse** (to the S.E.) **HÔTEL HUNGARIA** (Pl 1, F 2), Prater Str 1; **GOLDSE BIRN** (Pl a, A & R) **ROTER HAHN** (Pl A) Haupt Str 1, F 4, Nos 31, 40 **GOLDSE ADLER** (Pl o, F, 2), Rastplatz Str 5 **HOT BEATRIX** Beatrigasse 1 (Pl H, E, 4), R. 2 1/2-5 K, very fit, **HTEL BELLEFÈRE**, Landstrasser Gurt 127, near the Arsenal

**IV Wieden** (S side) **HÔTEL VICTORIA** Favoriten Str 11 (Pl 1, F 5), with garden **GOLDSE LAMM** (Pl o), Stadt Oedse Str (Pl 4), **STADT TART** all in the Wiedener Haupt Str (Pl C 1, Nos 7, 9, 14, **KAISERHOF**, **FRANKENBERG** 10, R 3-4 K **KIRSCHMAYR'S HOT SÜDBAHN**, Favoriten Str 108 R 1 1/2-2, B 1 K

**VI. Mariahilf** (S W side) **HÔTEL KUMMER**, with frequented restaurant, **PALACE HOTEL** (with garden) **SAVOY HOTEL** all in the Mariahilfer Haupt Str. Nos 11, 30, S — **VII. Neubau** (W side) **HÔTEL HOLLER** (Pl q, A, 4), Burggasse 2, R 2 1/2-5 1/2 K —

**VIII. Josefstadt** (W side) **HÔTEL HAMBURG** Foranergasse 9, near the Ring-Strasse R 2 1/4-4 K

**IX. Alsergrund** (N W side) **HOT BELLEFÈRE**, Althausgasse 7, **HOT FRANK-JOSEPH-BADN**, 1 1/2 by the Franz Josef Station; **UNION**, Nussdorfer Str 23

**XIII. Hietzing**, **HETZINGER HOF** (Pl o) **XV Fünfhaus** **HOLZWARTS**, Mariahilfer Str 15b, **WIMBERGER**, Neubaugasse 4 — **XIX. Döbling** **HOT KARLSBERG** (p 76) on the Kahlenberg.

**Pensions** In the City **Pens Aquilone** Graben in the Palais Equilone (1-10 K), **Pens City** Singer Str 2, **Pens centrale**, Karntner-Str 11; **Frau Toller**, corner of r-Str 4 (7-8 K), **Pens Washington**, Ebnedler-Str 8 (8 K); **Pens Pohl** (Frau Kersch), Rahnus Str 20 In the Outer City: **Pens Dinnbau**, VIII Alser-Str 3 **Frau Banfort** IX Universitäts-Str 8 (9-10 K), **Monopoli** (Miss Mary Spess) IX Carelgasse 3 (7-10 K), **Gratia**, IX Hergasse 5 (5-10 K), **Pens Fischer**, IX Garrisongasse 3 (5-12 K); **Frau Samwald** IX Hergasse 1 (4-6 K), **Hofner** IX Ferstlgasse 5 (8-10 K); **Pens Internationale** IX Wahner Str 33 (r 1-6 K), **Pens Anglo-Americaine**, IX Ferstlgasse 6, **Pens St Ved**, XIII Hietzinger Haupt-Str 53 (8-12 K); **Pens Schönbach** XII Althaus Str 1, **Pens Meisner**, XVIII Haringergasse 28, **Pens Cottage**, Haugauer Str 12

**Private Apartments** to be had in every part of the town, from 40 K per month upwards, or less in the suburbs, preferable to a hotel for a prolonged stay. The Hausmeister, who opens the door after 10 p.m. receives a fee of 2 K (40-60 K for a party, or when the hour is very late).

**Restaurants** (lunch 12-3, supper after 7) Besides most of the hotels the railway restaurants, and the concert centres noted at p 7, the following are the chief restaurants. In the Interior of the City: \***E. Sacher**, Augustiner Str 4, first-class, \***Hofner**, Karntner-Str 41, \***Hartmanns** Karntner-Ring 10, **Arnschke**, Kolowrat-Burg 1, **St Annahof**, Anna-



house 3, *Trübsinn Restaurant*, Annagasse 14 (Italian cuisine), \**Spätend au*,  
 at the Hotel Krantz (q. 1); *Lehniger*, Johanneßgasse 2; *Hause & Successor*,  
 Johanneßgasse 12, \**Deutsches Haus*, Stephans-Platz 4; \**Zur Grossen Tabaka-  
 kasse*, Goldschmiedgasse 7 by the Craben, \**Lehn* (Zur Lande, with  
 garden, Röntgen Str. 1, *Roter Apfel*, Kaiser-Ferdinand-Platz, at the  
 Hotel Germania (q. 2), *Getthe Kugel*, Am Hof 11, *Mitzke*, Schottengasse 7  
 (Munich Beer), *Alt. Felseneller Bierhalle*, Wollzeile 18, *Lawendiana*, Franzens-  
 Ring behind the Burg Theatre, *Leichthallen*, Feldner Str. 1, *Tucherbräu*,  
 Reichersart-Str. 10, \**Ballhaus*, Heilens Str. 12, *Leber*, Börsenhof Str. 5,  
 both on the Imperial Museum, *Preller*, Schottengasse 8; *Ginschelmayer* (Zum  
 Alten Komodien Bierhaus), Albrechts-Platz, *Grauer Anker*, Graunanger Str. 10,  
 Italian cuisine, \**Michaeli Bierhaus*, Michaeler Platz 6, *Högelsberger*, Schot-  
 tengasse 4 the coffee moderate, *Herrfeld*, I. Marc-Aurel-Str. (Jewish),  
 Restaurant in the Volksgarten (see below), etc.

In the Outer City Hausmont II Theater Str 62, Kugel, II Prater-Str 47, *Hecher's Bierhalle* III Haupt Str 97, *Roses Kiosk*, IV Haupt-Str 31, *Zum Weingarten* VI Goltz-Platz Markt 5, near th Theater an der Wien, *Zur Goldenen Birne*, VII Mainwaller Str 40, *Kochhof*, VIII Wickenburg-Platz 15, *Weisser Hof*, X II Josephstadt Str 24, *Zum Silbernen Brunn*, IX Berg Str, *Johanna-Kaffeehaus*, IX Wehringer Str 67

BRICK BUILDINGS in the suburbs: *Two* (, XII) *Manning, Pilsener Bierquelle*,  
XIX) *Niedler* 9 p. 37. *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, *Squadorfer Str. 1, Restau-*  
*rant* (, the *Lernschanz Park* (p. 7), *XV II*. See also the *Concert Garden*,  
etc., mentioned on p. 7.

**Wine** (contd p. ivn). \**Rathaus-Keller* (p. 28), *Niederösterr. reichliches Wein-erhaus*, I R & Naturw Str 17. VI Maria-Theres-Str 8, an den die Prater f. d. Habsburger Keller A. classe, at the H t. H b. -urg (p. 2), *Alldeutsche Weinstube* (B rick-haus) I Bährngasse, nos brown I Juch-Platz 8, *Zum Kautschukmer* I Radetz Str 9, *Stecher & Co* (Zum Schwarzen Kamel) I Burggasse 7, *Tommasini* (Italian and Tyrol wine), I Peters-Platz 11 and Wollzeile 12, *franchebourg* only, *Zur Schnecke* (old German room), I Am Peter 3. *Deymann*, I Schuler Str Zell I Am Hof 15 — Hungarian wine at the *Aseburg-Keller* I, in the Haarf. near the Nagler-gasse Pl. H, C, 9 open till 1 and 5— clock, frequented by all classes, although cork and uninviting Spanish wines at the *Bodas* I Karntner-Ring 23 Goldschmiedgasse 6, and Kolowrat-Ring 14 Pure natura, wines at the *Glatzger Stiftskeller* I S, i g. gasse 9, *Hofkellereier Keller* I Sonnen-laternengasse 6 *Schotten-Stiftskeller* I Freyung 1, *Berger*, at Grazing (p. 76)

Cafés (p. xvii), generally with seats in the open air in summer. Very numerous, and open till 2 or 3 a.m., a few only are given here. In the Interior of the City: *Café de l'Europe*, Stephans Platz 8, *Scheranagl*, Graben 10, with a summer kitchen, *Scheid*, Kärntner Str. 4, *Lehmann*, Karlten-Str. 18, *Habsburg* (p. 7), Adtergasse and Rolenturm Str. 24, *Pucher*, Kohlmarkt 10, Central corner of Herrengasse and Strauchgasse, *Schiffner*, Michaeler-Platz, *Rebhuhn*, G. Hirschgasse 8, *Amphier*, Neuer Markt 8, *Café de l'Opéra*, Operngasse 8, *Hofstadl*, *Impérial* *Armenier*, *Schwarzenberg*, also in the Kärntner Ring (Nos. 2, 8, 16, 17) *Anna K.* *Wirt* (Str. 2, *Bonacher*, *Landmann*, *Knatter*, *Café*, *Franzeas* Ring, Nos. 21, 14, 18), *Gartenbau*, Park Ring 11, *Engl.* *Café*, Stuben Ring 16, near the Austrian Museum, *Arcadia* *Café*, *Universitäts* Str. *Lichter*, *Götzner*, *Schatten* Ring (10, 13), *Feldner* *Resident*, *Franz* *Josef* Platz (1, 17), *Metropole*, *Maria* Platz 2. Cafés in the Volksgarten (p. 7, 30) and *Stadl* *Park* (the *Kursalon* much frequented on summer evenings). In the Outer City: II. *Leopoldstadt*, *Reinisch* *Louvre*, in the Prater Str., *Niesbauer*, *Fabor* Str. 37 (also in the *Argentin* p. 64). III. *Landstrasse*, *Latiz*, *Humb* Str. 17. - IV. *Wieden*, *Lechner*, *Haus* Str. 11. - V. *Margareten*, *Terrassen* *Café*, *Margareten* Platz 4. VI. *Mariahilf*, *Casa Piccola*, *Silberhuber*, *Payr*, *Ritter*, Nos. 1a, 2, 71, 13 *Maria* *fer* Str. - VII. *Josefstadt*, *Eslea*, *Greisinger*, 2 & 13 *Josefstadt* Str. IX. *Alsergrund*, *Grand* *Café*, *Alser* Str. 16. - Also many *Coffee* and *Milk* *Rooms*, which also may visit *Quadratsdorfer*, I, corner of *Wellburg* and *Schelling* Gasse, *Furst* *Schwarzenberg*, I. *Seilerstätte* 13, *Wiener* *Molkerei*, I. *Wohlsch* 26, *Tirolerhof*, I. *Fuhrich* Gasse 8.

**Confectioners** (comp. p. xvii) : *Demel*, I Kohlmarkt 18, *Gerstner*, I Karntner Str 6 (bonbons, etc.); *Schelle*, I Karntner-Ring 62 and III, Rennweg 1a, *Sollinger*, I Wollzeile 28; *Gfrörner*, I Kolowrat-Ring 14 and Tuchlauben 23.

**Cabs** (to and from the railway-stations, see p. 1). Ordinary fares from 6 a.m. (Oct to April 30th, from 7 a.m.) to 11 p.m. (at night see half m. rel). One-horse cab ("Comfortable") holds 1-3 pers., two-horse ("Fischer") 1-4 persons. Driver expects small fee extra.

In the interior of the city.

From the inner city to districts II-IV and VI-IX (including Aargang and the Franz-Josef Station)

From the inner city to district V, the Communal Baths on the Danube, Brigittenau, Ober-Döbling, Fasangasse, Hernals N. and N.W. Station Staatsbahnhof, S. or W. station Ottakring, Rudolphsdorf, Sechshaus, Arsenal, cattle market Währing, Weinhaus

To Unter-Döbling, Favoriten, W. Prater, Rotunda, Steamboat Quay in the Prater, Simmering

To Dornbach, Floridsdorf, Kaisermühlen, Ober- and Unter-Meidling, E. Prater to Krieau, Ottakring beyond the Watigasse

To Grözing, Hietzing, Penzing, Pötzleinsdorf, Schönbrunn

To Baumgarten, Central Cemetery, Freudenberg, Hacking, Hetzendorf, Kahlenbergerdorf, Lusthaus in the Prater, Neuwaldegg, Nussdorf, Unter-Sievering

One-h.	K	A	Two-h.	K	A
	-	80	1	30	
	1	30	1	80	
	1	80	2	40	
	2	-	3	-	
	2	40	3	60	
	2	80	4	20	
	3	20	4	80	

Each cab is bound to contain a detailed *Distance Tariff*, with a alphabetical list of starting points, and all ordinary fares (including 10 min. waiting) are calculated on this basis. Waiting for more than 10 min. and return-drives are paid for by time (one-h. cab 40, two-horse 60 h. each ¼ hr.). An extra fee (one-horse cab 60, two-h. cab 80 h.) is payable when the cab is ordered in advance and for all drives from railway stations, steamboat-quays, theatres, or pleasure-resorts. Luggage carried outside, 60 or 80 h. - Complaints should be lodged at the police office or with the nearest policeman, forms for the purpose are to be found in the pocket containing the tariff or may be obtained from the driver. A definite arrangement beforehand for a drive of any length is recommended.

**Taximeter Cabs.** One horse for the first 600 metres (at night 400 m.) or for 8 min. waiting 60 h. for every 300 metres (at night 200 m.) or 4 min. waiting more 10 h., two-h. for the first 500 metres (at night 300 m.) or 6 min. waiting 1 A., for every 250 metres (at night 150 m.) or 3 min. waiting more 10 h. By time first hour 2 A. 80 h., each following hour 2 A. Extra fees as for the ordinary cabs.

**Omnibuses** (English company) run from the Südbahnhof (p. 1) to the Westbahnhof via the Favoriten-Strasse (Pl. I, b, 5, 6) to the Stephans-Platz, to the Exchange and the Schick Platz (Pl. I, E, 3), to the Nordbahnhof and the Nordwestbahnhof, from the Staatsbahnhof and Südbahnhof to the Aargasse (Pl. I, E, 5) to the Stephans Platz and the Wallenstein-Strasse (Pl. I, E, 2), from the Hauptbahnhof (Pl. I, C, 5), Staatsbahnhof to the Stephans Platz and the Wallenstein-Strasse, from the Stephans-Platz to the Arsenal (Pl. I, F, 6) and to Hietzing, from the Franz-Josef-Bahnhof to the Humberger-Strasse (Pl. I, E, F, 6, 7), and to Simmering (Pl. I, G, H, 7), from the Nordwestbahnhof to the Marz-Strasse (Pl. I, B, C, 5), from the Prater to Meidling (Pl. I, B, C, 6, 7) and to Neu-Penzing fares 8-24, at night (from 12 p.m.) 20-40 h.

**Electric Tramways.** The more important lines only can be mentioned here. A LINE OF THE BAD UND BECKERS GESSELLSCHAFT IER 8 ALTIENEN STRASSENBAHNEN (fare for 1-2 zones 10 h., more than 2 zones 20 h., on Sun. always 20 h.; correspondance, for a single change of cars 20 h., 1 (colour, blue) Hernals Station (Pl. I, B, 2)-Jäger-Str. (Pl. I, C, 3) Alser-Str. Schotten-Ring-Franz-Josef-Quai Praterstern (Pl. I, F, 3) Ausstellungs-Str.

*Lucia-Platz* (Pl. I; H, 3; in summer branch to the Rotunda). — 2 (Blue).  
*Schottengasse* (Pl. I, E, 3) - *Alser-Str* - *Jörger-Str* - *Hernals* — 3 (Blue) *Neu-  
 waldegg* (p. 77) - *Dornbach* (Pl. I; A, 2) - *Jörger-Str* - *Schottengasse* - *Alser-Str* -  
*Ottakringer-Str* (Pl. I, B, C, 3) - *Dornbach Neuwaldegg*. — 4 (Yellow).  
*Hernals* - *Ottakringer-Str* - *Schottengasse* - *Opern-Ring* - *Favoriten-Str* (Pl. I;  
 F, 5) - *Humberger Strasse* (Pl. I, F, 7) — 5 (Red) *Hernals-Thalia-Str* (Pl. I;  
 B, C, 4) - *Lerchenfelder-Str* (Pl. I, C, D, 4) - *Opern-Ring* - *Maria Theresien-Str*  
 (Pl. I, E, 6) - *Triester Strasse* (Pl. I, D, 1) — 6 (Red) *Thalia-Str* - *Burg-  
 Ring* - *Stuben-Ring* - *Praterstern* (Pl. I, F, 3) — 7 (Red) *Thalia-Str* - *Bol-  
 laria-Str* - *Franz-Josef-Ring* - *Währinger-Str* (Pl. I, E, C, 3, 2) - *Gersthof* (Pl. I;  
 B, 1) — 8 (Green) *Neuer Markt* (Pl. I, E, 4) - *Mariahilfer-Str* (Pl. I;  
 D, B, 4, 5) - *Hietzing* (Pl. I; A, 6) — 9 (Green) *Bellaria-Strasse* (Burg-Ring) -  
*Westbahn-Str* (Pl. I, C, D, 4) - *Felber-Strasse* (Pl. I, B, 5) — 10 (Yellow).  
*Fischbachgasse* (Opern-Ring) - *Gumpendorfer-Str* (Pl. I, C, D, 5) - *Hadikgasse*  
 (Pl. I, A, 3, 6) — 11 (Green) *Robenberger-Strasse* (Pl. I, E, 4) - *Mariahilfer-  
 Str* - *Rudolfshym* — 12 (Green) *Rudolfshym-Winkelmann-Str* (Pl. I,  
 B, 3, 4) - *Schonbrunner-Str* (Pl. I, B, E, 6, 1) - *Kärntner-Str* - *Babenberger-  
 Str* - *Mariahilfer-Str* - *Rudolfshym* — 13 (Yellow) *Schottengasse* (Pl. I,  
 E, 3) - *Währinger-Str* - *Dobling* (Pl. I; D, 1) — 14 (Green) *Schottengasse* -  
*Neusiedler-Str* (Pl. I, D, 3, 2) - *Bleich-Str* (Pl. I, D, 1) - *Gumpelgasse* (Himmels-  
 gasse) — 15 (Green) *Borsen-Platz* (Pl. II, B, C, 2) - *Porzellan-gasse* (Pl. I,  
 F, 2, 3) - *Bleich-Str* - *Sauerbrunn* — 16 (Blue) *Schwarzenberger-Str* (Pl. I, D, 3) -  
*Land-richters-Str* - *Getreidemarkt* (Pl. I, F, 4) - *Heumarkt* - *Praterstern* (Pl. I;  
 F, 3) — 17 (Blue) *Verungerte Altmann-Strasse* (Pl. I, E, 4) - *Favoriten-Str*  
 (Pl. I; E, 5, 6) - *Luxemburger-Strasse* (Pl. I, E, 6, 7, 1) - *Triester-Strasse* — 18  
 (Green) *Südbahnhof* (Pl. I; F, 6) - *Fasangasse* (Pl. I, F, 5) - *Unzergasse* - *Stuben-  
 Ring* - *Tabor-Str* (Pl. I, F, 3) - *Abramsbachhof* (Pl. I, F, 2) — 19 (Red).  
*Verungerte Altmann-Strasse* (Pl. I, E, 4) - *Favoriten-Str* (Pl. I, E, 6, 8) -  
*Südbahnhof* — 20 (Blue) *Hilfsgasse* (Kärntner-Str) - *Schwarzenberg-Platz* -  
*Burggasse* (Pl. I, F, 5) - *Südbahnhof* — 21 (Red) *Währing-gasse* - *Schwarzen-  
 berg-Platz* - *Rennweg* (Pl. I, I, G, 5) - *Simmeringer Hauptstrasse* - *Central-  
 Cemetery* (Pl. I, H, 7) — 22 (Red) *Central Cemetery* - *Simmering* - *Haupt-  
 strasse* - *Rennweg* - *Ringstrasse* - *Porzellan-gasse* (Pl. I, F, 2, 3) — 23 (Blue).  
*St. Marx-Landesstrasse* (Hauptstrasse) (Pl. I, F, C, 4, 5) - *Ringstrasse* - *Währinger-  
 Str* (Pl. I, E, C, 3, 2) - *Gersthof* (Pl. I, B, 1) — 24 (Blue) *Erdberger-  
 Strasse* (Pl. I, G, 4, 5) - *Ringstrasse* - *Josephstadt-Strasse* (Pl. I, G, 4) —  
 25 (Red) *Praterstern* (Pl. I, F, 3) - *Ringstrasse* - *Franz-Josef-Quai* (Pl. I,  
 B, F, 1, 4) - *Praterstrasse* - *Praterstern* — 26 (Yellow) *Praterstern* - *Kaiser-  
 Joseph-Str* (Pl. I, F, 1) - *Untere Altmann-Str* (Pl. I, E, 3) - *Schotten-Ring* -  
*Bellaria-Str* - *Lunggasse* (Pl. I, C, D, 4) — 27 (Yellow) *Schottengasse*  
 (Pl. I, F, 3) - *Währinger-Str* - *Gersthof* - *Patzenhof* (Pl. I, A, 1) — 28  
 (Red) *St. Marx-Landesstrasse* - *Hauptstrasse* (Pl. I, F, G, 4, 5) - *Ringstrasse* -  
*Währinger-Str* - *Gersthof* (Pl. I, B, 1) — 29 (Red) *Praterstern* (Pl. I,  
 F, 3) - *Prater-Str* - *Franz-Josef-Quai* (Pl. I, E, F, 3, 4) - *Währinger-Str* -  
*Kreuzgasse* (Pl. I, C, 2, 3) - *Währing* — 30 (Red) *Schottengasse* (Pl. I, E, 3) -  
*Währing-Str* - *Kreuzgasse* - *Währing* — 31 (Red) *Südbahnhof* (Pl. I, F, 6) -  
*Favoriten-Str* - *Ringstrasse* - *Währinger-Str* - *Kreuzgasse* - *Währing*.

B. LISTS OF THE NEW VIENNA TRAMWAY-CARRIAGES (fares 1-30 A, corresponding to A) — 32 (Blue) *Schotten-Ring* (Pl. I, E, 3) - corner of  
*Lichtensteinstadt-Str* - *Heiligenstädter-Strasse* (Pl. I, D, 2) - every 22 min through-  
 carriage to *Nussdorf* — 33 *Sternwartens-Strasse* (Pl. I, C, D, 2) - *Heiligen-  
 städter-Str* - *Anaschitz* (Pl. I, F, 1) — 34 (Blue and yellow) *Schotten-Ring*  
 (Pl. I, F, 3) - *Lichtensteinstadt-Str* - *Schmiedgasse* (Pl. I, D, 2) - *Dobling* (Gym-  
 nasium-Str; Pl. I, C, D, 2) — 35 (Blue and yellow) *Neuer Markt* (Pl. I;  
 E, 4) - *Magdalenen-Str* (Pl. I, D, F, 5) - *Bacher-Platz* (Pl. I, D, 6) - *Meidling-  
 Stadtbahnhof* (Pl. I, C, 7) — 36 (Blue and red) *Meidling Stadtbahnhof* -  
*Mariahilfer-Gürtel* (Pl. I, C, 5) - *Währinger-Gürtel* (Pl. I, D, 2) - *Sternwartens-  
 Strasse*.

No time should be lost in taking seats, as even on week-days the  
 main-line cars are usually crowded. A blue lamp on a car signifies that  
 it is the last for the day on that route.

Stadtbahn or Suburban Railway stations, see Pl. I, opened in 1902,  
 very convenient for excursions. 1. MAIN LINE (WIEN, DABENE CANAL,



AND GIRDLER LINE) *Hütteldorf Hacking* (p. 81) Hietzing (Pl. I; A, 6) Schönbrunn (Pl. I; B, 6) - *Maidling Haupt Str.* (Pl. I; C, 6) - *Karls-Platz* (Pl. I; E, 4, 5) - *Stadtpark* (Pl. I; F, 4) - *Hauptzollamt* (Custom House, Pl. I; F, 4, see above) - *Schotten Ring* (Pl. I; F, 5) - *Hilgenstadt* (Pl. I; E, 1, p. 75) - *Währinger Str.* (Pl. I; D, 2) - *Westbahnhof* (Pl. I; C, 5) - *Maidling Haupt-Strasse* (see above) - *Schönbrunn Hietzing Hütteldorf Hacking* Trains every 4-16 min. from 5 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. Some of the trains go on in the direction of Richtung I, i.e. Direction I, Maidling Haupt-Strasse and in the direction proceed from Hilgenstadt via Hütteldorf (p. 75), Kahlenbergerdorf (p. 93), and Kosterleuburg (p. 77) to Krizendorf (p. 250), or to St. Andre Waiders (p. 250) and Tulln (p. 93). In the opposite direction (Richtung I, from Maidling to Hilgenstadt Hauptzollamt, some trains go on to Parkersdorf (p. 84), Rehawitz (p. 84) or Neuenbach (p. 84) via Hütteldorf Hacking - 2. *Scotchman Line* *Hütteldorf Hacking* (p. 84) - *Pennung* (Pl. I; A, 5) - *Ottakring* (Pl. I; B, 3, 4) - *Hernals* (Pl. I; B, 2) - *Gersdorf* (Pl. I; C, 2) - *Obere and Unter-Göbbling* (Pl. I; D, 1) - *Hilgenstadt* (Pl. I; E, 1, see above).

For time tables the Österreichische Kurbach (p. vi) or the pocket timetable 104 may be consulted. On week days the fares are up to 3 K for 1st class, 2nd class 10, 3rd class 10, by night 30 and 20. (Sun and holidays always 30 and 20). Luggage in summer on Sun, and holidays only up to 9 a.m. is forwarded only between the stations Hütteldorf Hacking, Pennung, Ottakring, Hernals, Gersdorf, and Hilgenstadt. Often there are two separate stations for the different directions. A sign points out the waiting place for the 2nd class. The direction of the train is shown by boards and on the front of the engine.

The Girdler Line traverses the E. and S. quarters of the town. Chief stations, *Praterstern* (Pl. I; F, 6, 3) - *Hauptzollamt* (Pl. I; F, 4, see above) - *Reinwig* (Pl. I; F, 5) - *Arsenal* (Pl. I; F, 6) - *Maidling Staatsbahnhof* (Pl. I; C, 7) - *Arhetzendorf* (Pl. I; A, 7) - *Hütteldorf Hacking* (see above). The trains run from 5 a.m. to midnight. Arrangements are far & reasonable those of the Stadtbahn. *Donau Uferbahn* (line on the bank of the Danube) from the *Westbahnhof* (p. 1) to *Hilgenstadt* (Pl. I; E, 1, see above) via Pennung, Ober-Hütteldorf (see above) - *Inzerhof* (Karlshof) - *Praterstern* - *Auerstube Str.* (Pl. I; H, 3) - *Kornmaierbad* - *Kronprinz Rudolfs-Bereich Brücke* (Pl. I; G, H, 2).

**Light Railways** 1. *Steam Tramways* from the *Angarten Brücke* (Maria-Theresien Brücke, Pl. I; E, 3) to *Gross-Enzersdorf* via *Ferdorf* (p. 255) branch to *Auerstube*, *Kogran*, *Aspern*, and *Essling* (p. 327).

2. *Electric Railway* from the *Kornmaierbad* (see above) to *Reichsbrücke* (Pl. I; G, H, 2) to *Kogran* (p. 64). 3. *Steam Tramway* from the *Hütteldorf* (Pl. I; A, 6) to *Maidling* via *Speising* and *Perechtelhof*. Branch line from *Hietzing* to *St. Peter*. 4. *Steam Tramway* from the *Maria Theresien Brücke* (Pl. I; D, 6) to *Baden*.

**Cyclists** are not allowed to pass through the Imperial Hofburg, the chief avenue of the Prater, the W. end of the Prater-Garten-Strasse (as far as the *Lanzenberg-Gasse*), nor the *drilling grounds*.

**Steamboats** Office on the Danube Canal, beyond the *Racetzky Bridge*, *Dampfschiff Str.* 2 (Pl. II; F, 2), whence a small steamer (comp. R. 55). The steamboats or liners (Passage) start from the *Hofburg Quay* (Pl. I; H, 3).

**Post Office** (Pl. II; B, 3) - *Postgasse* 10, open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Sun & holidays 8-12 and 4-6 only). Branch offices in too inner city - *Stadtpark* 22, *Hohenstaufengasse* 8, *Maximilian Str.* 4, *Maria Theresien-Platz* 8, *Brauner Str.* 12, *Neueingasse* 6 (Schiller Platz), *Schotten Ring* 18, *Borsen Platz* 4, *Lichtstrasse* 2, and in the *Reichsbrücke Gebäude*. There are also several *Pneumatic Post Offices* in the inner town, *Borsen Platz* 1, *Fleischmarkt* 10, *Kärntner Ring* 1, and at the three named branch post offices (letter 40 h, card 20 h, card with pre-paid answer 2 h). The ordinary letter-boxes are painted yellow, those for the pneumatic post (ambulatory) are painted red.

**Telegraph**. *Central Office* (Pl. II; B, 2), *Borsen Platz* 1. Also many branch offices. Telegrams are sent from all the branch post-offices.

Telephone. Public stations at the railway-stations, post-office, etc.  
Use of wire for Japan 204

Police Officer (P) H. H. H., Schotten Ring 11 (night entrance by the  
Heilbrunn (night) District Office in the color quarters)

**Theatres.** Performances usually begin at 7 o'clock. Imperial Theatres (usually closed in June and July & August). **Orska** (Pl. II C, 3, p. 38), in the Opera Ring for prima and ballet only, front row 1 box, 12 second row 8, third row 6 A stalls (parquet) 7 12, pit (portierre) 6 7 A, according to row. **Hof-Beschauung** (Pl. II, B, 1, p. 33, for opera or ballet, for tragedy and comedy, at 1st and 1st row of boxes 8, other rows of boxes 4 B parquette 8 1, pit 10, third gallery 13 A, etc. **Private Theatres.** **Prinzessin Von Krieger** (Pl. II A 4, p. 31), VII A and 1 row for dramas, on the opposite side, boxes 10, 1st row 4 or best a station 6, parquette 14 A. **Takater an der Wien** (Pl. II, B, n, p. 30, VI Mag. for a 1st row for opera, ballet, etc., boxes 10 2, opera stalls 10 boxes 6 A 2 8 A 20 A, parquette 4 A 20 A. **Karl Theater**, in the Leopoldstadt at 800 Pl. II C, 4, p. 36, 1st boxes and parquette, best boxes 10 parquette 14 A 20 A 20 A. **Junkersdorf Theater**, I, D 4, p. 71, 1st row for opera and ballet, boxes 8, stalls 4 5, pit 2 1 A. **Kaiserkunst Theater** (X. Währing) 800 Pl. I, D 2, p. 72, for popular pieces and for opera, 1st row 10 A 2 A 1 A. **Reinhold Theater** Pl. I, C 6, p. 60, VI Währing 18 for popular pieces and opera, 1st row 10 A 20 A 20 A 20 A. **Janisch Theater** in the Pater (Pl. I C, 3, p. 60), for the ex. parquette 3 A. In winter popular performances are given on Monday afternoon at reduced prices. Tickets at useful prices are here by brought up by street-cars. Tick for the Imperial Theatres, I. Währing 800 Pl. I C 3, p. 60 and 24) for the private theatres (except the theatre). Tickets also at the *Haar*, I. Robertstr. 10 from 10 A. Ticket for all the theatres may be obtained at the offices of *Kohlende See*, I. Krugerstr. 3, *Barth*, I. H. Währing 800 and 800, I. Morzplatz. **Summer Theatre.** *Laurea de Vienna* Pl. I C 3, p. 60, in the Park (Garten und Lustgarten) between

[illegible][illegible]

Church Music, All' Fiume in St. John's Church (p. 27), the Church  
 Ann. H. C. (p. 28), and St. Charles Church (p. 30), at 11 a.m., in St. Stephen's  
 Church (p. 14), the Burg Kapelle (p. 18), the Augustine Church (p. 20), and  
 St. Peter's Church (p. 16).



**Popular Festivals.** During the Carnival public *Masked Balls* take place in the *Sophien Saloons*, III. Marxergasse 13, the *Flower Saloons* (p. 36), etc. More select *Assemblies* (Red. utz, adm. only by invit. n-card) are held in the *Rathaus* (p. 26) and in the *Kunstlerhaus* (p. 36) — Festivals in the Prater, see pp. 64, 65.

**Baths** (see 20-30 h). I. District (inner city) *Centralbad* (Pl. II; C, D, 4), *Werkbargasse* 20, on work-days 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in winter). II. District *Donaubad* (Pl. II; D, 2), *Oberer Donau Str.* 93 (pleasant-annex from Franz Josef Quai), swimming baths in summer for ladies and gentlemen (80 h). — III. District *Sophienbad* (Pl. II, F, 3), *Marxergasse* 13, 9 to 12 o'clock ladies only; *Josefsbad*, *Sophienstr.* 12 (Pl. I, G, 4), *Beatriz-Bad* (Pl. II, E, 4), *Linke Bahngasse* 5, with swimming-bath (ladies only 9-12). IV. District *Florabad*, *Floragasse* 7. — V. District *Kneipp-Bad* (Pl. I; H, 5), *Wilhelmengasse* 5. VI. District: *Externbad*, *Compenher Str.* 59, *Russian Vapour Bath*, *Landengasse* 5. VII. District *Mariabad*, *Schottenfeldgasse* 94. — **River Baths.** *Common Bad*, on the right bank of the Danube, above the *Kronprinz-Rudolf Brücke* (Pl. I, G, 2; p. 81), 9-12 ladies only, *Military Swimming School and Baths* (Pl. I, J, 4), on the right bank, below the *Kronprinz Rudolf Bridge* (12-1 ladies only), *Holzer Baths* (Pl. I, H, 2), on the left bank, below the *Kronprinz Rudolf Bridge*.

**Medical Advice** gratis at the *Allgemeine Poliklinik*, IX. *Mariannengasse* 10, and at the *Marienhilfer Ambulatorium*, VI. *Faterhazygasse* 31. Surgical cases or well attended to at *Dr. Fuchs's Private Establishment*. VIII. *Schmiedgasse* 14. — **DRUGGISTS** *Fischer Colbric*, I. *Kohlmarkt* 11, *Hauscher*, I. *Stephans-Platz* 11; *Jarash*, I. *Friedung*; *Helmitz*, I. *Am Hof* 11.

**Commissionaires (Dienstmannen)** Charge for an errand within a district (Bezirk) 20 h (incl. 22 lbs of baggage), into an adjoining district 30 h, into each additional district 30 h, for luggage over 22 and under 35 lbs these charges are doubled; for carrying luggage under 22 lbs to a railway station, in the same district 30, into another district 60 h. Double fees at night (9-7 in summer, 8-8 in winter). The commissionaires are all numbered, and are bound to carry a tariff of charges, which should be consulted in doubtful cases.

**Shops.** The best shops are in the *Kohlmarkt*, *Graben*, *Karntner Str.*, *Ring Str.*, and *Stephans-Platz*, while the *Mariahilfer Str.* contains numerous warehouses. Exhibition of Vienna industries at the *Kunstgewerbe-Museum* (p. 12). Leather wares and fancy goods sold by *J. Weidmann*, I. *Bahnhofs-Str.* 7, *Auf. Klein*, I. *Graben* 20, *Puchhofer*, I. *Karntner Str.* 39, *Rieder*, I. *Kohlmarkt* 7, *P. Hies & Sons*, I. *Karntner Str.* 25; *Hildebrandt*, I. *Karntner Str.* 30, *Sirk*, I. *Karntner Str.* 31; *Al. Schottenhelms Sohn*, I. *Karntner Str.* 30. — *Car.* in *Haas & Sons*, I. *Stock im Eisen-Platz* 1, *Schein*, I. *Rauchermarkt* 12, *Bachhausen*, I. *Opfern-Ring* 1. Oriental carpets and embroidery: *Geversich & Orandi*, I. *Lugeck* 2, *Zachern*, I. *Bartensteingasse* 3, *Joe. Altmann*, I. *Flussmarkt* 6. Jewellery and plate: *Kinkosch*, I. *Kohlmarkt* 22; *Mayer Sons*, I. *Stock im Eisen* 7, *Brundens*, I. *Singer Str.* 3, *G. Lohmeyer*, I. *Karntner Str.*, *Kochert*, I. *N. der Markt* 15. Electroplate: *Christoffel & Co.*, I. *Opfern-Ring* 5, Dept. of the *Berndorf Manns* Corp. of *Metallic Wares*, I. *W. Loeble* 12. *Meerschbaum* *Hies & Sons*, I. *Karntner Str.* 25; *C. Haas*, I. *Graben* 11. — Crystal wares: *Lohmeyer*, I. *Karntner Str.* 32; *Bakelowitz*, I. *Karntner Str.* 16-18, *Schreiber*, I. *Tegeltshof Str.* 3, *Conrad Harbich's Depot*, I. *Friedung* 3, *Wallach*, I. *Johannissgasse* 3. Pottery: *Wahner*, I. *Karntner Str.* 17, *Denk*, I. *Graben*, *Haas & Co.*, I. *Karntner Str.* 5; *Koller*, VII. *Beitgasse* 26 (portraits in porcelain), *Galvanoplastic works* *Art. C. Haas*, VII. *Westbahn Str.* 41. Works of Art (ancient and modern pictures): *Artaria & Co.*, I. *Kohlmarkt* 9, *Miethe*, I. *Dorotheergasse* 11 (permanent exhibition, 80 h), *F. Hies & Co.*, I. *Lankgasse* 7, *Gilhofer & Funtchberg*, I. *Petersgasse*, *Pl. Craghaz*, *Czihak*, I. *Graben* 22, *Artaria & Co.* (see above), *Heck*, I. *Karntner Ring* 12. Bohemian garnet-ware: *Kersch*, I. *Graben* 16. Tailors: *C. M. Frank*, I. *Karntner-Ring* 11 (fashionable, with corresponding prices); *Bothberger*, I. *Stephans Platz* 9 (ready-made clothing), *Grunbaum*, I. *Graben*.

ben 26. Outfitters *Jägermayer*, I Karntner-Str. 38, *Malowan & Franz*, I Tuchlauben 7 and Opern-Ring 23, *Riedel & Baniel* I Stephans-Platz 9, *Treppenbahn*, I Weinburggasse 4, *Schostal & Härtlein* I, Karntner-Str. 13, *Waldler & Budie*, I Tuchlauben 13, *B. Marth* (Bohemian lace), I Graben 29, *Steinbühler*, I Freyung 6. Ladies Outfitters and Costumiers *Seepold & Co*, I. Karntner-Ring 1, *Zwieback*, I Karntner-Str. 11, *Durr*, I Karntner-Str. 16, *Jungmann & Nephew* Albrechts-Platz 3, *Binder*, I Jasomirgasse 8, *Grünzweig*, I Wipplinger-Str. 12, *Tomasi*, VII Kirchenplatz 28. — Umbrellas *Schaller* I Benergasse 15 and Wollzeile 96, *Hugendörfer*, I Brandstätte 1, *B. Haber*, IX Wahringer-Str. 17 — Gloves *Eichhorn*, I Graben 28, *Zacharias*, I Seilergasse 3, Tuchlauben 15, and Kohlmarkt 11, *Littmann*, I Seilergasse 2 *Ament*, I Goldschmiedgasse 7 — Hatters *Por gentlemen Habig*, I Karntner Str. 61, *Pless*, I Graben 31, *Stricker*, I Tegetthof-Str. 5. For ladies *Gahmberts*, I Seilergasse 7, *Demelbauer* I Singer Str. 7, *Wojalensky*, I Kohlmarkt 3.

**Tobacco and Cigars.** The sale of tobacco is a government-monopoly in Austria, the retail depots being known as 'Tabak Trafiken'. Among the favourite kinds of cigars are Virginias (about 11 s., very strong), Brillons (14 s.), Trabucos (16 s.), and Regalitas (18 s.) Havana cigars may be obtained at I Kohlmarkt.

**Money Changers.** *London Bank*, I Graben 13, *Escompte Gesellschaft*, I Karntner Str. 7, *Anglo-Austrian Bank*, I Strauchgasse 1, *Kpstein*, I Stock-im-Eisen Platz 3, *Verkehrsbank*, I Wipplinger-Str. 23.

**Markets.** The markets of Vienna deserve a visit in the forenoon. Excellent fruit in the *Fruit Market* (in the Hof and at the Elizabeth Brücke, IV Wieden p. 67). Many varieties of fish at the *Fish Market* in the Obere Donaustr. (II, near the Stefanie-Brücke) — *Horse Market* ('Wiener Tattersall'), II Schutte Str. 54 (Pl. 1, G. 4).

The **Auskunfts-Bureau**, or Information Office, of the *Verein für Stadt-Interessen*, I Jasomirgasse 2 (open daily 9-12 and 2-4; closed on Sun and holidays, no fees), gives information and help to strangers. — The *Wiener Wohnungs-Zeitung*, I Wallfischgasse 8, is of use in finding apartments.

**Tourist Offices.** *The Cook & Son*, I Stephans-Platz 2, *Russell & Co.* I. Franz-Josef Quai 19, *Schenker & Co.* I Schotten-Ring 3, *Nagel & Wortmann*, I Operngasse 6, *Universal-Reisebureau* I Rotenturm Str. 9. — *Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits*, I Karntner-Ring 1. — **EXPRESS COMPANY** *Wiener Allgemeine Transport Gesellschaft*, I Karntner Ring 15. — The **Excursion Brakes** of *Messrs Russell & Co* (see above) offer a convenient mode of seeing the town and environs. They start from Franz Josef Quai 19 daily at 9.30 a.m. for the town (circular tour 5 s.), at 9.00 for Neu-Valdegg, Kohlenberg, and Prater (12 s.), at 9 for Klosterneuburg and Gröfenstein (12 s.), at 9 for Schwechat and Laxenburg (12 s.), at 8 for Heiligenkreuz, Mautern, and Baden (12 s.), at 9.30 for the Wiener Wald (16 s.), and at 1 for the Hofen Alps (12 s.).

**Public Lectures** (gratis, tickets on previous application) are delivered in winter on Wed. in the hall of the Society of Engineers, and at the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge in the Akademische Gymnasium; on Thurs. in the Museum of Art and Industry; and on Sun. in the Zoetmiska Institute.

**Embassies and Consulates.** British Ambassador, *Sir Wm. E. Goschen*, III Metternichgasse 6, Consul General, *Mr. Paul von Schoeller*, I Landstrongasse 1, Consul, *Mr. Moritz Feidacharek* — American Ambassador, *Delamy Storer, Esq.*, IV Theresianungasse 4, Consul General, *Dr. Carl Bailey Hurst*, I Reichartstr. 27 (10-2), Vice Consul General, *Alcisto S. Hoyue, Esq.*

**English Church Service** at the Chapel of the British Embassy (*Christ Church*) at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; *Rev William H. Hechler*, Chaplain to the Embassy, I Elisabeth Str. 16. *Queen Victoria Jubilee Home for British Governesses in Vienna*, I Graben 29 (Trattnerhof).

**Collections.** Admission to the Imperial Collections (Nat. Hist. Museum, Art History Museum, and Army Museum) free. Fees are prohibited.

	Sun. and holidays	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes- day
<i>Academy of Art:</i>				
Casts (p. 32) . . . . .	—	9-1	9-1	9-1
Picture Gallery (p. 33) . . .	10-1	—	9-1	9-1
Library (p. 38) . . . . .	—	3-7	3-7	3-7
<i>Albertina</i> (p. 20) . . . . .	—	9-2	—	—
<i>Archduke Francis Ferdinand,</i> <i>Collections of</i> (p. 65) . . . . .	—	—	—	9-12, 2-4
<i>Arsenal</i> (Army Museum; p. 67)	10-1	—	10-2	1-5
<i>Ephesus Museum</i> (p. 30) . . . . .	—	9-1	—	—
<i>Geological Institution</i> (p. 65) . .	9-12	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4
<i>Hofburg</i> (p. 17) . . . . .	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5
<i>Imperial Library</i> (p. 19) . . . . .	—	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>Imperial Stables</i> (p. 32) . . . . .	—	1-3	1-3	1-3
<i>Imperial Treasury</i> (p. 17) . . . .	—	—	10-1	—
<i>Imperial Vault</i> (p. 21) . . . . .	—	9-12	9-12	9-12
<i>Modern Gallery</i> (p. 66) . . . . .	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>Municipal Library</i> (p. 28) . . . .	—	9-2	9-2, 5-7	9-2
<i>Museum of Art &amp; Industry:</i>				
<i>Collections</i> (p. 38) . . . . .	9-5	9-4	9-4	9-4
Library (p. 40) . . . . .	9-1	—	9-2	9-2
<i>Museum of Art-History</i> (p. 44) . .	10-4	—	10-4	10-4
<i>Museum of Austrian Ethnography</i> (p. 26) . . . . .	9-12	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>Museum of Hist. of Vienna</i> (p. 28)	9-1	—	9-2	—
<i>Museum of Industrial Hygiene</i> (p. 27) . . . . .	10-2	—	10-4	10-4
<i>Museum of Industrial Technology</i> (p. 72) . . . . .	9-12	10-4	10-4	10-4
<i>Museum of Natural History</i> (p. 41)	9-1	1-5	—	10-3
<i>Musikverein</i> (p. 36) . . . . .	—	10-1	10-1	10-1
<i>Picture Gallery, Czernin</i> (p. 70) . .	—	10-2	—	—
<i>Picture Gallery, Harrach</i> (p. 28)	—	10-4	—	10-4
<i>Picture Gallery, Imperial</i> (p. 54)	10-4	—	10-4	10-4
<i>Picture Gallery, Liechtenstein</i> (p. 72) . . . . .	2-4	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>Picture Gallery, Schönborn</i> (p. 25)	—	9-3	—	9-3
<i>Post Office Museum</i> (p. 65) . . . .	—	—	—	9-5
<i>Rathaus</i> (p. 28) . . . . .	—	2-6	2-6	2-6
<i>Reichsrats-Gebäude</i> (p. 31) . . . .	9-12	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>University Library</i> (p. 27) . . . .	—	9-8	9-8	9-8

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
9-1	9-1	—	Also Sat. in winter, 5-7.
9-1	9-1	10-1	Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid., on application only (ring at door No. 152; fee).
3-7	3-7	9-1	In winter day, except Sun & Sat, 3-7.
9-2	—	—	Closed Aug & Sept.
—	—	3-12, 2-5	Other days on application.
10-2	—	1-5	Tickets in previous day, 1 K.
9-1	—	—	1 K on Tues. In winter in Sun 10-1 and Thurs. 1-2 free other days 9-1 1 K
9-12, 2-1	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	20 h
9-5	9-5	3-5	In summer
9-4	9-1	9-4	2 A. tickets at the Burghauptmannshaus (in archway between Josephplatz and Schaezlerhof)
1-9	1-3	1-3	MSS 9-2. Closed Aug 1st-Sept 16th.
10-1	—	10-1	Adm. as at the Hofburg
9-12	9-12	9-12	Except holidays Tickets in previous week on application only, Mon., Wed., Frid. 10-12 in the passage from the Michaeler Platz last door to the left
9-1	9-4	9-4	In winter 10-12 on application to the bank acting as guide
9-2	9-2, 5-7	9-2	Mon & Wed 1 A. other days free
9-4	9-1	9-4	Adm. free
9-2	9-2	9-2	60 h. on Mon., Tues., & Wed
—	1-4	10-4	In winter 9-1 and on week-days 6-8.30.
9-1	9-4	9-4	Wed & Sat 1 K. In winter 1-3 only.
9-2	—	—	Closed on Jan 1st, Holy Thurs.-Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Nov 2nd, Corpus Christi, and Christmas Day
10-1	—	10-4	60 h., Sun & holidays 2 A.
10-4	10-4	—	In summer On other days 9-3; tickets 2 A., from the director
10-5	—	10-3	Machinery in motion Sun 9-12, Tues & Thurs 2-4.
10-1	10-1	10-1	1 A. on Mon., Wed., & Sat. Closed on same days as Museum of Art-History
10-2	—	—	Closed Sept 16th July 14th
—	—	10-4	Closed in winter (Nov-April)
—	10-1	10-4	In winter on application to the secretary
9-4	9-1	—	Wed. & Sat 1 A. Closed on same days as the Museum of Art History
—	9-3	—	In winter on special application only.
—	—	9-5	Closed Nov 1st May 31st
2-6	2-6	2-6	In summer only
9-4	9-4	9-4	Fee, entrance in the Lichtensfels-Str.
9-8	9-3	9-8	40 h.; 9-5 pers 1 K., apply to porter under the approach.
			Closed from Aug. 16th to Sept. 16th.



Articles left in cloak-room 20 h each (at the Austrian Museum 10 h). In private collections a fee of 1-1 K to the attendant is customary. Several of the collections mentioned at p. 10, when closed to the public, are shown to strangers on payment of a fee.

**DIALY.** The accompanying table (pp. 10 & 11) shows the days and hours when the various collections, etc., are open.

**Exhibitions.** In addition to the collections etc., mentioned in the preceding table there are a number of exhibitions which are open every day including Sundays, viz. —

*Exhibition of Industrial Art* (Kunstgewerbe-Verein, p. 8), Schaufelgasse 2, week-days 9-6, Sun. and holidays 10-2 (free).

*Exhibition of Exports*, Wolzelle 37, week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-12.

*Picture Galleries*, exhibitions in the *Kunstlerhaus* (p. 36), daily 9-6 or 7, in winter 9-5 (6 h - 1 K; international exhibition every fourth year), and in the building of the *Secession* (p. 36), daily 9-7, in winter 9-5 (adm. 1 K), *Kunstlerhaus Hagen*, 1 Zeltgasse 6 (P. II, D, 3, 5-7 o.c.), 1 K, *Salon Meichke*, 1 Dorotheergasse 11, daily, 9-6 (adm. 1 K), *Salon Pisko*, 1 Park Ring 2 (adm. 40 h).

**Principal Attractions**, when time is limited. St. Stephen's Church (p. 14), Ring-Strasse (p. 26), Imperial Museums (pp. 41, 43), Liechtenstein Picture Gallery (p. 73), Kärntner Str. (p. 21), Graben and Kohlmarkt (p. 16), Imperial Palace (p. 17), the Prater (p. 54), Schönbrunn (p. 69), Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg (p. 76).

**Vienna** (436 ft.), the capital of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy and the residence of the emperor, lies in a plain surrounded by distant mountains, on the *Danube Canal*, into which the *Wien* falls within the city. The city is divided into 21 districts ('*Bezirke*'). I Interior of the city, II Leopoldstadt, III Landstrasse, IV Wieden, V. Margareten, VI Mariahilf, VII. Neubau, VIII. Josephstadt, IX. Alsergrund, X. Favoriten, XI. Simmering, XII. Meidling, XIII. Hietzing, XIV. Rudolfsheim, XV. Fünfhaus, XVI. Ottakring, XVII. Hernals, XVIII. Währing, XIX. Döbling, XX. Brigittenau, XXI. Floridsdorf. According to the census of 1902 the interior of the city had a population of 58,000, the whole town 1,075,000 inhab., including 147,000 Jews and a garrison of 26,600 soldiers.

**Vienna** was originally the ancient Celtic settlement of *Vindobona* or *Vindomana* (the *Vindobona*), which the Romans seized and fortified about A. D. 14. Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. By the end of the third century the settlement had become a *municipium* — town, and the seat of the Roman civil and military government, and it continued to flourish until the invasion of the Avars about 585. From that date the Roman *Vindobona* disappears from history until 791, when Charlemagne conquered the Avars and made the tract between the Enns and the Wiener Wald the boundary of his empire. From the time of Emp. Otto II. (973-983) the *Teil* of Austria (the 'Eastern Mark') was held by the *Babenbergers*, who exchanged their title of *Markgraf*, or count of the Mark, for that of duke in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa (12th cent.). The first mention of *Vienna* occurs in a charter of 1330, in 1437 it is spoken of as *Viennensis Locust*, and in 1450 it became the residence of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott. During the Crusades Vienna increased so rapidly, owing to the traffic which flowed through it, that when the Babenbergers had become extinct, and Ottokar of Bohemia occupied the country (1251-1276) those fortifications were probably marked out which formed the boundary of the inner city down to 1867. Ottokar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1276, and Vienna then became the seat of the *Hapsburg Dynasty*. In 1365 Duke Rudolph IV. founded the University, and in 1400 Vienna became the seat of a bishop (after 1723 an archbishop). In



1615 Emp Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw II, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund I., King of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying -  
*'Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube.'*

*Nam quæ Mars alius, dat ubi regna Venus'*

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II from 22nd Sept. to 15th Oct., 1529, and under Mohammed IV, by the grand vizier Kara Mustapha, from 14th July to 12th Sept., 1683. In the latter case they were defeated by John Sobieski, King of Poland, and Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. In addition to its inner fortifications, *External Works* were constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakoczy. These, consisting of a rampart, 12 ft. high, and a fosse, were called the *Linden Graben* and *Linden-Wall*, or the 'Limes', but the Viennese afterwards generally applied the word to the sixteen exits from the city named after the suburbs adjoining them. Under Charles VI. (1712-40) and Maria Theresa (1740-80) Vienna rapidly developed as the social and political centre of the monarchy while the not wholly successful reforming energy of Joseph II. (1780-90) accomplished much for the capital at least. The love of the Viennese for music and the drama attracted either Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, and in 1776 the Burg Theater was founded. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram) Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held from 1st Sept., 1814, to 19th June, 1815. The period of political reaction that followed the overthrow of Napoleon retarded also the material prosperity of the city. An insurrection in 1848 was repressed by the strong hand, but it led to the abdication of Emp Ferdinand I., and a better condition of things dawned at the accession of Francis Joseph. The *Internal Fortifications*, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, were levelled in pursuance of an imperial decree of 1857, and the space used for the erection of the *Ring-Strasse* (p. 26), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. The famous 'Compromise' agreement between Austria and Hungary in 1867 made Budapest the capital of the *Lower Transleithan* half of the empire and an alternative residence of the emperor, thenceforward known also as 'King of Hungary'. This was a severe blow to Vienna, and although its trade and means of communication have made great strides, it still lags behind in great administrative matters of municipal importance. Among recent events of moment to the city are the regulation of the Danube in 1876-77, the international exhibition of 1873, the destruction of the *Linden-Wall* and the incorporation of the outer districts with the city after 1890 (p. 12) and the construction of the *Stadtbahn* (p. 1) in 1893-1901.

The great Bishops of Austria and Abbots of Austria formerly possessed and still hold much valuable property in Vienna. They own several of those huge churches called *Hofe*, which contain manufactory enough to people a small town. One of the largest is the *Schottenhof* (p. 21), once belonging to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II. Jasomirgott in 1158, but afterwards gave place to the masons. Opposite to it, and nearly as large, is the *Möckhof*, owned by the Abbey of Melk (p. 91). The *Stiehembergische Freihaus* in the suburb of Wieden contains upwards of 200 different dwellings, and the *Karlhaus* in the Alsergrund is scarcely smaller.

Vienna's importance as a seat of Art dates from the 18th century. Its only considerable ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedral of St. Stephen and the church of Maria Theresia, while it contains few Renaissance monuments, but under the influence of J. B. Fischer von Erlach (1692-1743) and Johann von Hildebrandt (1681-1750), baroque architecture attained a brilliant development. From this period date Schönbrunn, the Winter Riding School, the Imperial Library and other important buildings, as well as the Belvedere and the Winter Palace (both erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy) and many palaces of the nobility. Raphael Donner (1693-1741) was the first Viennese sculptor of eminence, he was succeeded by J. W. Beyer

(1735-1806), *J. B. Hagenauer* (1733-1810), *J. M. Fischer* (1743-1820), and the portrait-sculptor *F. X. Herterichmüller* (1728-83). The architect *Peter von Nobbe* (1774-1851) and the sculptor *Franz Zauner* (1740-1822) were the leading artists of the 'Empire' period.

Vienna has possessed an Academy of Art since 1692, but the development of its school of painting has been tardy. At the beginning of the 19th cent. the younger men of talent such as *Moritz Schwind* and *Ed. Steinle*, were forced to seek refuge in Rome, Munich, or Paris from the prevailing academic rigidity. *Friedrich Amerling* (1803-87) and the miniaturist *Moritz Daffinger* (1790-1849), the darling of the Viennese aristocracy, were content to become shadow imitators of Lawrence and the other British portrait painters, while *Waldmüller*, *Dachauer*, and *Peter Fendi* enjoyed only a brief prosperity about the middle of the century. The efforts of *J. von Pilsch* (1800-78) and *Karl Lahl* (1812-8), to introduce the monumental style of mural painting achieved no lasting success, and the severe and elevated style of *A. Feuerbach* (1829-80), who worked at the Academy in 1873-78, remained entirely unappreciated. *Hans Makart* (1840-84) alone, a genuine product of Austrian soil, enjoyed general popularity in virtue of his riches of colour. The younger Viennese school has disappointed expectations, in spite of the influence of the landscapeists *Rud. Alt* (1812-90), *F. I. Schindler* (1812-92), *Th. von Hürmann* (1816-65), and *Karl Moll* (b. 1861), and the establishment of the 'Secession'.

Various circumstances combined to favour the development of modern architecture in Vienna. About the middle of last century artistic work was much in demand in connection with the building of the Arsenal and the Albrechtsfeld and Votive churches. At the chief impulse came after 1800 with the removal of the old fortifications and the consequent demand for new edifices. The churches of *Maria vom Siege*, *St. Otmar*, and *St. Rita*, and the new *Katholn* were built by *Fried. Schmidt* (1823-9), who takes his place among the masters of Gothic architecture. *Aug. von Siccardsburg* (1813-88) and *Ed. von der Noll* (1812-68) adopted the style of the French Renaissance (Hofopern Theater, Lerstsch Palace); while the style of the Italian Renaissance was followed by *H. von Ferstl* (1828-83), *Austrian Museum*, University. *Gottfried Semper* (1803-79), and *A. von Hagenauer* (1830-9), Imperial Museums, Burg Theater, new wing of the Hofbar. *Theophil Hansen* (1813-81), who built the Reichsratsgebäude in the Greek style was a Dane. *Otto Wagner* (b. 1841) has acquired a high reputation by his designs for the stations of the Stadtbahn and for large tenement houses.

In the province of sculpture *Zumbusch* and *Ferdorn* were not natives of Vienna, but a healthy and vigorous Austrian school soon sprang up, directing its efforts chiefly to portraiture (*Kundmann*, *Tilgner*, *Weyr*, *Hellmer*).

## I. THE INNER CITY AND THE RING-STRASSE.

### a. *Church of St. Stephen. Graben. Kohlmarkt.*

The \*Church of St. Stephen (Pl. II; C, 3), or Cathedral, the most important edifice in Vienna, occupying the site of an earlier church consecrated in 1147, dates in its present form mainly from three different periods. The W. façade, with the Riesenpor (see p. 15), built about 1230, belonged to the new edifice rendered necessary by the conflagration of 1193. After another fire in 1258 the transepts and a polygonal choir were added while the nave and façade were heightened. The two towers of the last, called the *Heidenthürme* (210 ft. high), still retain late-Romanesque features. Albert II. in 1340 replaced the polygonal choir by a Gothic edifice.

with nave and aisles, and under Rudolf IV. (1356-65) was begun the restoration of the nave (vaulted by *Hans v. n. Puchsbaum* in 1446-54) and the construction of the two Gothic chapels beside the façade. The S. tower (448 ft. high), completed by *Hans von Prahubitz*, dates from 1359-1433, the unfinished N. tower (213 ft.) begun in 1450-1511, received its present Renaissance upper story from *Hans Saphoy* in 1579. The roof is covered with colored tiles. Since 1852 the cathedral has been thoroughly restored by L. Ernst (d. 1862), Fr. Schmidt (d. 1891), and Hermann; the façade in 1901-2.

**Exterior.** The Romanesque *Resentor*, or Giant's Door, which was much injured in the 14th cent. by the insertion of the large Gothic window of the W. façade is opened only on occasions of great solemnity. It is embellished with a number of sculptures of the Romanesque era. — On the S. side, adjoining the first entrance S.ingerstr., is a tombstone said to be that of the Meistersinger *Heinrich Fuchs* (14th cent.). Then follows the bay of the tower with the *Prætor*, in which are memorial tablets, with busts, by *Kandmann* (1894), of L. Ernst and Fr. Schmidt (see above). — The choir is surrounded by tombstones. In a recess is a fresco of Hell by *Benkner* (1827; restored in 1891). The reliefs in stone, Christ taking leave of the Holy Women, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and Bearing of the Cross date from the 15th century. On the N. E. side is the *Pulpit* of the Franciscan monk *Cyprianus* (1451); adjacent is the entrance to the catacombs or burial vaults (no admission). The entrance to the bay of the N. tower is marked the *Adle der* (Eagle's Door); the second N. entrance is the *Bischofsator* (Bishop's Door).

**Interior.** The very gloomy interior is 354 ft. long and 105 ft. broad; the lofty nave 32 ft. high, aisles 12 ft. has no upper lights. The rich gothic vaulting is borne by 18 massive piers, adorned with upwards of 100 statues. Numerous baroque altars of the 17th cent. enhance the picturesque appearance of the interior. — The choir is closed by 4 chapels, which, however, the sacristan opens 17.

The Nave contains the late Gothic *Pulpit*, ascribed to the architect *And. Pilgram* (ca. 1512), on the front, four Fathers of the Church; under the statues, the figure of the master, looking through a window. The large organ, above the W. entrance is by *Andauer* (1720). Adjacent are the 4 other chapels mentioned above. The Chapel of St. Agnes, or Duke's Chapel, on the S., has ancient stained glass and a 16th cent. painting of the Bearing of the Cross. In the Tuna Chapel, or Chapel of the Cross, is the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (1665). In the N. aisle near the Altar, is an old organ screen by *Pilgram* (1509), beneath which is the stone figure of the master, holding a rule and pair of compasses in his hand.

**Choir.** The *Frauenthor* (N. side choir) contains many monuments, including those of Duke Rudolph IV. and Catherine, his duchess. In the *Hauptchor* (centre choir) is the high-altar of black marble by *Hans Bock*, with an altar-piece of the Sloning of St. Stephen, by *Toussaint* (early 17th cent.). Two of the windows contain stained glass (14-15th cent.). In front of the steps to the vestry is a store which closes the entrance to the old burial vault of the sovereigns of Austria, but for the last 200 years the members of the imperial family have been interred in the church of the Capuchins (p. 41). The *Thronchor* or *Apostelchor* contains the "Sarcophagus of Emp. Frederick III. to 1433" by *Lersch*, completed in 1513, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, surrounded by 32 coats of arms, in 8 sections below are scenes from the history of *Walter Neuss* (ad p. 174) etc., at the feet of the figure various animals. To the right of the tomb is a fine winged altar, brought in 1885 from the Neu-Kloster at Wiener-Neustadt. — The Treasury is situated behind the Apostelchor.



In the bay of the S. TOWER is a triumphal \*Arch (50 ft. high) of red marble in the baroque style, by *Hellmer* (1894), commemorating the relief of Vienna from the Turkish besiegers in 1683; the numerous figures and reliefs in Carrara marble are explained by the inscription. Opposite is the CHAPEL OF ST. CATHARINE (1396), with beautiful groined vaulting, which contains a wooden Crucifix of the 14th cent. and a fine font of 1481.

The \*Tower of St. Stephen's (449 ft.), which affords an extensive view and a good survey of the battlefields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling, was erected in 1860-64 to replace the former tower, which had to be taken down owing to its unsafe condition. In the second stage hangs the huge bell. Tickets for the ascent (533 steps) obtained at the sacristan's office, Stephans-Platz 1 (80 h.; on week-days only, 8-5).

On the N. side of the STEPHANS-PLATZ is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, erected in 1631-41; in the court is a tasteful fountain. — The S. continuation of the Stephans-Platz is called the *Stock-im-Eisen-Platz*.

At the corner of the Graben and Kärntner Str., in front of the Equitable Assurance Office (built in 1890), is the '*Stock im Eisen*', the stump of a larch, full of nails driven into it in accordance with an ancient national custom (not peculiar to Austria), on account of its supposed sanctity. The stump is secured with an iron hoop and a lock bearing the date 1575. It is said once to have marked the end of the Wiener Wald. — At the corner of the Stephans-Platz and the Singer-Str. rises the handsome house '*Zum Goldenen Becher*', adorned with frescoes.

The GRABEN (Pl. II; C, 3), with its attractive shops (p. 8), the principal business-street in Vienna next to the Kärntner-Str. (p. 21), was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th cent., and the houses on the N. side occupy the site of the ancient wall.

On the right, No. 31, is the *Aziendahof*, in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer (1867); then (No. 29) the *Trattnerhof* (1776) and (to the left, No. 14) the *Grabenhof*, by Wagner & Thienemann (1876). — In the centre of the Graben rises the Trinity Column (Pl. II; C, 3), a confused group of figures among clouds, erected by order of Emp. Leopold I. in 1693, in memory of the cessation of the plague in 1679. The figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the two *Fountains* are by J. M. Fischer (1804).

The Jungferngasse leads to the N.E. from the Graben to the Peters-Platz. The Church of St. Peter here (Pl. II; C, 3), with its handsome dome, was founded by Bishop Arno of Salzburg (790-803), and re-erected by *Fischer von Erlach* in 1702-13 (portal, with leaden figures by Kohl, of 1752). Ceiling-paintings by *Rottmayr* and *Bibbiena*, and altar-pieces by *Altomonte*, *Kupelwieser*, and others.

The KOHLMARKT (Pl. II; B, C, 3), another busy street, leads from the end of the Graben to the left to the Burg. To the left, in the *Michaeler Platz*, is the Church of St. Michael, originally erected in the Transition style in 1219-21, with a Gothic choir and tower (1327), but greatly altered in the 17-18th centuries. Over the high-altar, the Fall of the Angels, in stucco. Many tombstones of the 16-18th centuries. Paintings by *Schnorr* and others. — The large *Fountain* in the middle of the square is by *Hellmer* (1895).

b. *The Imperial Hofburg.*

The imperial **Hofburg** (Pl. II, B, 4), usually called the *Burg*, residence of the Austrian princes since the 13th cent., is an extensive, irregular pile dating from different periods. To the N. is the *Reichskanzlei-Palast*, built in 1728 by *Fischer von Erlach* with an admirable curved \*Façade on the N.E., facing the *Michaeler-Platz*, erected in 1890-93 by *Ferd. Kirschner* from the old plans of *Fischer von Erlach*. This façade, occupying part of the site of the old *Burg-Theater*, is adorned with a handsome central dome, flanked by two smaller domes. In niches below the latter are fountain-groups in marble, symbolizing \*Naval Power, by *R. Weyer* (1890, to the E. or left), and Military Power, by *Edm. Hellmer* (1896, to the W. or right). In the centre of the vestibule, between the *Michaeler-Platz* and the *Innere Burghof* or *Franzens-Platz*, is a large rotunda, with the staircases to the Treasury (see below), the *Obersthofmeister-Amt*, or office of the major-domo, and the apartments of *Emp. Francis Joseph* (first floor).

At the handsome iron gateway on the *Michaeler-Platz* are four *Hercules groups*, \*Fight with the Hydra by *Hoffmann von Appernburg*, Rescue of Hesione by *Joh. Scherpe*, Deliverance of Prometheus, by *Jos. Lax*, and Fight with Cerberus, by *A. P. Wagner*. Over the entrance is an inscription (Franciscus Josephus I. vetus palatii opus a Carolo VI. iachnatum a Maria Theresia et Joseph. II. e. ad novum perfect. A.D. 1805-1835), above which, in the attic story, is a group of Justice, Wisdom, and Strength, by *Joh. Bock*. — In the outer archways to the rotunda are two reliefs designed by *Ammer*, on the right, Departure of the Ruler to War, on the left, Victory and Return. In the niches of the narrow cross passages are four allegorical figures. Beyond the rotunda are the niches of the various princes who have taken part in erecting the *Burg*. At the entrances from the *Franzens-Platz* and from the *Sebausergasse* (on the N.W.) are four *Hercules groups* by *Matthias* (Anaxus, Eurystheus, Nemalion Lion, Cretan Bull).

The imperial Treasury (a.m., p. 10), which since the opening of the Imperial Museums (p. 41) contains only the family treasures of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, occupies five finely paneled and adorned rooms (Pl. I, Catalogue (1901), p. 4). Room I. Leather cases of the insignia mentioned below. — Room II. Case I (first centre). \**Insignia of the Holy Roman Empire*, once preserved at *Karlstein* (p. 42), afterwards (1474-1796) at *Nuremberg*: the crown of *Charlemagne*, the sceptre, orb, dalmatica, alb, stole, piddle, coronation robe, book of the Gospels, awards of *Charlemagne* and *St. Mauritius*. Wall Case 2. \*Coronation robes of the Norman kings in Saragossan work (from Palermo) worn by the German emperors since *Henry VI.* (1024). Case 3. Relics which were shown during the coronation (fragment of the 'true cross', lance which pierced the Saviour's side, etc.). Case 4. Heraldic vestments. Case 5. Jewels of the Order of the Golden Fleece (*Tison d'Or*) established in 1430. Case 7. Mantle of a knight of the Golden Fleece. — Room III. Wall Case 6. Staff of the president of the imperial chamber, presented by *Maximilian* to his privy councillor and chancellor, *Frederick*, Count of *Hohenzolern*, 1495. Case 10. Burgundian and Austrian coronation and other swords. Case 12. Austrian *Regalia*, crown and orb of the time of *Rudolph II.*, sceptre made for *Emg. Matthias* in 1612, jewel of the Golden Fleece composed of 150 brilliants with a pink diamond (26 carats) in the centre. — Room IV. Centre Case 13 contains the imperial 'Jewels', celebrated 'Florentine' diamond, 183 1/2 carats in weight, valued at 57,449, once the property of *Charles the Bold*, said to have been found by a peasant after the Battle of *Morat* and sold to a *Bernese* merchant for 1 florin, it was subsequently purchased by the *Grand Duke* of



Tuscany, and is now set in a hot clasp. Crown of Emp. Francis I with the so-called 'Frankfort solitaire' (44½ carats) in the centre, so-called rose-necklaces and emerald ornaments of Maria Theresa, crown of the Empress Elizabeth, set with diamonds. Case 14 Articles used at imperial christenings (golden ewer of 1550). Case 15. Crown of Wladislaw II (p. 13). Case 16. *Imagium of Napoleon I as King of Italy.* Room V. Silver-gilt cradle of the King of Rome (b. 1811). Case 17. Hrade's vestments.

In the centre of the Franzens-Platz rises the **Monument of Emp. Francis I.** (d. 1835), in bronzo, by *Pompeo Marchesi*, the inscription is an extract from the Emperor's will: 'Amorem meum populis meis'.

Opposite the Reichskanzlei-Palast, on the S.W. side of the Franzens Platz, is the *Leopoldinische Trakt* (built by Leopold I. after the fire of 1668), with the old *Residence* (now called the *Zeremoniell-Appartement*, adm., p. 10) containing the superb 'Rittersaal', the apartments once occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II., and the *Military Office* of the emperor. In front of it is the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (parade with military music daily, except Sunday, at 1 p.m.) Adjoining the Franzens-Platz on the N.W. is the *Amalienhof*, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with the office of the *Oberst-Stallmeister*.

The passage on the left of the Hauptwache leads to the *Old Burg-Platz*, or *Helden-Platz* (Pl. II; B, 3, 4) between the Burg and the Ring-Strasse. On the left side of this square rises the *New Wing of the Hofburg*, designed in the Renaissance style by G. Sempfer and begun in 1687. The original plan contemplated a corresponding wing opposite, skirting the Volksgarten.

The Burg-Platz is embellished with two bronze equestrian statues by Fernhorn (1865 and 1869) to the left, *Prince Eugene of Savoy* (d. 1736), to the right, *Archduke Charles* (d. 1847), in the act of waving a flag, in allusion to the battle of Aspern (p. 327). On the S.W., in the Burg-Ring (p. 31) stands the *Outer Burgtor* (Pl. II; B, 4), with five passages, erected by Nobile in 1821-24. On the side next the Platz is the motto of Emp. Francis II. '*Iustitia regnorum fundamentum*'.

The *Hofgarten* or *Kaisergarten* (Pl. II, B, 4), on the S.E. side of the new wing, with an equestrian *Statue of Francis I.* (1745-65), husband of Maria Theresa, is closed to the public.

The passage to the left in the S.E. corner of the Franzens-Platz, with the coloured and gilded armorial bearings, leads across an old drawbridge and moat to the *Schweizerhof* (16th cent.), the oldest part of the Burg now left. On the bridge over the fosse are two small lions in stone with armorial bearings, on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five eagles, the ancient crest of the Archduchy. On the right is the *Burgkapelle*, the end of the choir is the only relic of the original Gothic building of 1449 (adm. on weekdays 7.30-9 a.m., church-music, see p. 7).

From the Schweizerhof another passage leads to the S.E. to the *JOSEPHS-PLATZ* (Pl. II; B, 3, 4), with a bronze equestrian *Statue of Emp. Joseph II.* (d. 1790), by Zauner (1806). On the N.W. side of the square are the *Redoutensäle*, or *Ball Rooms*, and the \* *Winter*

*Riding School*, erected in 1716 by *Fischer von Erlach*, with a gallery borne by 46 columns (adm. 7 a.m. to noon). Beyond the *Rentschulgasse* is the *Stallburg* (built in 1529), connected with the *Hofburg* by an arcade, and containing the offices of the *Oberstkammerer* and *Obersthofmarschall*. — On the N.E. side of the *Josephs-Platz* is the *Palais Pallavicini* (No. 5, Pl. I., B. C, 3), built in 1784; colossal double *Caryatides* at the entrance by *Zauner*. No. 6, on the right, is the *Italian Embassy*.

The \**Imperial Library* (Pl. II; B. 4), erected by *Fischer von Erlach* in 1722 occupies the S.W. side of the *Josephs-Platz* (entrance in the S.E. corner; adm. see p. 10). In the centre of the richly decorated \**Hall* (85 by 18 yds.) are statues of *Charles VI.* and other princes of the House of *Hapsburg*. The imposing dome is embellished with frescoes by *Daniel Gran*. The library contains about 800,000 vols. (including 7000 incunabula), 24,000 MSS., 400,000 engravings, and the collection known as the '*Papyrus Rainer*' — The *Reading Room* (adm. p. 10), is in the adjacent *Augustinian* convent. — Director, *Prof. Jos. Karabacek*.

Among the chief treasures of the library are the following. MSS. \**Book of Genesis*, Greek MS. of the 5th cent., in gold and silver letters on purple parchment; \**Theokorika on Plants* (2nd cent.), a MS. of the 5th cent.; *Geographia* in Greek (10-11th cent.), *De re hominis Historie*, the only MS. containing the 'ta decem', *Pentamer*, presented by *Charles V.* to *Pope II. Adrian II.* (d. 703); *Harmony of the Gospels*, composed by *Ottfried* about 885, a fine contemporary MS.; *Tristram and Isolde* by *Gottfried of Strassburg* (ca. 1210), a MS. of the 13th cent.; \**Evangelarium* of *John of Troppan* (1368), extract from the \**Chronicle of Jerusalem*, a MS. of ca. 1470, well-illustrated; *Prayer-book of Charles V.*, with the names of several of his relatives; *Sei Brandt's Hortulus Animae*, with 66 illustrations by *Gerard Mercator* and others, earliest known MS. of *Reineke* (an early romance of the '*Love-lorn Heart*'), with beautiful miniatures; *Tasso's Gerusalemme Conquistata*, written by the poet's own hand — ORIENTAL MSS. Fragments of the *Koran* in Coptic characters, with Arab miniatures (7th and 10th cent.), Arabic version of *Galien's* treatise on electuaries, with pictures of men and animals (13th cent.); *Prince Shah's Dard*, a Persian MS. with fine miniatures (early 16th cent.) — The MS. department includes also about 2,000 *Autographs* of celebrated persons.

Among the *EX LIBRIS* (the books printed before 1500) are the only complete copy of the *Psalter* of *Fust and Schöffer* (1457); *Gutenberg's* 42-line Bible, the 36-line Bible, and books printed by *Caxton* and *Wynkynde de Worde*. — Many *Autographs* of *Orlando* or *Lasso*, *Haydn*, *Mozart*, and *Berthoven*, besides early rare MSS. and printed works. The collection of *ENGRAVINGS* illustrates the schools of all periods. It includes a fine collection of portraits (ca. 10,000), representations of historical events, views, and photographs.

The celebrated \**PAPYRUS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL RAINER* is a large collection of documents in ten languages, discovered in 1877-78 in the *Papyrus*, the ancient *Arsinoe* in Central Egypt, and increased by subsequent discoveries at *E. Ashmunien* and *Akhmim*. Only a small portion of the collection, which represents the development of civilization through twenty-seven centuries, is on view in three rooms on the third floor (entrance by the central door in the S.E. corner of the Platz).

*House of the Teutonic Order*, on the right (No. 7), was rebuilt in 1730; the *Gothic Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. II, C, 3), richly adorned with coats-of-arms, banners, and monuments, erected in 1316 on the site of the chapel of the Order, was rebuilt in 1730 and restored in 1864.

From the *Stephans-Platz* the busy *Rotenturm-Strasse* runs to the N.E. to the *Leopoldstadt*, and is connected with the *Stuben-Ring* (p. 38), on the E., by the *Wollzeile* (Pl. II, D, 3). In the small *Universitäts-Platz* (Pl. II, D, 3), a little to the N. of the last, rises the **University Church**, erected by the Jesuits in 1625-31 in the baroque style. The frescoes in the dome, executed by Andrea Pozzo in 1705, were restored in 1831. Adjacent (No. 2) is the old building of the University, a handsome rococo building (1753-55) with a splendid vestibule, occupied since 1857 by the *Academy of Sciences* (founded in 1846). To the Postgasse, to the E., is the *Dominican Convent* (Pl. II, D, 3), founded in 1223, with a church modernized in 1634. In the same street are the *Church of St. Barbara*, restored in 1852, belonging to the 'United Greek' congregation; the *Office of the Minister of Commerce* (No. 8), and the *General Post Office* (Nos. 10 & 12).

In the *Fleischmarkt*, which leads back to the *Rotenturm-Str.* stands the **Greek Church** (Pl. II, D, 3, 4), built in 1787. The new Byzantine façade, designed by Hansen, was added in 1858. The frescoes on gold ground are by Rahl. The vestibule contains paintings by Bitterlich and Eisenmenger. — The *Köllnerhofgasse*, the last turning on the left, leads to the *Lugeck* (Pl. II, D, 3) embellished with a bronze *Statue of Gutenberg*, by H. Bitterlich (1900).

#### d. *The N.W. Part of the Inner City.*

From the N.W. end of the *Graben* the *Bognergasse* (observational tablet on No. 1) leads straight to the *Hof* and the *Freiung*, while the *Tuchlauben* to the right leads to the *HOHE MARKT* (Pl. II, C, 2, 3), said to have been the forum of the *Roman Vindobona* (p. 12). The *Sina Palace* (No. 8), restored by Hansen in 1866, is supposed to occupy the site of the *Roman Prætorium* (inscription). In the centre of the *Platz* rises a *Victory Monument* designed by Fischer von Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected by Charles VI. in 1732 to commemorate the bravery of Emp. Joseph at the siege of Landau, and restored in 1852. The figures are by Corradini.

Between the *Hohe Markt* and the *Danube* lay the old *Jewish Quarter* (till 1822, comp. p. 63). — *St. Ruprecht's Church* (Pl. II, D, 2), in the *Ruprechts-Str.*, near the *Franz-Josef-Quai*, was founded in the 13th and restored in the 14th century.

Between the *Wipplinger-Str.* and the *Juden-Platz* rises the *Ministry of the Interior* (Pl. II, C, 2; formerly the *Bohemian Ho-*



kantlei), erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1716. No. 8 Wipplinger Str. is the OLD RATHAUS, or *Magistrats-Gebäude* (Pl. II, C, 2), originally erected in 1456, though the present building, with good sculptures on the façade, dates from 1706. In the court is a *Fountain* with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner.

Adjoining the old Rathaus on the right is the **Salvator- or Rathaus-Kapelle** (open on Sun. 10-12) consisting of two chapels united by an archway, the older dating from 1361, the other from 1452-57, and the fine Renaissance portal from 1515. Tower added in 1867. The chapel is used by an Old-Catholic congregation.

The church of \***Maria-Stiegen** (*'Maria am Gestade'*; Pl. II, C, 2), in the Salvatorgasse, contains handsome altars and old and modern stained glass. The narrow and lofty nave, without aisles, dates from 1391 (restored 1817-20), it joins the choir (completed about 1350) in a slightly oblique direction. The heptagonal tower (190 ft.), of the close of the 15th century, terminates in an elegant open work dome.

We now return to the Wipplinger-Str., which goes on, crossing the 'Tiefe Graben', or town-moat, dating from the time of the Babenbergers (p. 12), to the Exchange in the Schotten-Ring (p. 20). We, however, follow the Färbergasse to the left, to the PLATZ AM HOF (Pl. II, B, C, 2, 3), the largest square in the interior of the city, where stood, as an inscription on the War Office (No. 14) records, the old castle of the margraves and dukes of the house of Babenberg (p. 12). In the centre rises a *Column of the Virgin*, erected by Leopold I. in 1667. In front of the War Office is an \**Equestrian Statue of Fieldmarshal Radetzky* (1766-1858), by Zambusch (1892). In the S.E. corner is the *Church am Hof* (Pl. II, C, 2), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, of the 15th cent., with a rococo façade added in 1662. The handsome building opposite (No. 6) is the *Austrian Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1858-60. The *Civic Arsenal* (No. 10), on the N. side, built in 1562, has a façade of 1732.

The **FUNKEN** (Pl. II, B, 2), the adjoining Platz on the W., is adorned with a *Fountain* by Schwanthaler, a column wreathed with oak-leaves, bearing a figure of Austria; below, the Danube, Elbe, Vistula and Po.

On the left (No. 3) is *Count Harrach's Palace* (Pl. II, B, 2), built in 1669, containing a fine winter-garden and the \***Harrach Picture Gallery** (on the second floor; adm., see p. 10; entrance by the door on the left). The collection (over 400 paintings) is distinguished for its numerous examples of the later Italian and French schools (17-18th cent.), and contains also interesting Netherlandish and Spanish works (17th cent.). Catalogue (1897), 1 K.; director, Dr. Deenjar.

1 Room. Netherlandish and German Schools. On the exit-wall 21. *A. Berchem*, *Forest-scene*, 17. *Paul Potter* (1), *Landscape with cows* (signature forged), 1. *Jan Fyt* and *Corn. Schut*, *Garland of fruit*, 2. *Jan Fyt*, *Dead game and poultry*, 69. *D. Wyckaert III*, *Marching soldiers* (1656) — 112.



*House of the Teutonic Order*, on the right (No 7), was rebuilt in 1730, the *Gothic Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. II, C, 3), richly adorned with coats-of-arms, banners, and monuments, erected in 1316 on the site of the chapel of the Order, was rebuilt in 1730 and restored in 1864.

From the *Stephans-Platz* the busy *Rotenturm-Strasse* runs to the N.E. to the *Leopoldstadt*, and is connected with the *Stuben-Ring* (p. 38) on the E., by the *Wallzeile* (Pl. II, D, 3). In the small *Universitäts-Platz* (Pl. II, D, 3), a little to the N. of the last, rises the **University Church**, erected by the Jesuits in 1623-31 in the baroque style. The frescoes in the dome, executed by Andrea Pozzo in 1705, were restored in 1834. Adjacent (No 2) is the old building of the University, a handsome neo-classical building (1754-55) with a splendid vestibule, occupied since 1857 by the *Academy of Sciences* (founded in 1846). In the *Postgasse*, to the E., is a *Dominican Convent* (Pl. II, D, 3), founded in 1223, with a church modernized in 1611. In the same street are the *Church of St. Barbara*, restored in 1852, belonging to the 'United Greek' congregation, the *Office of the Minister of Commerce* (No. 8), and the *General Post Office* (Nos. 10 & 12).

In the *Fleischmarkt*, which leads back to the *Rotenturm-Str.*, stands the **Greek Church** (Pl. II, D, 3, 4), built in 1787. The neo-Byzantine façade, designed by Hansen, was added in 1858; the frescoes on gold ground are by Rahl. The vestibule contains paintings by Bitterlich and Eisenmenger. The *Köllnerhofgasse*, the last turning on the left, leads to the *Lugeck* (Pl. II, D, 3), embellished with a bronze *Statue of Gutenberg*, by H. Bitterlich (1900).

#### d *The N.W. Part of the Inner City.*

From the N.W. end of the *Graben* the *Bognergasse* (observational tablet on No. 1) leads straight to the *Hof* and the *Freiung*, while the *Tuchlauben* to the right leads to the *Hofe Markt* (Pl. II, C, 2, 3), said to have been the forum of the Roman *Vindobona* (p. 12). The *Sina Palace* (No. 8), restored by Hansen in 1860, is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Prætorium* (inscription). In the centre of the *Platz* rises a *Votive Monument* designed by Fischer von Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected by Charles VI in 1732 to commemorate the bravery of Emp. Joseph at the siege of Landau, and restored in 1852. The figures are by Corradini.

Between the *Hofe Markt* and the *Danube* lay the old *Jewish Quarter* (till 1622, comp. p. 63) — *St. Anprocht's Church* (Pl. II, D, 2), in the *Rudolfs-Strasse*, near the *Franz-Josef Quai*, was founded in the 11th and restored in the 14th century.

Between the *Wipplinger-Str.* and the *Juden-Platz* rises the *Ministry of the Interior* (Pl. II, C, 2; formerly the *Bohemian Hof*).

*kantlei*), erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1716. No. 8 Wipplinger Str. is the OLD RATHAUS, or *Magistrats-Gebäude* (Pl. II; C 2), originally erected in 1455, though the present building, with good sculptures on the façade, dates from 1706. In the court is a *Fountain* with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner.

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On the left (No. 3) is *Count Harrach's Palace* (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1689, containing a fine winter-garden and the \***Harrach Picture Gallery** (on the second floor; adm., see p. 10; entrance by the door on the left). The collection (over 400 paintings) is distinguished for its numerous examples of the later Italian and French schools (17-18th cent.), and contains also interesting Netherlandish and Spanish works (17th cent.). Catalogue (1897), 1 K.; director, Dr. Dernjau.

I **Room** Netherlandish and German Schools. On the exit-wall—21. *Berchem*, Forest-scene; 17 *Paul Potter* (?), Landscape with cows (signature forged), 1. *Jan Eyt* and *Corn. Schut*, Garland of fruit, 2. *Jan Eyt*, Head game and poultry, 69 *P. Ryckaert III*, Marauding soldiers (1656). — 112.

*Frans Francken the Younger*, Allegory of painting; 349. *Netherlandish School*, Huss preaching (1561), 51. *School of Antwerp* (16th cent.), Large winged altar piece from Rohrau (freely restored) in the center, *Cecilia*, to the left, the Holy Family, to the right, St. Helena; 32. *H. Bosch*, Christ in Purgatory, 44. *Master of the Flemish Half-lengths*, Three girls with musical instruments, 49. *Jac. Jordaens*, St. Christopher (original sketch), 9. *P. Willebeek*, Garland of fruit with a net of Christ (1647), 11. *Th. B. L. dekenburg*, Animal paintings, 46. *Amberger* (not *Style of Hans Holbein the Younger*), Portrait, said to be Moritz von L. 1. 6., 4. *W. C. Heide*, Still life (1696), 387. *G. Ponce*, Canon and Priest (1546), 357. 44. *Fahnerer*, Allegory (Jupiter hurling thunder-bolts at the camp of Turks, behind him Minerva with the German imperial crown), 22. *Fr. Snyder*, Stag hunt.

I CABINET (corner room) 385. *Correggio*, Ecclesiastical (copy); 130. *Francesco Albani*, Venus and Adonis (freely restored).

II ROOM. Chiefly French and Italian paintings. On the entrance wall: 201, 238, 19. 1. 1. *Jos. Vernet*, sea pieces, the last injured during the bombardment of 1848. — 186. *G. Ponce*, Expulsion from Paradise (copy of Raphael's fresco in the loggia at the Vatican), 187. *Joseph Mengs*, Nativity; 130. *Andrea da Salerno*, Holy Family. 172. *Just. Le Sueur*, Massacre of the Innocents. \*148. *Pompeo Batoni*, Susanna at the bath (1751), 17. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome. — 171. *Guise. Ponsard*, *Dughet*, Roman landscape with a ruined temple, \*148. *Claude Lorraine*, Sunset. 221. *Guise. Lemaire*, Mary in prayer. 350. *Pietro Perugino*, Madonna with St. Rosalia and Catharine (original in the Louvre).

III ROOM. Chiefly Italian, Spanish and French works. On the entrance wall: 259. *Caravaggio*, Lucretia, \*282. *Liberi*, St. Bartholomew. — 218. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait of an old man. 264. *Liberi*, Queen of Heaven (1637). *Pietro da Cortona*, 270. Abraham's offering. 272. Capture of Samson; 243. *Fran. Solimena*, Judith, *Sala. Rosa*, 201. St. Jerome. 238. St. Bartholomew. 161. *Franz. Zurbaren*, Canonized bishop, 250. *Liberi*, St. Jerome. 280. *Lucas van Meulen*, Isaac blessing Jacob.

II CABINET (Triangular) contains the gems of the collection. 289. *Berni. Belotto (Giancetto)*, The Freising with the Harrach Palace, \*202. *Caravaggio*, Philip IV. of Spain, 291. *M. Hobbema*, Landscape, 313. *Lucas van Meulen*, Pietà (sketch), 296. *Berni. Orley*, Apparition of the Magi, 283. *P. Ponce*, the Younger, The Seven Works of Mercy, 317. *Paolo Veronese*, St. Lawrence; 301. *Berni. Fabrizio*, Portrait of an aged man, \*288. *Corn. de Vos*, Portrait; \*306. *Velazquez*, Spanish Infante as a cardinal, 316. *L. Cypri*, Landscape with cattle; 308. *B. Fabrizio*, Portrait of an aged man, 312. *Berni. Lund*, St. Jerome, 314. *Sala. Mamachi*, Nativity, 142. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Crucifixion (sketch); 310. *Jac. van Ruydael*, Landscape (1649), 316. *Gerard Houder* (?), Annunciation and Visitation, 318. *Caravaggio*, Queen Maria Anna, widow of Philip IV. of Spain, 80. *M. Veronese* (?), The German Emperor with the seven Electors, 323. *Lucas van Eicken*, Rocky landscape. 270. *Moritz*, Esau selling his birthright, 324. *Rubens* (?), Heads of Moors, 325. *A. Durrer* (?), Portrait, 321. *Al. Langsdorff*, Count Andreas Raimund Harrach. 330. *Franz*, St. Sebastian, 331. *H. Rydman*, Count Ferdinand Raimund Harrach (1848); 333. *Karl Skoda*, Half-length portrait. 332. *Netherlandish School*, Portrait (1741), 333. *Francesco Albani*, Rape of Ganymede. To the right of Room II is the

III CABINET. 409. *Style of Angelo Bronzino*, Maternal Love, 410-412. *Franz Solimena*, Female half-lengths. — In the adjoining IV. Cab. to the right, 128. *P. Snyder*, View of Vienna.

To the right of this palace, at Freising No. 4, at the end of the Herrengasse (p. 25), is the \*Palace of Prince Kinsky (Pl. II, B, 2), with a rich façade and a magnificent staircase, built by Hildebrand about 1710-13 for Count Daun. Opposite between the Freising, Schottengasse and Schottensteiggasse, lies the spacious Schottenhof (Pl. II, B, 2, p. 13), facing which is the Mollerhof (p. 14). The Schottenkirche (Pl. II, B, 2), consecrated in 1200, rebuilt in



1638-62 and restored in 1892-93, with a superb high-altar, restored by Ferstel, and paintings by Sandrart, contains the tombs of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701), the brave defender of the city against the Turks in 1683, and of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott (d. 1177; handsome sarcophagus in the vault). The last-named is also commemorated by a monument on the exterior, by J. Breitner (1893).

At the N.E. corner of the Platz Renngasse 4, is *Count Schönborn's Palace* (Pl. II; B. 2), with the *Schönborn Picture Gallery* (first floor, adm., see p. 10; door to the right in the entrance). Catalogue (1902), 40 h.

I Room 2. *Lx. van de Velde*, Siege of 's Hertogenbosch, 12 *Caravaggio*, The lute-player; 15 *Jan Wynants*, River-valley (1673), 17 *Rubens*, Faun with a basket of fruit, 18 *P. Hol*, Hagar in the desert; 19 *Van Dyck* (7), Cupid; \*23 *Jac. Jordana*, Sea-gods. This room contains also an elegant rococo sofa chair, furniture, porcelain, glass, etc. — II Room 24 *Bern. Beutle*, Wolf-hunt in the fortress of Königstein in Saxony, 25, 28 *Jan Weenix*, Dead game; 27 *D. Teniers the Younger*, Savant, 48 *Carlo Cignani*, Venus and Cupid, 32 *J. van Goyen*, View of Dort 33, 37 *Jac. Gerritsz Gupp*, Portraits (1633 and 1634); 47 *Melch. d. Hondelooter*, Hen and chickens; \*41 *Hend. Hake* & the Younger, Portrait (1592); 43 *Isabr. Metsu*, The letter-writer. III Room 88 *Rubens*, Study of a head for the Lion Hunt (at Munich); 88 *Corn. van Poelenburgh*, Land scape with a nude female figure; 76 *Jac. van Leyden*, Chalcid at Renthem, 80 *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child, 41 *H. Verelsting*, Landscape with morning luts, 81 *P. Neefs*, Interior of the Cathedral at Antwerp, 79 *Pandora*, Dedicat from the Cross, copy; 86 *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 52 *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants merry-making, 114 *G. D. de Haen*, Still-life. Fine rococo stove. IV Room (adj. to Room II) Collection of porcelain. The private apartments also contain a number of valuable paintings.

Adjoining the Harrach Palace on the left is the *Bank-Gebäude* (Freiung, No. 2), erected by Ferstel in 1856-60 in the early Italian Renaissance style. The passage contains a pretty fountain in bronze with a nymph of the Danube by Fernkorn. In the court of the *Mentenuovo Palace* (now the *Anglo-Austrian Bank*), Strauchgasse 1, is a fountain-group of *St. George and the Dragon* by Fernkorn.

The *Herrengasse* leads to the left to the *Michaeler-Platz* (p. 16). No. 13 is the *Niederösterreichische Landhaus* (Pl. II; B. 3), or hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, erected on the *Minoriten-Platz* about 1518, extended to the *Herrengasse* in 1571, and partly rebuilt by Pichl in 1839.

INTERIOR. To the left, on the first floor, is the *Provincial Library for Lower Austria* (9,000 vols.). The library-hall has a handsome timber roof and a curious door (1772) opening either way. The M&S Room, behind, has beautiful ceiling-paintings of 1571, restored in 1846 (battles between Roman Catholics and Protestants), and two fine marble portraits.

The present rear building is shown by the prior (80 h.). On the ground-floor is an old Gothic chapel with an altar-piece by K. Geyling (designed by L. von Schnorr). On the first floor are several rooms dating from 1571, modernized in the 18th and 19th cent.: the Knights Hall with the so-called throne of justice, the Room of the Baron or assembly hall with ceiling-paintings by Ant. Belcher (1701), and the Room of the Prelates. The adjoining Gothic vestibule is now a council room.

On the right (No. 11) is the *Stallthalleri* with a ceiling-painting in the great hall by Kupelwieser. The back of the Landhaus



adjoins the MINORITEN-PLATZ. The **Minorite Church** (Pl. II, B, 3), belonging to the Italians, built in the 14th cent., with a handsome E. portal contains an admirable \*Mosaic (30 ft. long, 15 ft. high) of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, by *Raffaelli*, executed in 1806-14, by order of Napoleon, at a cost of 400,000 florins, and placed here in 1846. On the right is the monument of the poet *Metastasio* (1698-1782), a sitting figure in marble, by *Luccardi*.

On the S. side of the Minoriten-Platz is the *Archives Office* (Pl. II; B, 3), open on week-days 9 30-2 30, on Sun. 10-1. On the N.W. side rises the *Stirrhemberg Palace* (No. 7) now accommodating the *Ministry of Public Worship and Education*. — No. 5, Minoriten-Platz (and No. 9 Bankgasse) is the imposing *Palace of Prince Liechtenstein* (Pl. II, B, 3), built in 1699-1711 by Dom. *Martinelli* (?).

A little to the S., on the N.W. side of the Burg is the *Ballhaus-Platz* with the *Foreign and Crown Office*. An archway on the E. side of this Platz leads to the *Schauflergasse*, in which are the buildings of the *Agricultural Society* (No. 6) and the *Kunstgewerbe-Verein* (No. 2, adm. see p. 12). At the end of the *Schauflergasse* is the *Michaeler-Platz* (p. 16).

### e. *The Ring-Strasse.*

TRAMWAYS (pp. 4, 5). The only line that runs round the entire Ring-Strasse is Line A 2; but parts of it are traversed by Lines A 1, 4, 8, 12, 18, 22, 26, 28, 29, and 31.

The \***Ring-Strasse**, 62 yds. in breadth which with the *Franz-Josef-Quai* (see p. 40) encircles the inner city, has been constructed since 1857 mainly on the site of the old ramparts and glacis (comp. p. 13). From the *Aspern Bridge* to the end of the *Schotten-Ring* it is 2 M. in length. Apart from a number of disfiguring buildings erected by speculators, it is architecturally one of the finest streets in Europe.

Beginning at the *Franz Josef Quai* (p. 40) is the *SCHOTTEN-RING* (Pl. II, B, C 1, 2). On the left (No. 16) rises the \***Exchange**, built in 1872-77 in the Renaissance style, by *Hansen* and *Tietz*, a rectangular edifice (108 by 100 yds.). The vestibule and great hall are worth seeing (adm. 20 h.). On the second floor (entrance, *Wipplinger-Str.* 31) is the **Museum of Austrian Ethnography** (adm., see p. 10; catalogue 20 h.), opened in 1897, a collection of ethnographical specimens, costumes, and curiosities from the different countries of the Austrian empire. — Behind the Exchange, *Börsen-Platz* 1, is the *Central Telegraph Office* (Pl. II; B, 2).

Farther on, to the right (No. 11), is the *Police Office* (Pl. II; B, 1), the headquarters of the Vienna police (new building in the *Elisabeth-Promenade* see p. 72). — No. 7, at the corner of the *Hessgasse*, is the *Stiftungshaus* or *Sohnhaus* (Pl. II, B, 1, 2). a

charitable institution, with an 'expiatory chapel' on the first floor, erected in 1841-45 by Fr. Schmidt, at the cost of the Emperor, on the site of the Ring Theatre, which was burned down in 1841 with the loss of about 400 lives.

In the triangular *Maximilians-Platz*, between the *Währinger-Str.* and the *Universitäts-Str.*, rises the \**Votive Church* (*Heilandskirche*, Pl. II, A, 1), a beautiful Gothic church, erected from designs by *Ferstel* in 1856-79, in memory of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853. Fine façade, with two slender open towers 325 ft. high and numerous statues. Interior lavishly enriched with gilding and painting, and adorned with 78 stained-glass windows. (Open daily, 6-11 and 4-6.) The *Salmkapelle*, adjoining the N. transept, contains the monument of Marshal Niklas Salm (d. 1530), the defender of Vienna against Soliman II. in 1529 (p. 13). The monument was brought from Raitz near Brünn, in 1878. Opposite is the superb font.

Near the *Votive Church*, at *Universitäts Str.* 7, are the *Military Hygienic Museum* (Pl. II, A, 2), a Renaissance structure by *Doderer* (1874) with Altarpiece at the portal by *V. Pirner*. Close by, at *Elendorfer-Str.* 6, is the *Museum of Industrial Hygiene*, containing inventions for the protection of workmen engaged in industrial establishments (adm., see p. 10).

The *Schotten-Ring*, here intersected by the *Schotten-Gasse* (p. 24), is continued to the S. by the \**FRANZENS-RING* (Pl. II, A, B, 2, 3) where a number of grand new buildings make this section of the *Ring-Strasse* the finest part of Vienna. On the right rises the \**University* (Pl. II, A, 2), a vast quadrangular structure in the early Tuscan Renaissance style, built by *Ferstel* in 1873-84 at a cost of 3 million florins, containing the university collections, the library, and most of the lecture-rooms. Visitors are admitted at any time; the aula is shown for a fee. A flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with a pediment group (Birth of Minerva) by *Jos. Tautenhayn the Elder*. On the first floor in the right wing is the entrance to the magnificent 'Aula' or festival hall, which rises through two storeys. Above the main staircase of the left wing is a marble *Statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I.*, by K. Zumbusch. In the quadrangle is the marble *Castalian Fountain*, by H. Ilmer, and beneath the arcades are placed the busts of distinguished professors. — The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the *University Library*, containing 500,000 vols. and a fine reading-room, divided according to faculties (adm., see p. 10; librarian, *Dr. F. Grassauer*).

The University, founded in 1385 (p. 12) reorganised from the year 1752 under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten (p. 21), and now attended by about 12,000 students and 1400 occasional students, has a staff of 340 professors and lecturers. To the University belong among other buildings the *Observatory* (p. 25), the *Physical Institute* (IX *Turken-Str.* 3), the *Botanical Garden and Museum*, the *Chemical Laboratory* (p. 72), the *Anatomical & Physiological Museum* (p. 72), the *Protestant Theological Faculty* (IX *Marlannengasse* 25) and the *Anatomical Institute* (see p. 72).

To the E., opposite the University, a monument has been erected

to *Liebenberg*, the valiant burgo-master of Vienna during the Turkish siege of 1683, by Joh. Silbernagel (1890)

From the S. side of the University to the Reichsrats-Gebäude (p. 31) extends the attractive *Rathaus-Park* (Pl. II, A, 2, 3, concerts see p. 7), containing a monument of *Strauss and Lanner*, the musical composers, by Seifert (1906). In the middle of the avenue leading to the Rathaus, opposite the Hofburg Theatre (p. 30), are eight *Marble Statues* of benefactors of Vienna, taken from the former Elisabeth-Brücke. The **Rathaus**, or *Town Hall* (Pl. II, A, 2, 3, adm., see p. 10), built in 1873-83 by *Schmidt* in the Gothic style, at a cost of nearly 13 million florins, and lavishly enriched with statues. The stately tower, 320 ft. in height, is adorned on three sides with reliefs of Emp. Francis Joseph I., Rudolph of Hapsburg, and Duke Rudolph the 'Founder' (by *Zumbusch, Kundmann, and Gasser*), and crowned with a banner-bearer in copper. The interior includes a large quadrangle, flanked with arcades, and six smaller courts. Observe in particular the Magistrates' Courts; the imposing Council Chamber with frescoes by *Ludw. Mayer*, the 'Volkshalle' under the tower; the two main staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; and the lofty Reception Hall. The balconies afford a good view of the Franzens-Ring. Below the Rathaus is the *Rathaus-Keller* (restaurant, see p. 3), handsomely fitted up, with paintings from the history of Vienna etc. — On the first floor are the *Municipal Library*, founded in 1856 (valuable books relating to Vienna, etc., adm., see p. 10) and the **Historical Museum of the City of Vienna** (reached by the Feller-Str. through the first court, and then to the left by the main staircase No. II; adm., see p. 10). The exhibits bear explanatory labels. Catalogue of weapons, 404. Director, *Dr. Glossy*.

I. Section. Monuments from St. Stephen's. Statues of Austrian dukes and of saints (14th and 15th cent.); sun and moon which crowned a tower of the 15th cent.; stained glass of the 15th cent.; remains of wall paintings of the 13th century. Old views of the church and a plan of its 'Catacombs'. II. Section. Roman antiquities: coins, votive stones, relics of a Roman bath, capitals, columns, coins, pre-Christian antiquities from the environs; medieval and modern stone monuments, medals (16-19th cent.). — Plans of Vienna, studies of Roman Vienna and of medieval extensions (Nos. 1-3, 4-13), original plan of 1483-85 (No. 14); others of 1547 by *Huschvogel* and *Leon. v. Wolmut* (15, 17), by *Suttlinger* of 1684 (19), by *Augustin* and *Mariotti* of 1706 (20), by *Nagel* of 1770 (21), the last three are copies, etc. — Nos. 37-464. Views; 37. Oldest view, of 1483 copy; 38. View of 1483 (from the School Canonice); 39, 40. By *Huschvogel* 1547, 41. By *Lautensack*, 1558; 43. By *J. N. Vischer* and *Huschvogel* 1640; 41-46. By *M. Fischer* 1675; 47-48. By *Suttlinger* 1678; 49. By *Robert van Allen*, 1680-82; 51-57. By *Delsenbach*, 1711; 63. Large bird's eye view by *J. D. von Huber*, 1774; views of the 18th and 19th cent. in oils and water colour, the most interesting of which are those by *F. Matsch* and *G. Albrecht* (interior of the old Burg Theater), *Jacob, Franz*, and *Rud. v. Alt* (the old Rathaus, 331. Mikart's studio) *Varonne*, etc. Views of the fortifications from the 16th cent. down to their demolition in 1857. — Nos. 465-623. Historical events. 610. Panorama by *Meldemann*, showing the position of the Turks in 1629; 463-474. Turkish officers and soldiers of 1629.

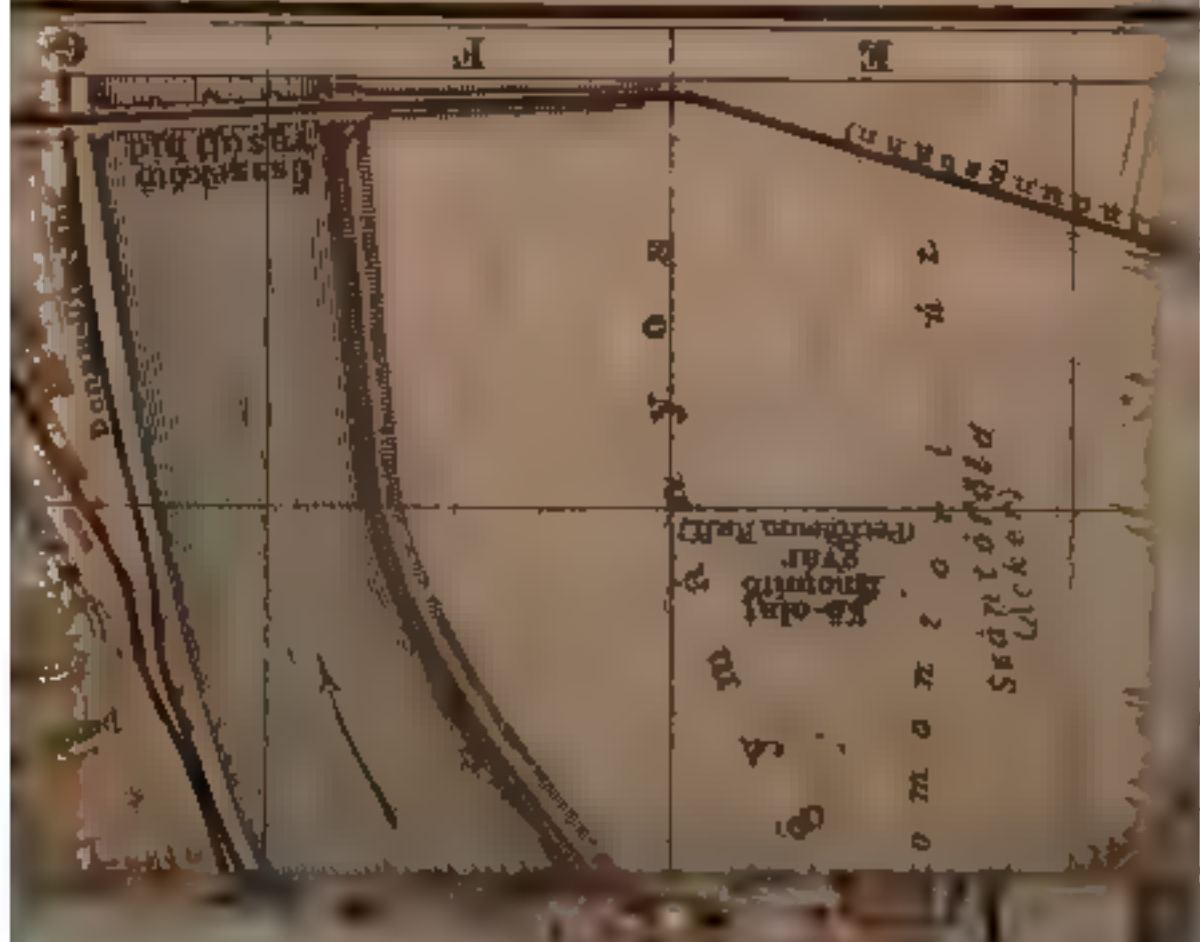
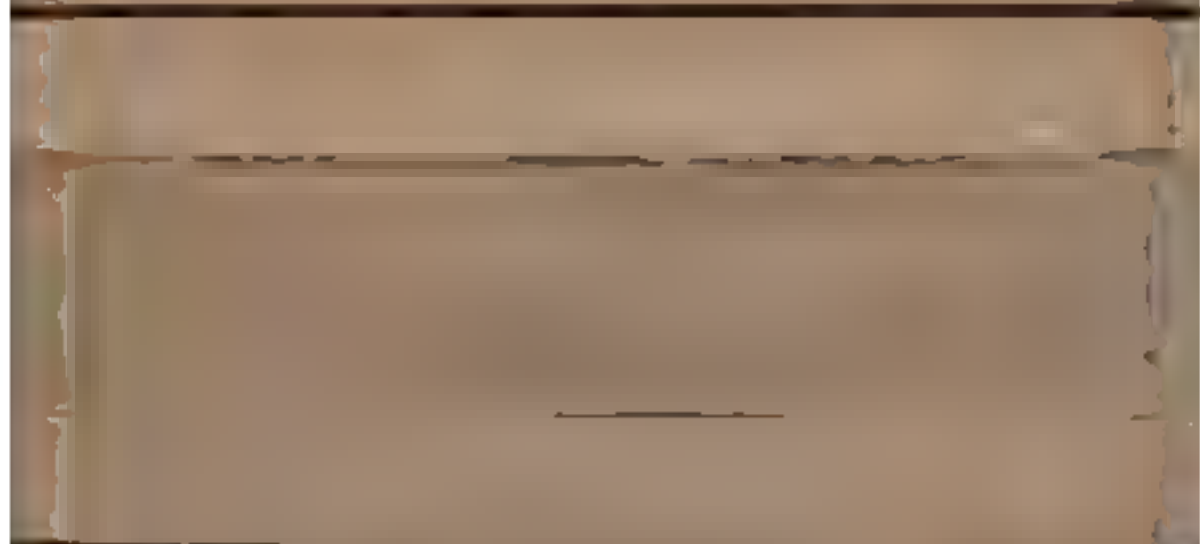


485-520. Scenes from the Turkish siege of 1683, including a large oil-painting by *Wock*, entries of emperors, doing of homage, weddings, memorials of Maria Theresa and Joseph II, French invasions of 1805 and 1809, Revolution of 1848. Nos 624-788 Costumes and fashions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Nos 789-811 Festivals balls, concerts. Nos 812-1085. Eminent persons of the 16th cent. downwards. Model of a theatre of German singing players. III Section. In the corridor. To the left, Emblems of ancient jurisdiction, instruments of torture and execution; objects relating to the guilds; representations of the Municipal Guards of Vienna from the 17th cent. to 1848, Viennese weights and measures; to the right, coins and medals. — Room I. In the centre, Mozart's bust; Beethoven's face mask, death-masks of Beethoven, Haydn, Lenau, Napoleon I and Archduke Charles, relics of Beethoven, autographs of Beethoven, Mozart, Beethoven, etc. On the walls are portraits of poets, musicians, and actors. Bust of Charlotte Wolfer, by *J. Tizner*. Bust of Beethoven, by *A. Dietrich* (1821), relics of Ferd. Raimund and J. Strauss; Beethoven's death-mask. To the left is the Grillparzer Room. The ante-room contains portraits of the poet, his parents, and the Fröhlich family (*M. Fröhlicher*). Maria are portraits of Grillparzer and of Kathi Fröhlich; in the main room and in the cabinet are Grillparzer's furniture and library and small memorials of the poet. — Room II contains portraits of distinguished Viennese and scenes from their lives. *Fr. Lobkowitz*, Gottfried Bürger, *H. Knauth*, Death of Mozart, *Fr. Ammerling*, Portrait of Louise I., *Fr. Lebens*, Pauline Lucca; *Ammerling* Grillparzer. In the middle is a large model of the inner city. — Room III (Prince Johann Liechtenstein Room). Paintings of the older Viennese school. *Banhausner*, *Waldmüller*, *Giemermann*, etc. — Room IV (Schwein Room). Drawings, illustrations of Grillparzer's plays and Carl's story of the Fair Melusina, Magic Hunter by *M. Schindl* in the middle, small paintings and coloured sketches. — Room V. (Stupper Room). Memorials of Franz Schubert, bust of the composer, by *K. Kundmann*, picture by *Joh. Schindl*, 'A Schubert-evening in a Viennese citizens house'.

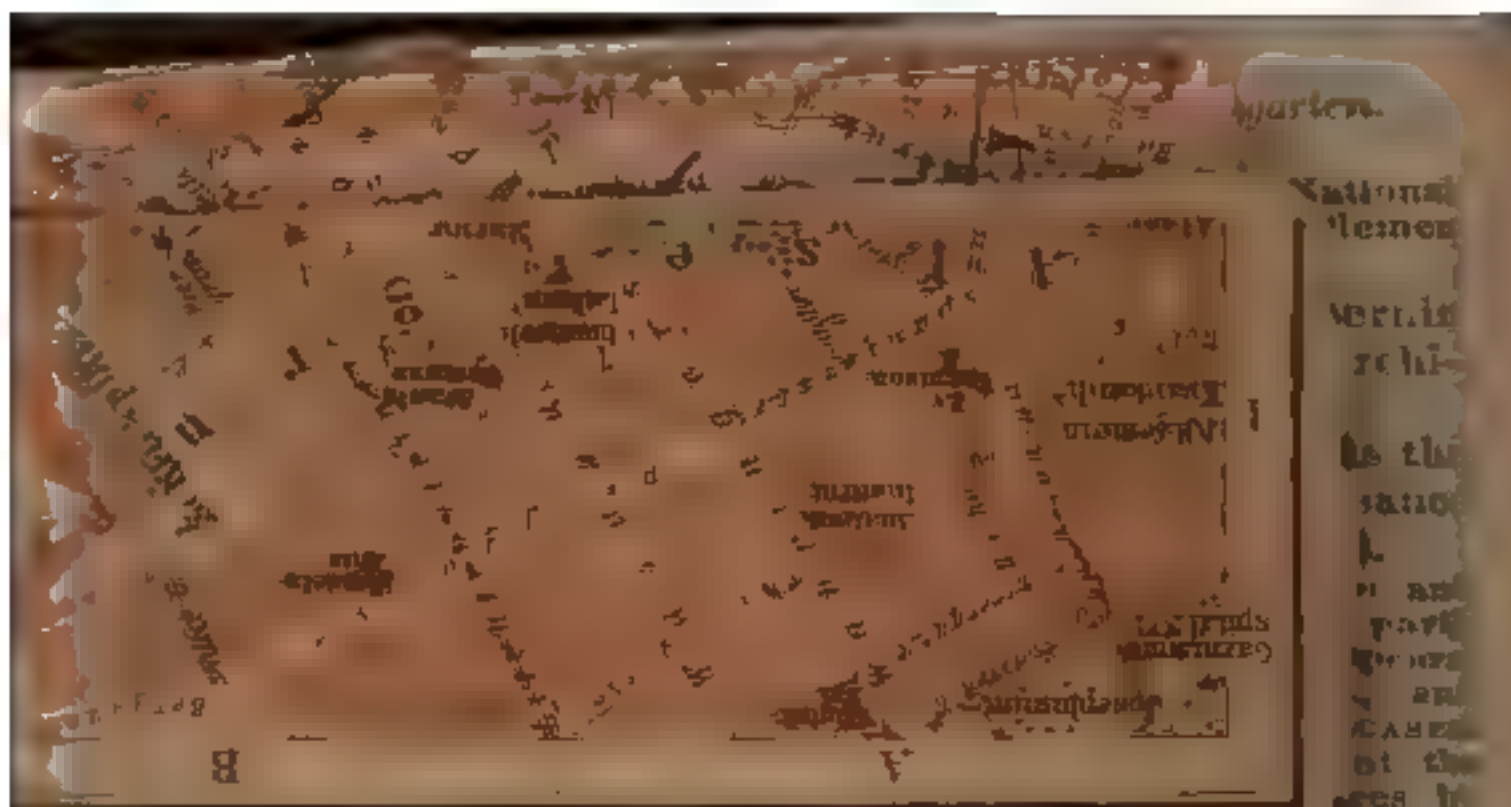
IV Section (Museum of Weapons and Ethnographical Museum) on the second floor.

I Arms Room. Escutcheons used at the obsequies of Duke Albert VI. in 1463 and of Emp. Frederick IV. in 1493, two-handed and other swords (16th and 18th cent.); hand-arms, armbase (16th cent.), Gothic equestrian accoutrements (15th cent.), artistically painted targets or cavalry shields (15th cent.). In the centre, the flag of Vienna (15th cent.) used during both the Turkish sieges. — II Room. Ethnographical collections of the African traveller *Gustav Baumann* (d. 1894) from Africa and the East Indies. III Room. Spears, pikes, lances, armour, some of it finely chased, in glass cases; cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, rifles, catapults (15-17th cent.). By the walls, groups of the rare *Albspiess* or pikes of the 16th cent. (a specialty of the collection: armour, shields, pikes, etc.). — IV Room. Iron gray and black suits of armour, equestrian suits, numerous trophies from the second Turkish siege (1683): portraits and busts of Charles of Lorraine and Starhemberg, the skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa (a), with the shaven crown to which he was strangled at Belgrade in 1683 after his unsuccessful siege of Vienna, his grave clothes with Arabic inscriptions (the body was exhumed after the taking of Belgrade, and the head cut off and brought to Vienna), the 'Banner of blood', captured from the Turks in 1684, other Turkish flags, horse-tails, arms, helmets, etc. On the walls, lint-stocks, wheel-lock muskets, banner of the bakers' guild. From the ceiling hangs the flag standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St John (1689). — V Room. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Laudon. French weapons of 1805-9, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis II. Weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards of Vienna, blunderbusses. In the cases and on the walls are ornamented swords, daggers, and Turkish 'lanyards'. In the centre is a large model of the inner city with its bastions and gates (c. 1852-54). VI Room (Corridor) II. Fer's alpenstock, muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards;

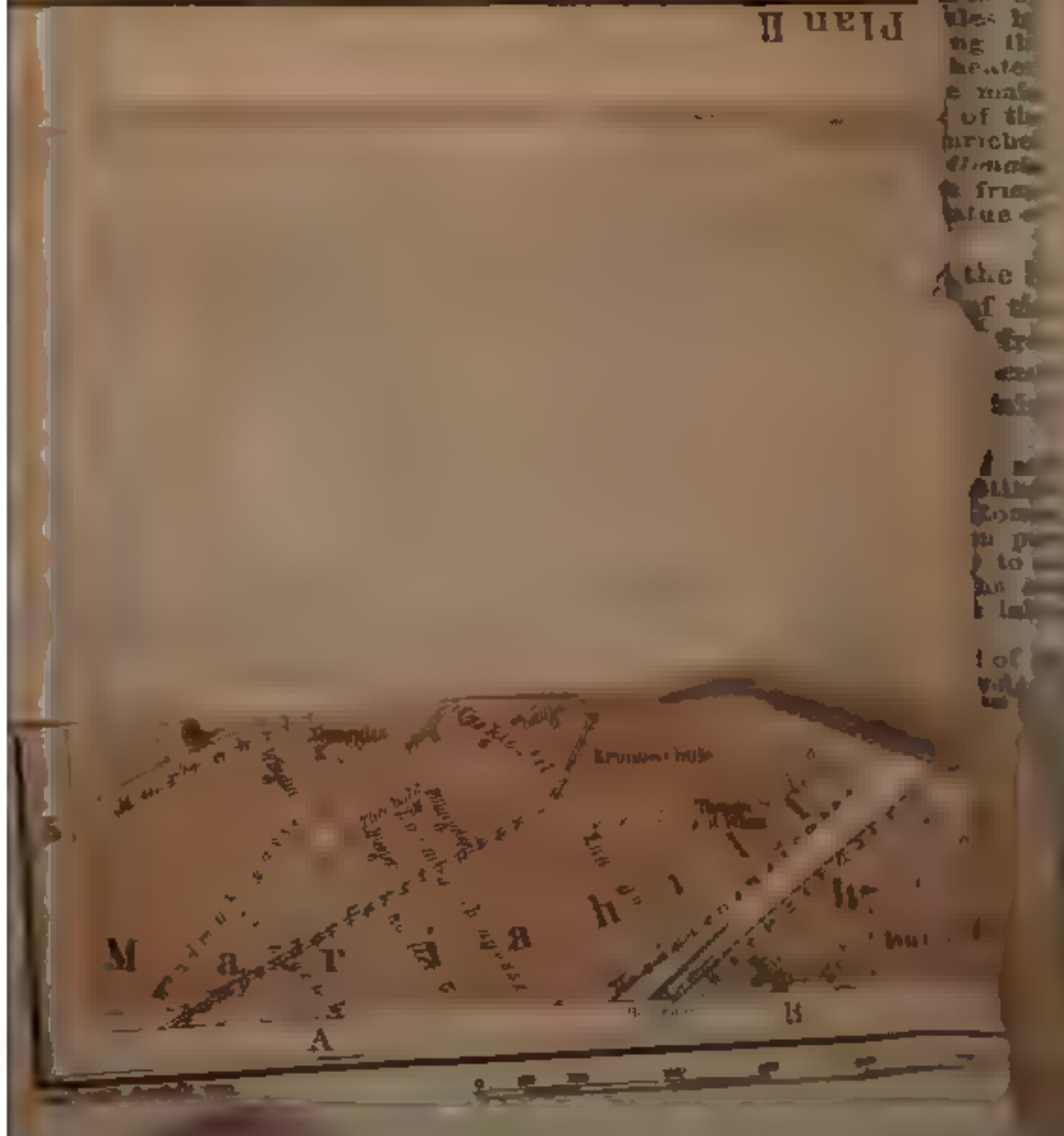








Plan II



period. \*28. Marble relief of a dying Amazon, copied from a bronze statue by Polykleitos, which stood in the Temple of Artemis, burned down by Herakleitos in 356 B.C.; 31. Torso of a marble statue of Artemis. — The following were not found at Ephesus: 33. Head of Plato, from a marble statue of Attic workmanship (1st cent.); 34. Half figure of a girl in a Doric chiton, holding a bird in her right hand and a pomegranate in her left, with traces of painting, from a tomb at Otricoli, 1st cent. B.C.; 36. Marble statue of Marcus Aurelius of uncertain origin.

To the left of the S. entrance to the park, near the café, is the \***Grillparzer Monument** (comp. p. 20), erected in 1889, forming a semicircle in the central niche of which is the sitting figure of the poet by K. Kundmann; the inner walls of the wings are embellished with scenes from his works, in relief by R. Weyr: on the left the Ancestress, Dream a Life, King Ottokar; on the right Sappho, Medea, Hero and Leander. — In the W. part of the park a statue of the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898) is to be erected.

Next, on the right side of the Ring-Str., facing the Volksgarten, is the imposing \***Reichsrats-Gebäude**, or *Houses of Parliament* (Pl. II, A, 3, adm., see p. 10), built in 1883 in the Greek style, by Hansen. The Chamber of Deputies on the right and the Upper House on the left form two independent buildings, adorned with marble statues and bas-reliefs and crowned at the corners with bronze quadriga by V. Pitz. The lower wings uniting these buildings contain the offices, committee rooms, etc. The portico, borne by columns, is surmounted by a pediment group representing the Granting of the Constitution, by E. Hellmer. From the adjoining atrium we enter the magnificent peristyle, borne by 24 monolithic marble columns and adorned with a frieze of historical events painted in fresco.

Between the broad approaches leading to the portico is the imposing **Minerva Fountain** (1902, 50 ft. high), crowned by a colossal figure of Minerva with a Nike in the right hand, by Kundmann; below are allegorical figures and groups of children, by H. Hardth, H. Weyr, and J. Tausenhayn.

The approaches are flanked by bronze groups of horse-tamers by Jos. Lax, and at the top are statues by Kauffungen, Seib, and others, of eight Greek and Roman historians: to the left, Xenophon, Thucydides, Herodotus, and Polybius; to the right, Salust, Julius Caesar, Livy, and Tacitus.

Beyond the Houses of Parliament, to the left, is the **Justizpalast** or \***Palace of Justice** (Pl. A, 3, 4), built in the German Renaissance style by Max Willemans in 1875-81. In the magnificent hall in the centre rises a marble statue of Justice by Em. Penzl. — Beyond the Justizpalast is the \***Deutsche Volkstheater** (Pl. II, A, 4; p. 7), in the late-Italian Renaissance style, designed by Fellner and Hellmer. Sculptures on the chief façade by Fr. Vogl, those in the interior by Th. Friedl. Ceiling-paintings by Ed. Veith. In front of the theatre is a monument to **Ferd. Raimund**, the Vienna dramatist (1790-1836), by Vogl (1898).

In the Maria-Theresien-Platz, with pleasure grounds, in the Bruno-Ring (Pl. II, A, B, 4), opposite the Burgtor, rises the grand \***Maria Theresa Monument** (Pl. A, B, 4), erected by Emp. Francis



Joseph in 1858. The general design is by *Haeznauer*, the bronze sculptures by *K. Zumbusch*.

Erected on a marble pedestal, 43 ft. in height, is seated the bronze figure of the Empress (19 ft. high) at the age of thirty-five. In the left hand she grasps the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction, emblem of the unity of the empire. Below, by the pedestal, are the equestrian figures of (r.) Land and (l.) Daun, and at the back (r.) Traun and (l.) Khevenhüller. Between these and four statues in front the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, at the back Prince Werzel Liechtenstein, organiser of the artillery, on the left Haugwitz, the jurist, and on the right Van Swieten, the physician. In niches on the upper part of the pedestal are placed portraits of distinguished men of the period: above Kaunitz are Starhemberg, Farnstein, and Mercy; above Liechtenstein are generals Ladak, and Nadassy; above Haugwitz are placed Bruckthal, Grasskowitz, Rieger, Martin, and Schmuckers, and above Van Swieten we observe Eckhel, the numismatist, Pray, the historian, then Gluck and Jos. Haydn holding young Mozart by the hand. Still higher are ideal figures of Strength, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency, which lead up to the crowning statue of the empress.

The Platz is farther adorned by four *Fountains* with marble groups by Schmidgruber, E. von Hofmann, and H. Härdtl, and by two colossal *Groups of Horse Tamers*, by Th. Friedl, at the beginning of the Museum-Strasse. — Flanking the Platz are the *Imperial Museums* (p. 41).

In the Hofstall-Str. beyond the Maria-Theresien-Platz, are the **Imperial Stables** (Pl. II, A, 4, adm., see p. 10) which contain an interesting saddle-room, coach-house, riding-school, etc. — From the *Mariahilfer-Strasse*, in this neighbourhood, see p. 70.

The Burg-Ring is continued to the E. by the *GRASS-RING* (Pl. II, B, C, 4). To the left, at the beginning of the Albrechtsgasse, which leads to the Albrechts-Platz (p. 20) is a bronze *Statue of Goethe* by Edm. Hellmer (1900).

Opposite, to the S. of the Ring-Strasse, lies the **SCHILLER-PLATZ** (Pl. II, B, 4-5), in which rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* by Joh. Schelling (1876), on a pedestal surrounded by allegorical figures. In the gardens to the left and right are marble busts, by K. Schwerzek (1891), of the poets *Nikolaus Lenau* (1802-50) and *Anastanus Grün* (1806-76). — On the W. side of the square is the *Ministry of Justice* (Pl. B, 4), on the E. side the *Ministry of Railways*. On the S. side is the —

**Imperial Academy of Art** (Pl. II; B 5), a Renaissance edifice built by *Hansen* in 1872-76. The upper stories are enriched with terracotta ornamentation (copies of antique statues, etc.). The two bronze *Centaur*s on the steps in front are by E. von Hofmann (1892). The Academy, founded by Leopold I. in 1692 and frequently reorganised, has occupied its present position as a school of art since 1876. Rector: Prof. Edm. Hellmer.

The flight of steps in front leads into the Vestibule, borne by columns whence we enter the *Aula*, the ceiling of which is embellished with *Feuerbach's* imposing 'Fall of the Giants' (seen also from the corridor). This is also the chief room of the *Museum of Casts* (adm., see p. 10), a

collection of copies (1650 in all) of ancient, mediæval, and modern sculptures, and also containing several good originals. Observe the \*Torso of Hera, of the best Greek period, the leaden model of J. M. Fischer's Anatomy, and reliefs, busts, and statues by Raphael Donner, Beyer, Zauner, etc.

The Entresol on the S. side (entrance by the W. corridor) contains the *Library* (catalogue of 1876) and the collection of *Engravings and Drawings* (about 21,300 drawings and water-colours, 82,300 engravings and woodcuts, 8500 photographs; adm., see p. 10). The most interesting drawings are those of Koch (landscapes from Italy, illustrations of Dante, etc.), Fohrich's scenes from the 'Prodigal Son', those by Genelli, and admirable works by Schnorr, Steinle, Schwind, Waechter, Schwanthaler, and Rottmann. Among the engravings note the Hagen collection of Dürer's works (with a lock of Dürer's hair).

The PICTURE GALLERY (adm., see p. 10) is on the first floor, door No. 152, on the right, at the S. end of the W. corridor. The greater part of this collection (1250 works) was presented by Count Anton Lamberg-Sprinzenstein in 1821, the remainder consists of purchases by government and presentations by the Emp. Ferdinand (1838), Prince Liechtenstein, etc. Almost every school of painting is represented, but the chief treasures are the Dutch masters of the 17th cent. thus, Pieter de Hooch (one of his best works), Jan van Goyen, Jac. van Ruyssdael, Willem van de Velde the Younger, and the architectural and flower painters. The Graces, the Rape of Orithyia, and ten sketches by Rubens, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet by Titian, and Boys playing at dice by Murillo deserve special mention. There are also a number of modern paintings, belonging mostly to the Viennese school of the early 19th century. Catalogue (1900) 2 K.

We first enter Room V, but we turn to the right and go back to —

Room I (beginning at the last window). No. 1095. *Umbrian School* (16th cent.), Madonna with saints and donors, 60. *Style of the Vicarini*, Annunciation, opposite on the end wall. 24. *Style of Alessio Vicarini*, Martyr; 1133. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child with two angels. — Side wall. 51. *Lorenzo Veneziano* (14th cent.), Small altar; 1081. *Paduan School* of the 15th cent., Madonna with saints and angels. By the middle window. 1097. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Coronation of Mary. By the last window. 252. *Dona Pulga*, Madonna, 509. *G. Padriani*, Christ bearing the cross. Room II. No. 19. *Girolamo Mazzano*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 100. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna enthroned, with 88. Luke and Peter n. n.

Room III. No. 85. Assumption, a ceiling-painting by P. Veronese. — By the 1st window. 4. *Matteo Ingolci*, Christ in glory, adored by saints. *Vittore Carpaccio*, 43. Annunciation. 49. Death of Mary (both st. oiled). Side wall, to the left. 80. *Donato Veneziano*, Large painting of the Crucifixion. By the exit. 1. *Paolo Veronese*, 88. Geminiana and Severus.

Room IV. COMPARTMENT. No. 86. Annunciation ceiling-painting by P. Veronese. — 1068. G. Bellini (?), Portrait of a man; 14. *Cima da Conegliano* (?), St. Mark enthroned between 55. Andrew and Lewis. — COMPART II. No. 53. St. Francis receiving the stigmata, ceiling-painting by P. Veronese (?). Jac. Tintoretto, 8. Procurator of St. Mark, 13. Procurator Al. Contarini, 32. *Ottavio Germani* (1560), 33. Doge Trevisani, 34. Doge Girol. Priuli, between these. \*166. *Titian*, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet (early work partly spoiled), 508, 510. *Style of Bonifazio I*, Recreation in the open air, opposite, 2. 3. *Jac. Tintoretto*, A brotherhood of Venice. — COMPART III. No. 81. Adoration of the Shepherds ceiling painting by P. Veronese. 168. *Caravaggio*, Death of Cleopatra the Younger; 1126. *Style of Giorgione*, Scene in ancient Venice (fresco), 472. *Padovanino*, Venus reclining. — Long wall. 57. *Paolo Veronese* (?), Transfiguration.



ROOM V. COMPART. I. 26. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna, *Luca Giordano*, Prometheus bound, 201 Judgment of Paris, 310. Mars and Venus carried by Vulcan. COMPART. II. 517 *G. B. Tiepolo*, St. Bruno, 527, 528. *C. L. Lillo*, Ponte del Cannaregio, Venice, and the Piazza of St. Mark; opposite 484 *Tiepolo*, Dawn, 603, 451 604, 503, 604, 450, 455, 502 *F. Guardi*, View of Venice. — COMPART. III. No 511 *Juan Carreño*, Foundation of the Tertiarian Order; *Murillo*, 516 Ecstasy of St. Francis, \*515. Two boys playing at dice, 514 *Flemish School* (17th cent.), Portrait of a lady, 518, *Spanish School* (17th cent.) Vision of St. Anthony

COMPART. IV. *Rubens*, \*626. Boreas carrying off Oreithya (ca. 1820). Ten sketches by *Rubens* 635. St. Cecilia, 634. Ascension, 636. St. Jerome, 625. Bearing of the Cross, 652. Esther and Ahasuerus, 633. Annunciation, 648. Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee, 638. Adoration of the Shepherds, 645. Peasants dancing, 638. Apurtaosis of James I. (origin in *Witchell*). Opposite, *Rubens*, \*646. Three Graces (landscape by *Brueghel*), 606. Tigris with young; 654 *L. van Lden* (?), Evening landscape with hunters and herd

COMPART. V. Nos 669, 666 *Pourbus the Younger*, Portraits of a lady, 1564 and a man; 641 *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady, *Jordaens*, Portrait, 663. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, 617 *J. O. Cuyp*, Portrait of a lady (1847); opposite, 660. *Gonzales Coques* Young lady at the spin; *van Dyck*, 649. Souls in purgatory, 651 Count Ferial

COMPART. VI. Nos 664, 665 678, *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 677 *Huyss*, Flowers, 612. *De Heem*, Still life, 757 *P. Boel* Still life; 831, 839 *Jan van Wild cats*, Fruit and animals; opposite, *Jan Fyt*, Fruit and animals (1632). *Wesely*, Dead fowl (1603), 764 *Beyeren* Fish woman (1660). *L. wall* 349 *Werner Tumen* Fruit and flowers

COMPART. VII. No 693, 741 *Van Aelst*, Fruit, Still life; \*722 *Jan der Heyde*, Still-life, *Weemx*, 702 703. Still life, \*691 Dead poultry, fruit, 819, 758 *Hondecoeter*, Dead game, Poultry; opposite 781 820, *Hondecoeter*, Dead game, Poultry.

COMPART. VIII. Nos 913, 919 *Bourguignon*, Battle pieces; *Clara Lorrain*, 846. Forest path 847 (opposite), Sheep pen in the Campagna.

COMPART. IX. 917, 918 920, 921 *Greuze*, Portraits, *Ducroz*, 268. *F. Weidner*, 207 Maria Theresa 878 *Lafresse*, Diana, 911 *Monglard*, Harbour; 935, 860, 858 *Cl. J. Vernet*, Landscapes

COMPART. X. No. 330 *J. Roos*, Italian mountain scenery (1760), 101 *D. Gryn*. Sketches for a ceiling-painting, opposite, 822 *Schödlberger*, Italian landscape

COMPART. XI. *Quadal*, 100. Drawing-room of the old Vienna Academy, 369 Hunting scene, 294 Count Lamberg Sprinzenstein (i. 33), 338. Portrait of himself

COMPART. XII. *Mantperisch*, 95 Allegory of the fate of art, 356 Narcissus, opposite, 361. *Tschbern*, Painting and music

COMPART. XIII. *Henrich Füger*, 171. Death of Germanicus, 1028. Sketches for Klopstock's Messiah, 1040 Portrait of himself, 1021 Countess Ballegarde, 293. *G. B. Lampi the Younger*, Canova, 108. *P. B. Lant*, the Elder, Joseph II

COMPART. XIV. Nos 1116, 1117 *L. F. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Knight farewell and return 171 *Th. Ender*, Rio de Janeiro, 1113 *B. Voss*, Alsatian peasant-girl in a wood (1871), *Ganermann*, 1076. Sheep 1143. Return from the hunt (1846), 1146, 1147 Cows; 1163 *Judw. Anwand*, Jew pedlar (sketch), 978 *Hanach* Eggen Alp in Tyrol (1871), 1130. *Jos. Führich*, Christ's farewell to the disciples

COMPART. XV. \**Waldmüller*, 1092. No. 1851, 1101, 1192 His mother and second wife (1850), 180 The convent men, (1858), 1155, 1156. Portraits (1846) 1144 Priest carrying the Host 1859, 945 Portrait of himself (1858)

COMPART. XVI. 1118 Canon, Family portrait (sketch), *Ammerling*, Portrait of himself, 1094. Lute-player, 982. *Hoffmann*, Ancient Greek landscape, with the tomb of Anacreon, 964 *Schönn*, Market at Cracow, 101 *Defregger*, Painters on the Alm, 1202. *Andr. Schafshout*, Autumn landscape 1244. *Schindler*, Cosmopolis near Ballstat.



COMPART xvii No 1162. *Canon*, Votive picture (drawing; 1153 *Canon*, *Otto*, *Makart*, 1113. Sketch of a ceiling-painting, 1114. Design for the curtain of a theatre, 1173. Cupids, 1129. *Leubach*, *Passini*, the water-colour artist; *Karl Rahl*, 1145. Portrait of himself, 1146. Strength (sketch).

ROOM VI COMPART i No 952. *Schrodter*, Wood-fairy's birth, 1071. *L. A. Muller*, Market place at Cairo; 992. *Tidemand*, Return from the bear-hunt, 983. *Voltz*, Herd returning home, 951. *J. Hoffmann*, Remains of the Temple of Venus at Eleusis, 1150. *Schrodter*, Landscape, 182. *Leu*, The Obersee; 174. *Voltz*, Evening on the pasture.

COMPART ii No. 991. *Gude*, Fishing at night in Norway; 175. *Schleich*, Moonlight landscape, 1075. *A. Achenbach*, Inundated mill dam.

COMPART iii 1113. *Russ*, Early spring in the *Pendiger Au*, 179. *Osw. Achenbach*, Church festival in Italy, 963. *Gude*, The Chiemsee, 1104. *Schamphelzer*, The Scheidt at Weiteren, *Alb. Zimmermann*, 183. Sunset among the mountains, 958. Lake of Lugano — Long wall of Room VI 181. *Adam*, Horses on the Puster, 970. *O. van Thoren*, The wolf near, 976. *Brandt*, Episode in the Swedish war of 1818.

ROOM VII No 1102. *Ferd. Koller*, Hero and Leander; 1230. *Alfr. von Schrodter*, Returning home from the field (1888), 1246. *Storck*, The Reddeemer. On the rear wall water-colours by *Rudolf Alt*.

CORRIDOR IX entered from Room V. We turn to the left in order to begin at the West end. The stands revolve. Nos 579-681. *van Acken* (*Boeck*), Winged altar-piece. Creation, Fall, Expulsion from Paradise, Last Judgment, Hell; *L. Cranach the Elder*, 567. *Lucretia*, 1143. *Hercules and Antaeus*, 577. 578. *Hans von Schwar*, Portraits (1521), 35. *A. Durer* (?), Entombment. 545. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Repose on the flight into Egypt; 568. *Lucas van Leyden* or *Touart de Silv*, 572. *Jacob Hoebem* (?), Portrait of a man with a skeleton on the right (1524), 544. *H. met de Hies*, Landscape with scene from the Passion, 583. *Floris*, Fall of Adam, 558. *D. Bouts*, Coronation of Mary, 715. *P. de Hooch*, Dutch family in a courtyard; The *Sir Peter Lely*, Seven children of the Howard family; 611. *Heimbundt*, Young Dutchwoman; 1096. *P. Codde*, Dancing and musical party; 630. *A. de Mola*, Boy archer; *Dirk Hals* 734. The solo, 684. A solo party, *E. Teniers the Younger*, 820-822, 824. 825. The five senses, 786. *Witches Sabbath*, 726. *Alshamer*, Venus; 696. *Duck*, Duet, 688. *Aetscher*, Young lady, 732. *Adrian Ostade*, Comic reader, 790. *Molyn*, Cavaliers in front of a tavern; 803. *Lingsbach*, Piazza del Popolo, 698. *C. Dusa* or *Passanti*; 734. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants, 1127. *Ant. Mor* (More), Portrait, 688. *Pieter Wouwerman*, Cattle pasturing, *Ph. Wouwerman*, 691. Camp scene, 755. Cavalry fight, 834. *P. van Luer*, Italian landscape, 827. *Barchem*, Landscape, 838-873, 810, 869. *Aasclyn*, Landscapes; 874. *A. van de Velde* (?), The market at Haarlem, *Jac. van Ravastiel*, 7893. Landscape, 7881. Landscape with pond; 823. *Everdingen*, Waterfall, *Jac. van Leydsael*, 889. Landscape with brook, 7877. Oak-forest, 828. *Pynacker*, River scene, 7814. *Van Goyen*, Dordrecht 888. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Dutch baroque, 578. *S. de Vrieser*, The roads, 761. *Weenix*, Naval harbour landscape by *J. Aasclyn*, 736. *J. van Goyen*, Sea-piece, 716, 717. *Van Hiel*, Interiors of Dutch churches, 719. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Church-interior.

A little to the West of the Academy, at Eschenbachgasse 9 and 11, is the fine Renaissance building of the *Engineers' and Architects' Union* and of the *Industrial Society* ('*Gewerbeverein*'), erected by *Th. Henemann* in 1870-72.

We return to the Opern-King. At the end, on the left, is the **Imperial Opera House** (Pl. II, C. 4; p. 7), a magnificent Renaissance building, erected in 1861-69 by *Ed. Van der Nall* and *A. von Siccardsburg*.

The sumptuous decorations of the interior (visible on week days 3-5 p.m. on application at the office) were executed by *Mor. von Schwind*, *Ed. Engerth*, *Karl Rahl*, and others. On the handsome staircase are medallion-

portraits of the architects by *Jos. Cesar*; the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts, by *H. Oasser*. Adjoining the foyer, which is richly embellished with operatic scenes by *Schwind* and busts of celebrated composers, is an open 'loggia' or balcony towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by *Schwind* (scenes from the 'Zauberflöte') and bronze figures of Heroism, Tragedy, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by *L. Hahnel*. The winged horses above the balcony are also by *Hahnel*. The interior, with seats for 2270 spectators, is richly gilded and painted. Ceiling painting by *Rahl*, curtain for tragedy (Legend of Orpheus) designed by *Rahl*, for comedy by *Ferd. Laufberger*. The fronts of the boxes are embellished with medallions of thirty distinguished members of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years.

Opposite the Opera House, to the S., is the *Heinrichshof*, erected by *Hansen* in 1861-63 and adorned with frescoes by *Rahl*.

The S. continuation of the *Kärntner-Strasse* (p. 21) leads from the E. end of the *Opern-Ring* to a district much altered since the covering-in of the *Wien* and the construction of the *Stadtbahn*. The *Friedrich-Str.* leads hence to the W. to the **Exhibition Building of the Secession** (Pl. II, B, 5, adm. p. 12), a remarkable structure in an Assyrian-Egyptian style, by *J. M. Olbrich* (1898). The bronze group of the Triumph of Marcus Antonius, at the N.E. corner, is by *Strasser*. - The *Kärntner-Tor Markt*, or *Nusch-Markt* (Pl. II; B, U, 5), is adjoined on the E. by the spacious but still unfinished **KARLS-PLATZ** (Pl. II; C, 5), in which are two stations of the *Stadtbahn*. In the gardens on the S. side are the *Tilgner Fountain* (1803), with a pleasant group of children from *Tilgner's* design, and a bronze *Statue of Ressel* (1857), inventor of the screw-propeller, by *Fernhorn* (1863). Behind rises the **Polytechnic Institution** (Pl. II, U, 5, adm. on application to the custodian, in the left corner of the first court on the right), containing rich technical collections and also the *Technological Cabinet* (open on Sun. 10-12).

The **Karlskirche** (Pl. II, C, 5), erected in 1716-36, after the cessation of the plague, from designs by *Fischer von Erlach*, is a lofty structure with a dome, in the Italian baroque style, and is preceded by a Corinthian portico of six columns. The effects of the plague are portrayed in relief in the tympanum. Flanking the portico are two balustrades, resembling *Trajan's Column*, 108 ft. in height, and 13 ft. in diameter, with reliefs from the life of *St. Carlo Borromeo* by *Mader*. The church contains frescoes in the dome by *J. F. Rottmayer* and an altar-piece (*St. Elizabeth*) by *Gran*. To the left is a monument of the poet *Heinrich von Collin*, d. 1811).

On the N. side of the *Karls-Platz* are the *Handels-Akademie* (entr. *Akademie-Str.* 12), erected by *Feldner* in 1860-62, and the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. II, C, 5), built in the Italian Renaissance style by *A. Weber* in 1865-68 (adm., see p. 12). - To the left, between the *Dumbagasse* and *Canovagasse*, is the **Musikvereins-Gebäude** (Pl. II, C, 5), in the Renaissance style erected by *Hansen* in 1867-1870. In the niches of the façade are statues of ten famous musicians by *Vinc. Pitz*. In the interior are the class-rooms of the *Conservatory*.



vatory of Music and superb concert-rooms; the chief hall is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses by *Aug Eisenmenger*. The society possesses a library of 20,000 musical works and a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers MSS., busts, medals, etc (adm., see p. 10, concerts, see p. 7).

The new *Kaiser Franz Joseph Museum* is to be built on the E. side of the *Karls Platz*.

The *Opern-Ring* is continued, beyond the *Kärntner-Str.* (p. 21), by the *KÄRNTNER-RING* (Pl. II, C, 4, 5), a fashionable quarter, with a number of handsome dwelling-houses and hotels. At its farther end, in the *Schwarzenberg-Platz* (Pl. II; D, 5), rises the equestrian *Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg* (d. 1820), 'the victorious leader of the Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814', in bronze by *Hähnel* (1867). On the left is the *Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor* (No. 1), and on the right, *Baron Wertheim's Palace* (No. 5), both by *Ferstel*. Farther to the S., beyond the *Wien*, is the *Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (Pl. I; F, 5), with a pleasant garden (open to the public in summer). In front of the palace is the *Hochstrahl-Brunnen*, with a jet 100 ft. high.

The *KOLOWRAT-RING* (Pl. II, D, 4, 5) begins at the *Schwarzenberg-Platz*. — To the right in the *Christinengasse* is the *Academie Gymnasium* (Pl. II, D, 5), with a handsome Gothic façade, erected by *Fr Schmidt* in 1863-68. In front of it is the *Beethoven-Platz*, embellished with a \**Monument to Beethoven*, by *Zumbusch* (1880). On a lofty granite pedestal is the seated figure of the great composer in bronze, 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ft. high; on the pedestal are *Prometheus Bound*, *Victory with a wreath of laurels*, and *Youthful genii*. — At the corner of the *Johannesgasse* and the *Lothringer-Strasse* stands the *Palais Larisch*, a fine French Renaissance building by *Van der Nüll*. To the S. E., in the *Heumarkt*, is the *Vienna Skating Club* (Pl. II, D, 5).

The \**Stadt-Park* (Pl. II; D, 4) is a favourite resort in summer. The pretty *Kursalon*, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1865-67 from designs by *J. Garben* (concerts, etc., see p. 7). On the N. E. side are a bronze statue of *Hans Canon*, the painter, by *Weyr* (1905), a fountain with a figure of the *Danube* by *Hans Gasser* (1865), and 'The Deliverance of the Source', a marble group by *Jos. Henz* (1904). A little farther on, by the pond (skating in winter), is the \**Monument of E. J. Schindler* (p. 14), the landscape-painter, by *Hellmer* (1896). At the N. end of the pond is a bronze bust of *Bruckner*, the composer (1824-96) by *Tilgner* (1900); and on the N. W. side, near the *Ring-Str.*, are a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Zelinka* (d. 1868), by *Pönninger*; a \**Monument of Franz Schubert* (d. 1828), by *Kundmann*; a marble bust of *Amerling*, the painter (p. 14), by *J. Benk* (1902), and a statue of *Hans Makart*, the painter (p. 14), by *Tilgner* (1897).

In the *PARK-RING* (Pl. II; D, 4), opposite the *Stadt-Park*, are the *Dumba Palace* (No. 4), with elaborately decorated apartments, and



the building of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft*, or *Horticultural Society* (No. 12), containing spacious saloons for exhibitions, concerts, etc. (p. 7). Farther on rises the *\*Palace of the Teutonic Order* (Pl. E D, 3-4), erected by Hansen in the Renaissance style in 1865-67, now occupied by the Grand Master, the Archduke Eugène. Handsome façade with Ionic columns, adorned with statues and trophies above, and a fine staircase.

At the end of the Stadt-Park the *Stuben-Brücke* (Pl. II; E, 3), dating from the 16th cent., leads to the right to the district of Landstrasse (p. 6). To the right, at the end of the bridge, is the *Central Market* (Pl. II, E, 4), to the left the *Haupt-Zollamt* Station of the Stadtbahn (Pl. II; E, 3), named from the *Haupt-Zollamt*, or *Chief Custom House*, which lies immediately to the N. (p. 4).

In the STUBEN-RING, on the right, is the *\*Austrian Museum of Art and Industry* (Pl. II; E, 3), an Italian Renaissance edifice of brick, with stone articulation, erected in 1868-71 from designs by *Ferstel*. The exterior is embellished with two friezes in sgraffito by *Ferd. Laufberger*, and with majolica medallion-portraits of celebrated artists and art-workers. In addition to its important collections of industrial art, founded in 1863 on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, the Museum contains a library and rooms for lectures and meetings. Adm., see p. 10. Catalogue (1901) 1 s. Director, *A. von Scala*.

**Ground Floor.** The square *\*PERISTYLE* contains sculptures, chiefly of ancient and modern works. — **Right Room I.** *Specimens of the Goldsmith's Art* and kindred branches. Desk Case I. Greek, Etruscan and Roman decorative art, ornaments of the period of the barbarian migrations. — Desk Case II, Cabinets III and IV. Electrotypes of antique and Byzantine goldsmith's work. Cases V and VI. *\*Church plate* (mostly Romanesque) of the Brunswick-Lüneburg family (so called *\*Guelph Treasure*, including (Case V) large *\*Reliquary* in the form of domed Byzantine church (Rhinish work, ca. 1200), portable altar-reliquary by *Elbertus* of Cologne (12th cent.), portable altar of Margravine Gertrude (Saxon, after 1100), copper-gilt Cross (12th cent.); so called *Guelph Cross* (11th or 12th cent.); monstrance and paten of St. Bernard of Hildesheim (994-1022). Case VIII. Selected goldsmith's work and enamels, including a *\*Sacrificer* by *Maso Finiguerra* of Florence (d. ca. 1465), *\*Renaissance ornaments* by Hans Meisbach, of Munich (d. 1575), formerly attached to crowns worn by images of the Madonna, at Hall in Tyrol; silver-gilt chalice from Hall; large silver-gilt goblet from Lüneburg (after 1500); gold snuff-box from Güzide, with enamel painting by *Degeant* (1793). Cases XI-XVI. Electrotypes of medieval and Renaissance work. — Cases XVII & XVIII, Cab. XIX-XXVI. Decorative art, including (Case XVII) ornaments from the above mentioned crowns of the Madonna at Hall (Bavarian and Austrian works, 16th or 17th cent.). Case XXVII. Rings. Cases XXVIII & XXIX. Cases of instruments. Case XXX. Snuff-boxes (18th and 19th cent.). Case XXXII. Japanese bronzes with niello work. Cases XXXIII-XXXVI. Chinese vases and candle labra from the time of the Ming dynasty (15th and 16th cent.), Oriental goldsmith's work, enamelled dishes and vessels. — Cases XXXVII-XXXIX. Modern enamels and goldsmith's work. — Window-Case. Modern medals and piquettes. — At the entrance is a cast of the reliquary of *San Simeone* at Zara.

**Room II. Modern Pottery.** Cab. I-IV. Persian tiles, Turkish fayence. Cab. V. Indian and Morocco pottery. Cab. VI. Turkish pottery. Cab. VII & VIII. Chinese and Japanese porcelain, Japanese stoneware. Cab. IX. Hispano-Moresque majolica (15-18th cent.). — Cab. XII-XV.

Italian majolica (chiefly 16th cent.). Case XIX, Cab. XX French fayence (16-18th cent.). — Cab. XXI, Cases XXIII & XXIV. Dutch fayence (Delft; 17th and 18th cent.). — Cab. XXII German fayence from Hanau, Bayreuth, etc (18th cent.). — Cab. XXVI-XXVII German, Austrian, Swiss, and Northern fayence. — Cab. XXVIII German stoneware (16-18th cent.). — Cab. XXXI-XXXII Dresden porcelain. Cab. XXXIII Berlin porcelain. Cab. XXXIV and XLII \*Viennese porcelain from the factory founded in 1718 and closed in 1864, including (Cab. XXXIV-XXV) beautiful biscuit groups in the Empire's style, by Ant. Grassi. Cab. XLIII \*Porcelain from Ludwigsburg, Höchst, Frankenthal and Nymphenburg. — Cab. XLIV. Italian porcelain from the Capodimonte factory at Naples; Spanish porcelain from the Buen Retiro factory in Madrid; Sevres porcelain (cup with the portrait of the Empress Marie Louise in 1810). — Cab. XLV. Weiglwood ware. Cab. XLVII-LVII. Modern porcelain, stoneware, and fayence.

Room III *Glass*. Cab. I-III Egyptian glass and fragments of Roman glass. — Cab. IV Oriental glass, including an Arabian mosque-lamp (15th cent.); Spanish glass from Barcelona, etc (16-18th cent.). Cab. V-VIII, XXIV and XXV Venetian glass (16-19th cent.); including (Case XXV) a 15th cent. conical goblet, with enamel painting of mermaids. — Cab. IX & X German and Bohemian glass with fused-painting (16-18th cent.); drinking glasses with gilding. — Cab. XI Schimper glasses, with paintings in black colour; German and Bohemian ruby glass. — Cab. XXIII Bohemian cut-glass (17-18th cent.), below, medieval German glass in an antique style, cup with the arms of Archbishop Matthias Lang (d. 1510). — Desk Case XVII Chinese and Japanese glass. — Cab. XII XVI and XVIII XX Modern glass. — In frames on the side next the window is stained glass, including a Renaissance pane with a figure of Summer, by Christ. Maurer of Zurich (1597) and two votive-windows with the kneeling figures of Philip the Handsome and Joanna of Castile (c. 1500).

Room IV 1st Section *Ancient Pottery*. Cabs I. and II Greek vases of the older style. Cab. IV Vases from Cere, probably of Ionian origin, two fine hydriae (217, 218), tripod in the early Attic style. — Cab. V-VII Black figured Attic vases. — Cab. XI and XVIII Attic red-figured vases. Cab. XII Leecytha (351 Mourning scene). — Cab. XIII Etruscan and Lower Italian vases. — Desk Case XV Italian lamps. — Cab. XVI Greek terracotta figures (734, 785. Fine Tanagra figurines). — Cab. IX Etruscan Lacchero vases. Under glass, Three mummy-masks in the Greco-Roman style, from Upper Egypt.

Section 2. *Metals* (except gold and silver). Cab. I Antique bronzes. — Desk Case II Italian Renaissance bronzes, including a door-knocker in the shape of a griffin. — Cab. III Italian and German bronzes, above, Door of a tabernacle with a relief of the Entombment (Ital.; 16th cent.), Busts and relief of St. Sebastian (Ital.; 17th cent.). On the adjacent wall, Cast of the sacristy door of St. Mark's, Venice. \*Bronze head of a woman (Ital.; 16th cent.); and reliefs by R. Donner (Galatea and Pygmalion, Pan and Cupid). — Desk Cases X-XII Italian bronze plaquettes. Cases XIII-XVI Copies of plaquettes by Peter Flötner of Nuremberg (d. 1546), above, on the wall, modern plaquettes by Rotz, etc; Reliefs by C. van der Stappen (silence and two portraits), in front, C. Meunier, The Flower (bronze). By the rear-wall in the cabinet to the right Modern bronzes, including a Florentine finger and John the Baptist by P. Dubois. Standing by itself, a Patera. In the Cab. to the left, Oriental works in tin and brass. — Cab. VI European tin work. — Desk Case V Six leaden plaquettes by P. Flötner, R. Donner. \*Reclining figure of a woman, Standing by itself, Model of a monument for the Empress Catharine II of Russia. — Cases XVII XIX Medals. — Case VII & Cab. VII Keys and ornamental locks (16-18th cent.). — Also, fine iron lace-work. — Passing through the arched court, to the right, we enter —

Room V *Furniture*. 1st section: Gothic furniture; 2nd-4th sections: German Renaissance furniture, 5th section: Furniture of the French Renaissance. — Room VI. By the side wall to the left, German Renaissance furniture, including two chests from the law courts at Hamburg (17th cent.); 1st section (end wall to the right): Italian furniture; intarsia-work



by Ant. Barile, from Siena, with the portrait of the artist (1502), chest with a relief of the battle between the Lapillæ and Centaurs (16th cent.) 2nd section French baroque and rococo furniture, 3rd and 4th sections English furniture (18th cent.) and modern works

Room VII. *Textile Fabrics* (exhibits changed from time to time, students admitted on application to the director, Dr. Dreger) \*Articles found in Egyptian graves (ca. 4-7th cent. A.D.); Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Persian, and European textiles; Dutch, German, and French tapestries; Oriental and European embroideries (valuable church-vestments); \*Collection of lace

Room VIII. *Sculptures, Book-Bindings, Leather Work, etc.* Among the marble sculptures by the exit-wall, to the left, Venetian relief with two portrait heads (16th cent.) tomb of Bishop Lorenzo Gabriolo (d. 1512) by Lor. Bregno. On the W.-wall, Relief of the Madonna, by Mino da Fiesole. By the same wall, large sculptures in wood (Italian Renaissance altar, statue of the Madonna from the workshop of Tilmann Riemenschneider. Terracotta sculptures standing by themselves) 4 *Strawberry* Statue of an Indian priest (1894), Bust of a Franciscan (Ital.; 15th cent.), *Alessandro Tiziano* (d. 1678), Three busts. On the E. wall *Str. E. Boehm*, Seated statue of Carlyle, at the exit. *V. Wagner*, Bust of Ferstel (1877). The large central cases to the left contain ivory carvings, those to the right, small wood carvings and works in wax: wooden figure of a Wise Virgin, German; ca. 1500, Adam and Eve (boxwood, German 16th cent.), S. Mary of Christ (boxwood; German, 17th cent.), wax figures (Plastic, Madonna and Child, etc.) made by Ant. Rosel as models for the Viennese porcelain factory. In the remaining cabinets are book bindings, caskets, panelling, leather and lacquer work, etc. — On the walls, two German tapestries, with representations of savages working in the fields and the storming of a 'Münneburg' (14th cent.)

First Floor. — Rooms IX-XII are used for temporary exhibitions. — The following rooms are reproductions of historical interiors. Room XIII, 'Classic' room from the offices of the minister of public worship at Vienna (early 13th cent.). Room XIV 'Golden Room' from Hohenhausen (Gothic). Room XV Prince's room from the castle of Veltour near Brixen (Renaissance, 1583). Room XVI Gothic room from the castle of Radenstein in Tyrol (1490). Room XVIII Reception room of Maria Theresa at Schnbrunn, with embroideries by the empress. Room C. *Sitzungsaal* or meeting-room, in the style of Louis XV (copy of a room in the castle at Esterházy). Also, copies of French furniture of the 18th century. — Room D. Oriental room.

The LIBRARY, in addition to 30,000 technical works, contains about 80,000 engravings, etc., including a collection of engraved designs for ornaments (15-18th cent.), valuable books of patterns for embroidery and lace of the period of the Renaissance, etc.

The building erected by Ferstel in 1875-77 on the N. side of the Austrian Museum contains the *School of Arts and Crafts* (Pl. II, E, 3). In the passage connecting the two buildings is a large mosaic figure of Athena, by Ferd. Laufberger.

On the left, farther on, a new residential quarter is being built on the site of the drilling-ground and two barracks that stood here till 1904. — Opposite, beyond the Zollamts-Brücke, is the *Haupt-Zollamt* (p. 38). Farther on, beyond the *Radetsky Bridge* (Pl. II, E, 2), in the III, or Landstrasse district, is the building of the *Vienna Humane Society* for the rescue of the drowning.

The Ring-Strasse ends on the Danube Canal at the *Aspern-Brücke* (Pl. II, E, 2), a chain-bridge erected in 1864. The buttresses are adorned with allegorical statues by Melnitzky. — The *Franz-Josef-Quai* (Pl. II, A, B, 4) leads hence to the left along the canal,



passing the *Ferdinands-Brücke* and the *Stephanie-Brücke*, to the *Schotten-Ring* (p. 26) and the *Maria-Theresien-Brücke* or *Augarten-Brücke*. This suspension-bridge, with buttresses adorned with statues, opposite the large *Rudolph Barracks* (p. 72), leads to the *Leopoldstadt* and the *Augarten* (p. 64).

### f. The Imperial Museums.

In the *Burg-Ring* (p. 32), flanking the *Maria-Theresien-Platz*, are the **\*Imperial Museums** (Pl. II, A, B, 4), two exactly similar buildings in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by *Hasenauer*, partly from designs by *Semper*, in 1872-89. That on the W. side contains the natural history, and that on the E. side the art-history collections belonging to the imperial family. Each museum forms a vast rectangle (175 by 77 yds.), with slightly projecting *avant-corps* adorned with columns. Above the central portion rises a dome, which, including the colossal figure on the top, reaches the height of 210 ft.

**\*Natural History Museum** (Pl. II, A, 4). The two central stories of the main building contain the chief part of the extensive collections, which originated with the purchase, by Emp. Francis I. in 1746, of the collection of J. von Baillon of Florence. The present intendant is *Dr. Franz Steindachner*. Adm., see p. 10, sticks and umbrellas must be given in charge.

The figures which enrich the exterior indicate the object of the building. On the dome is a colossal figure of *Hellas* in bronze, by *J. Benk*, while the four caropics flanking the dome contain *Hephaestus*, *Poseidon*, *Gaea*, and *Iris*, by *Joh. Silberpappel*. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central *avant-corps* are *Victories* by *H. Härdt* and *K. Kundmann*. On the balustrade are portrait-statues of 34 pioneers of natural science, each 10 ft. in height. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait heads of 61 naturalists, then in 12 medallions of the 2nd floor, in 44 spandrels of the great windows, and in 12 niches of the *avant-corps* are allegorical figures which the official guide explains (see below). Between the columns of the central projection, on the groundfloor, are sculptures in front, *Europe* and *America* with *Australia*, by *Kundmann*, at the back, *Asia* and *Africa*, by *P. Wagner*.

The **ENTRANCE** is under the dome, in the centre of the facade. The dome of the **VESTIBULE** is adorned with 8 medallion-portraits of former directors of the museum by *Jos. Lac*. A short flight of steps leads thence to the *Hochparterre* or groundfloor to the right, while the grand staircase ascends straight to the *foyer* or corridor of the first floor. The large ceiling painting of the **STAIRCASE** (*Cycle of Life*) and the 12 allegorical figures in the lunettes are by *Hans Canon*, the 8 portrait-statues on the wall pillars by *Vikt. Tilgner*, etc. The niches of the dome of the *foyer* are filled with allegorical figures by *Tilgner*, above these runs a pleasing frieze with animals, by *Joh. Benk*. The spandrels of the windows contain reliefs by *Rud. Weyr*.

Visitors with 2-3 hrs. only at command had better confine their attention to the two principal floors. The following description notes the chief objects of interest. For fuller information, see the official '*Allgemeine Führer*' (1902, 1 K 20A.) sold in the cloak room.

From the **Vestibule** we ascend the short flight of stairs to the right to the —

**GROUND FLOOR.** The 19 chief rooms are adorned with \**Wall Paintings* by the best Austrian artists, illustrative of different collections (with inscriptions above them of the subject and the painter)

**A Mineralogical-Petrographical Collection.** Room I. Large rock-tals and other specimens by the 2nd window pier and on the central table; artificial crystals at the back of the central cases. At the 1st window is a group of stalactites from the Adelsberg Grotto (p. 183). Room II. Large and choice specimens in the cases on the exit-wall (Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 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2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 22



**C Pre-Historic Collection.** Room XI Cases 1-10. Palaeolithic or earliest Flint period (in 8, human skull from a cavern at Lautsch in Moravia). Cases 11-31, 65-76 Neolithic or later stoneage 17-18 from Danish kitchen-middens, 20-31 from lake dwellings). Cases 32-62, 64 Bronze age (32-34 from lake dwellings). Room XII Cases 1-18 Collection of typical specimens from the bronze age to the earliest historical use of metals. Cases 19-78 Hallstatt or first iron period (19-54 Relics from tombs and mines at Hallstatt in Upper Austria, 56-58. Rich yield of the Byciakova Cavern in Moravia. — Room XIII Cases 1-34, 61-72 Objects of the first iron period (1-11 Relics from Waatsch in Carniola). Cases 35-48 Implements of the 1st time or second iron period, illustrating Celtic culture from the 5th cent. B.C. Cases 55-57 73-78 Roman period. Cases 58-60. Post-Roman period, period of the Migrations and Merovingian period; early Slavish relics, note Nos. 30-38).

**D Ethnographical Collection.** Room XIV Northern and Eastern Asia. China Japan. Room XV India and the Malay Archipelago. — Room XVI Malay Archipelago, New Guinea, and Melanesia. — Room XVII New Caledonia, Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, and Micronesia. — Room XVIII America. The door on the left leads to a series of five rooms, containing American antiquities. Room XVIIa. 7, 8, 10, 11 Implements of the Mound Builders of the United States. Room XVIIb Mexican antiquities, beside No. 10 is a reduced replica of the great Aztec stone calendar in Mexico. Room XVIIc. \*7 Shield with feather ornaments and gold stripes, \*10 Feather-ornaments of the Emp. Montezuma of Mexico. — Room XIXa Central and South America. — Room XIXb Peru and Bolivia. — To the right is Room XIX with objects from Africa.

The exit leads back to the vestibule. The main staircase to the left ascends thence to the —

**FIRST FLOOR. Zoological Collections.** To the left, Room XXI Sponges, echinoderms, worms \*219-223 Corals, 333-706. Reef-building coral. Room XXII Insects Cases 1-52 Interesting biological collection. 24-26 Ant nests, 53, 56 Curious grasshoppers, including the Walking Leaf or leaf grasshopper (*Phyllium crumifolium*), 63 Scarabs (Atuch sacer); 65. Rhinoceros-beetle and curious tropical beetles, 66, 69 Beautiful proboscis and coloured beetles, 71, 72 Huge stag beetles (*Macropus longimanus* etc.), 74-84 Butterflies. Side Room XXII Cases 1-8 Large crabs, in No. 6, the enormous *Macrocheira Kampferi* from Japan. Room XXIII Mollusca, etc. Cases 27-83 Snails shells. Rooms XXIV, XXV Fishes, one of the most extensive and best arranged collections in the world. — Room XXVII Batrachia and reptiles, by the middle window, huge Indian serpent (*Python molarus*, note also skeleton by the wall, right of the entrance). Cases 7-14 Large exotic lizards. Room XXVIII Cases 1-5 Large tortoises and turtles, 24, 25 Crocodiles, alligators, etc. — Room XXIX Austrian birds with their nests, eggs, etc., by the middle window, a complete sea eagle nest. — Room XXX (where, as in the following rooms, the chief treasures of the collection are placed in the front part of the cases) Swimming birds (as 18. Peacocks, 27. Flamingo, 35, 42, 8. American screamers (palamedes) with spurred wings. Cases 50-58. Running birds, including 51. Kiwis (*Apteryx*), 51-58 American and African striches. — Room XXXI Cases 1-19 Pheasants, 48-51. Peppercocks, 52-59 Parrots. — Room XXXII Cases 13-15 Weaver birds, 25. Houdou birds, 32, 33 Birds of paradise 50. Lyre bird. Room XXXIII Cases 27-39 Falcons, 40-57 Vultures, in No. 53, below, a condor. Window. Cases 2-25 Osteological preparations of the skulls, tongues, and auricular organs of birds. — Room XXXIV Skeletons of mammals. Cases 2, 3 Apes, side next the windows, to the right of the skeletons of whales, huge larba (whale-bone) of whales. — Room XXXV Case 4 Sea-cow; 5. Sloths, armadillos, ant-eaters. 7-8 Marsupials. — Room XXXVI Cases 2, 3 Antelopes. Room XXXVII Cases 1 & 2 Rodentia; 3-6. Antelopes. 7. Stags and musk deer. — Room XXXVIII. Beasts of prey and seals. Case 5. Walrus, sea lions. — The door to the left leads into \*Side



Room XXXVIII: which contains the spoils of the gun of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, tastefully arranged. Room XXXIX. Small beasts of prey. Case I. Martens and polecats, ichneumon or Indian rat. Lemmings and apex.

The **Second Floor** is reached by a double staircase near R on XXX.

**Botanic Collections.** Rooms I-LIII contain the famous Vienna Herbarium, but are not shown to the public. The botanical collection in Room IV chiefly contains woods, fruit, and seeds, dried or preserved in spirit.

The **"Imperial Art-History Museum"** (P. II, F. 4) contains the extensive art-collections of the Austrian imperial houses which were formerly distributed in the Belvedere, the Imperial Hofburg, and other places. (Adm. see p. 11, sticks and umbrellas must be given up.) The rooms are well lighted.

The **Exterior** of this building, like that of the Natural History Museum, is lavishly adorned with sculpture. The dome is surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Athena by *Jon Beck*, while the four dancing canopies contain allegorical figures by *Fr. Gasser*. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central building are Victories by *H. Herdt* and *Beck*. On the balustrade are portrait statues of artists and patrons of art. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait heads of artists and in the medallions of the 2nd floor the spandrels of the great windows and the niches of the avant-corps are allegorical figures, explained in the official guide (see p. 11). Between the columns of the central projection on the ground floor are figures of Painting by *Edm. Hellmer* and Sculpture by *Beck*, in iron, and figures of Architecture and Industrial Art by *K. Kundmann*, in the niches.

The **Entrance** is under the dome in the centre of the main facade, opposite the Marie Theresia monument. To the right of the Vestibule is the side staircase leading to the collections in the basement and the ground floor, while straight in front is the **Main Staircase**, decorated with coloured marble and stucco. In the middle landing of the staircase is *Canova's* marble group of the Victory of Theseus over the Centaur, originally intended by Napoleon I. for Milan. The large ceiling painting of the staircase, *Apotheosis of Art*, is by *Munkacsy*. In the lunette below are personifications of the great masters by *Munkacsy*, and the spandrels and intercolumniations below the lunette are adorned by *Fr. Matsch* and the archivolts *Klimt* with paintings representing the development of art and art-industries from antiquity to the present time. The beautiful lined room is richly embellished with sculptures by *Beck*, *Kundmann*, *Tugner*, and *Reyer*, commemorating the house of Hapsburg as a patron of art below, opposite the staircase, is a relief by *Weyr* of the Emp. Francis Joseph I. intimating the resolution for the extension and embellishment of Vienna.

The collections are arranged as follows:

**A Basement.** The Lycian discoveries and other large sculptures; the Lapidarium or collection of ancient inscriptions; Roman provincial antiquities; a storehouse for pictures; and the Museum library.

**I Ground Floor.** Rooms I-VI. Egyptian Antiquities. RR. VII-XV. Classical Antiquities. RR. XV-XVI. Coins and Medals. RR. XVII-XXIVa. Collection of Industrial Art. RR. XXV-XXXV. Collection of Weapons.

**C First Floor.** Picture gallery. Main Room: I-IV and Cabinets I-VI. Italian, Spanish, and French schools. Rooms V-VII and Cabinet VII-X. Modern pictures. Room VII-X. German schools. Rooms XI-XV and Cabinets XI-XVIII. Netherlands schools.

**D Second Floor.** RR. XXXI-XLVI. Water-colours and drawings. On this floor also are the copying and restoring rooms.

Visitors whose time is limited should confine themselves to the ground-floor and first floor and will find the following description sufficient. For fuller information, see the official *Uebersicht der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen* (1 & 2 A.), the *Führer durch die Gemälde-Galerie* (p. 20).

and various special catalogues all sold in the vestibule. Photographs on sale in the domed room on the first floor.

The staircase to the right in the vestibule leads down to the basement (*Tiefparterre*), closed; key in the *Oberaufseher's* (chief custodian's) room, beside Room XIV. on the groundfloor.

The *Heroon of Gjolbashi*, the tomb of a Lycian prince, found near the ancient *Trysa* in Asia Minor, has been placed in the large S.W. court and the central room on the S.W. side of the museum. This tomb, dating from about the middle of the 5th cent. B.C., was originally discovered in 1842 by the Prussian scholar *Schönborn*, and was re-discovered in 1881 by *Prof. Benndorf* of Vienna and brought to Austria in 1882-84. The tomb enclosure round the sarcophagus of the deceased formed a kind of miniature cemetery, 78 ft. long and 66 ft. broad, and the entire inner surface of the walls as well as the exterior of the S. wall, beside the door, was embellished with a double limestone frieze, most of which has been preserved. The subjects of the frieze (much weather-worn) are taken from the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey* and other epic works (now lost) dealing with the Greek heroic myths, and appear to have been executed by Ionian sculptors under the influence of the paintings by *Polycletos* and his school. A reconstruction by P. Kohl, in the centre of the room, gives an excellent idea of the original arrangement of the tomb, which is not seen to advantage in its present position. In the court, facing the entrance is the door of the *Heroon*, with portions of four winged bulls and other carvings on its exterior, and on its interior, relief of two dancing youths and seven dwarfish figures resembling the satyrs of the *Phœnicians*. Among the *Reliefs from the Frieze*, in the interior of the hall, may be mentioned the following. In the anteroom to the right (to the right, I, 1 (above). The seven again: Thebes, I, 2 (below) Greeks landing near Troy, II, 3 (above) Contest of Amazons and Greeks, II, 4 (below) Strife of the Lapithæ and Centaurs at the marriage of *Peirithous*. In the anteroom to the left (to the right, V, 9 (above) Ulysses slaying the wooers of *Penelope*, V, 10 (below) *Calypso* as boat-woman, to the left, VI, A. Battle of Greeks and Trojans. At the entrance to the centre room VI, B. Storm of Troy (to the left, VI, C. Battle of Amazons (to the right).

In the centre room VII, 12 Rape of the *Leucippidæ* (to the right), IV, 8 Feasting and Dancing (to the left).

In the court in front of the door of the *Heroon*, is the *Sarcophagus of Perennis and Aschylus* also from *Gjolbashi*. In the hall to the left of the *Heroon* room *Architectural Fragments from the Greek Temples in Samothrace* in the hall to the right *Sacred Images and Votive Stones of Mithras*.

**CAPITARIUM**, to the right of the archway. Pillar I, 6 Stone from *Kerythra* in Asia Minor with the copy of a national decree of the *Mythæmans* (2nd cent. B.C.). II. Fragment of a commercial treaty between King *Amyntas* of Macedonia (480-374 B.C.) and the cities of *Chalcis* and *Olynthus*. Pillar II, 8 Inscription from a base in honour of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius* (138-16 A.D.) from *Arsinoë Syene* in Egypt. 3. Votive tablet in honour of *Marnesia*, the city-warrior, from *Perwart* in Lower Austria. Pillar III, 3-5 Small tablets from Roman columbaria (tombs), with the names of the deceased. The *Larger Tombstones* are placed to the right end-wall (Nos. 91-98) and the back wall (Nos. 97-100, 101, 1-10).

By the left end-wall (181-185) are *Early Christian Inscriptions* and by the window-wall *Roman Milestones*. By the right end-wall (142-144, 145, 163-178) *Inscriptions from Carthage*. — Table case I. *Handles of Amythæ* showing the maker's mark. Show-case II. *Fragments of Vessels* in so-called *terra sigillata*. Show-case III. *Leadon Moulds*, &c.

In the doorway on the S.E. side of the Museum are a few unimportant *Roman Provincial Antiquities*.

We return to the vestibule and thence proceed to the right.

The **Collection of Egyptian Antiquities**, founded in 1821, and largely increased in 1878 by the incorporation of the Egyptian collec-



tion from Miramar (p. 207), contains chiefly small plastic works and specimens of industrial art from the earliest times to the Roman period. Director, *Dr. A. Dedekind*.

**Room I.** In the centre, two ancient clustered columns of red granite, from Sene (basis and capital modern). The upper part of the walls is covered with coloured copies (by Weidenbach) of mural paintings in a rock tomb at Beni Hassan (ca. 2400 B.C.), beneath are stiles and inscriptions ranging from the period of the primordial monarchy to the new empire. The most noteworthy of the sarcophagi and sculptures are: No. V, Granite sarcophagus (26th Dyn.), XIII Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone; 19th Dyn.), XIV Altar (quartzite, 19th Dyn.), XIX Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid beside it; XXI Portrait-statue in granite (3rd Dyn.), XXXIX Colossal bust of the youthful Horus (granite, Greco-Roman period). — To the left is R. II. On the upper part of the walls, copies of tomb-paintings as in R. I, below, stiles and inscriptions from the new empire to the Roman period. By the windows No. XVIII, small pyramid, fragmentary sculptures, mainly of the Saite period (7th cent. B.C.), 172 Tombstone of Te Thot (Ptolemaic period). In the middle of the room, mummies of cats and crocodiles, crocodiles eggs, skulls of bulls, etc. — R. III. On the walls are coffins and boards dating from the new empire and later periods. The wall cases contain statuettes of the dead and of gods and animals, etc. (from the new empire). In the middle of the room, wooden coffin in the shape of a mummy (26th Dyn.). — R. IV. In the cases are coffins, mummies, and canopi. *Cabinet VII* Statuettes of the dead (Saite period). *Case VI* Fragments of painted and gilded pasteboard, 16 Painted mask from a mummy-covering. *Case IV* Dye-earth, fruit, scarabæi, and amulets from ancient Egyptian tombs. — R. V. to the right. In the middle of the room, beside a large red granite column from a temp. (6th cent. B.C.), I, III Colossal heads of kings (probably Saite period), II, IV, VI Androsphinxes. By the first window, VII Parted limestone portrait statue (period of the new empire). *Cab. I* Portrait heads, busts, and statuettes of kings and private persons. *Cab. II* and *Cases I, II* Statuettes of gods. *Cases III, IV* Scarabæi. *Cases Vb, Vlb* Amulets. *Cab. VII* Bronze vessels, etc. *Cab. VIII, IX* Statuettes of sacred animals. *Cab. X* Wood carvings and wooden tomb stiles. We now pass through R. VII. and enter R. VI. *Cab. I* Articles of the toilet. *Case II* Ornaments, etc. *Pedestal VII* Vessels and canopi. *Case X* Fragments of reliefs with figures. *Cab. XI* Vessels. *Cab. XII* Implements and utensils. In the centre are six painted mummy-cases of persons of rank (21st Dyn.). On the side wall are papyri.

The **\*Collection of Antiquities** consists of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman collections formerly preserved in the Cabinet of Coins and Antiques, founded in 1765, in the Burg and partly in the Lower Belvedere. Director *Prof. Rob. von Schneider*.

**Room VII. Vases.** *Cab. I* Vases from Cyprus. *Cab. II* Greek vases of the earliest period (Rhodian and Dorylion, Proto Corinthian and Corinthian vases). *Cab. III* Vase di Bucchero, or black vases from Etruscan tombs. *Cab. IV, V* Vases with black figures from Attic potteries. *Cab. VI* Attic vases with red figures. — *Cab. VII* Mixing vessels (ekcheai). At the entrance, a figure of Minerva from Aspromonte in S. Italy, at the windows, two Etruscan cinerary urns with recumbent figures of the deceased in the niche. Terracotta sarcophagus from Klazomenæ in Asia Minor, with hunting scenes in the style of the Rhodian vessels. — R. VIII Vases. At the windows four Pylion, or wine holders. *Cab. VIII* Krater, or mixing vessel in the shape of a bell. *Cab. X* Lacryat, or flasks for anointing oil. *Cab. XI-X* Vases from S. Italy. *Cab. XII* (to the left of the exit) Vases of the Roman imperial period, chiefly imitations of the red terra sigillata vases of Arezzo. We now pass through R. X. and enter

R. IX. Terracottas and smaller stone-carvings. *Cab. I* Most primitive examples of Greek plastic art, chiefly from Idalion in Cyprus. *Cab. II*



Small terracotta figures from Tanagra in Boeotia, of the Hellenistic period (Chest, Nos. 112-145). Cab. III Terracotta figures from Myrina and other places in Asia Minor. Cab. IV Terracotta figures from Sicily, S. Italy, and Rome. Tab. V Greek and Roman lamps, on the wall above, Roman reliefs in terracotta. Cab. VI Lamp, etc., of the late antique and early Christian periods. No. 113 Mural painting of a landscape with figures, on the wall above. Terracotta reliefs of Bacchic scenes. Cab. VII Stone-carvings: 1 Relief of a head from Rhossatad Assyria; 2 Similar relief from Persopolis; 3 Lady of rank in her chariot with charioteer and attendant, from Amathos, Cyprus, 14. Apollo, 4, 46 Aphrodite, 47 Youthful Pan, in the style of Polykleitos, 48-49 Heads of alyrs; 50 bearded Dionysus; 51 Seated Genios of Sleep. Cab. VIII Stone-carvings: 58 Bust of a boy; 59 Anonymous, 60adiator 122 Zeus Serapis; 130 Telephorus, god of healing; 131 Marble hanging lamp. On the entrance-wall, 9 to 11. Roman sarcophagi of the 2nd cent. A.D.; 13. Ideal head from Panmyra, on the opposite wall; 18. Roman portrait bust (described as Antoninus Pius).

R. X. Stone sculptures: 2 statue of Bacchus from Carthage; 29 Colossal head of Athene, from Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, in the style of the Parthenon of Phidias; 27 Guardian genius of the Emp. Caracalla, from Caracallum; 34 Roman portrait-bust; 23. Bust of Emp. Geta; 39. Sacrifice



to Myhras, from Aquileia (2nd cent. A.D.); 40. Seated German cast; 41 Vitellus (antiquity don't id); 47 Julia Mammea, 48 Julia Domna (?), with removable hair above; 43 Face of Jupiter Ammon in the middle; 62, 63 Marcus Aurelius, 64 Julia Domna, consort of Septimius Severus (with removable hair); 61. Boy with the club of Hercules (temple-figure); 61, 62 Augustus; 53 Statue of the 5th Hadrian; 5 Trajan.

R. XI 73-81 1 most ne sculptures from Cyprus (73 Priests, 80, 81 Asiathe, 82 Young Amazon, fragment of a group (Penthesileia and Achilles), a good copy of an antique Greek work of the beginning of the 5th cent.; 83 Dacchylor after Myron; 92 Doropionos torso after Polykleitos; 96 Hera; 98 Aphrodite probably a work of the later Attic school (4th cent. B.C.); 99 Youthful alyr; 114 Perseidion from Thess, much damaged (1st cent. B.C.); 115 (cavalryman, pedestal) Hekataion from Athens with dancing choros (4th cent. B.C.); 116 Marc phaeas of Lacedaemon marble with reliefs of the battle of the Amazons known as the Fugger sarcophagus (about 30 B.C.); 141 Hygeia, fragment of a statue relief. In the center is a Roman mosaic pavement with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne found near Salzburg in 1816. Further on in the plan are the stairs. 146 Large statue with Bacchic scenes; 152 151 Marble reliefs of a male in an escape (Roman period, end of 1st cent. B.C.); 153 (seated young stand) Artemis a statue of the Attic school (reproduction of an early work of Praxiteles); 164 165 stone of a youth, an Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.; 166-167 Pediment figures, architectural fragments, etc., from Samothrace; 168 Lower part of a

tion from Miramar (p. 207), contains chiefly small plastic works and specimens of industrial art from the earliest times to the Roman period. Director, *Dr. A. Dedekind*.

**Room I.** In the centre, two ancient clustered columns of red granite, from Syene (basis and capital modern). The upper part of the walls is covered with coloured copies (by Weidenbach) of mural paintings in a rock tomb at Benihasan (ca. 2100 B.C.), beneath are steles and inscriptions ranging from the period of the primordial monarchy to the new empire. The most noteworthy of the sarcophagi and sculptures are: N. V. Granite sarcophagus (XIII Dyn.), XIII Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone, 19th Dyn.), XIV Altar (quartzite, 18th Dyn.), XIX Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid beside it, XXI Portrait-statue in granite (13th Dyn.), XXXIX Colossal bust of the youthful Horus (granite, Greco-Roman period). — To the left is R. II. On the upper part of the walls, copies of tomb paintings as in R. I; below, steles and inscriptions from the new empire to the Roman period. By the windows No. XVIII, small pyramid, fragmentary sculptures, mainly of the Saitic period (7th cent. B.C.), 172 Tombstone of Ta Thot (Ptolemaic period). In the middle of the room, mummies of cats and crocodiles, crocodiles' eggs, skulls of bulls, etc. — R. III. On the walls are coffin-lids and boards dating from the new empire and later periods. The wall cases contain statuettes of the dead and of gods and animals, etc. (from the new empire). In the middle of the room, wooden coffin in the shape of a mummy (26th Dyn.). — R. IV. In the cases are coffins, mummies and canopi. *Cabinet VII* Statuettes of the dead (Saitic period). *Case V*, Fragments of painted and gilded pasteboard; 16. Painted mask from a mummy-covering. *Case IV* Dye earth, fruit, scarabæi, and amulets from ancient Egyptian tombs. — R. V, to the right. In the middle of the room, beside a large red granite column from a temple (18th cent. B.C.), I, III Colossal heads of kings (probably Saitic period), II, IV, VI Androsphinxes. By the first window, VII Painted limestone portrait statue (period of the new empire). *Cab. I* Portrait heads, busts, and statuettes of kings and private persons. *Cab. II-IV* and *Cases I, II* Statuettes of gods. *Cases III, IV*, Scarabæi. *Cases Vb, Vlb*, Amulets. *Cab. VII* Bronze vessels, etc. *Cab. VIII, IX* Statuettes of sacred animals. *Cab. X* Wood-carvings and wooden tomb-steles. We now pass through R. VII, and enter R. VI. *Cab. I*, Articles of the toilet. *Case II* Ornaments, etc. *Pedestal VII*, Vessels and canopi. *Case X* Fragments of reliefs with figures. *Cab. XI*, Vessels. *Cab. XII* Implements and utensils. In the centre are six painted mummy-cases of persons of rank (21st Dyn.). On the side wall are papyri.

The **\*Collection of Antiquities** consists of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman collections formerly preserved in the Cabinet of Coins and Antiques, founded in 1765, in the Burg and partly in the Lower Belvedere. Director *Prof. Rob. von Schneider*.

**Room VII Vases.** *Cab. I* Vases from Cyprus. *Cab. II* Greek vases of the earliest period (Rhodian and Dipyron, Proto-Corinthian and Corinthian vases). *Cab. III* Vases of Bucchero, or black vases from Etruscan tombs. *Cab. IV* Vases with black figures from Attic potteries. *Cab. VI*, Attic vases with red figures. *Cab. VII* Mixing vessels (kraters). At the entrance, a figure of Minerva from Aspra Monte in S. Italy, at the windows, two Etruscan clay vases with relief figures of the deceased. In the middle, terracotta sarcophagus from Alazoneum in Asia Minor, with hunting scenes in the style of the Rhodian vessels. *Cab. VIII* Vases. At the windows, four Pythos, or wine-holders. *Cab. VIII* Kraters, or mixing vessels in the shape of bells. *Cab. X* Cythi, or flasks for aromatic oil. *Cab. XI-IV* Vases from S. Italy. *Cab. XVI* (to the left of the exit), Vases of the Roman imperial period, chiefly imitations of the red terra sigillata vases of Arezzo. — We now pass through R. X, and enter

R. IX. Terracottas and smaller stone carvings. *Cab. I* Most primitive examples of Greek plastic art, chiefly from Idalion in Cyprus. *Cab. II*,



Small terracotta figures from Tanagra in Boeotia, of the Hellenistic period (best, Nos. 142-145). Cab. III. Terracotta figures from Myrina and other places in Asia Minor. Cab. IV. Terracotta figures from Sicily, S. Italy, and Rome. Cab. V. Greek and Roman lamps; on the wall above, Roman reliefs in terracotta. Cab. VI. Lamps, etc., of the late-antique and early-Christian periods. No. 213. Mural painting of a landscape with figures, on the wall above, Terracotta reliefs of Bacchic scenes. Cab. VII. Stone-carvings. 1. Relief of a Lion from Khorsabad (Assyria). 2. Similar relief from Persepolis. 40. Lady of rank in her chariot with charioteer and attendant, from Amathus (Cyprus), 44 Apollo, 45, 46 Aphrodite, 47 Youthful Pan, in the style of Polykleitos, 48, 49 Hekatai satyrs, 58 Bearded Dionysus, 68. So-called Genius of Sleep. Cab. VIII. Stone carvings. 88. Bust of a boy; 89 Antinous, 92 Gladiator, 122 Zeus Serapis; 130 Telesphorus, god of healing, 136 Marble hanging-lamp. On the entrance-wall, 9, 10, 11. Roman sarcophagus of the 2nd cent. A. D., 13. Idea, head from Pamiya; on the opposite wall, 16. Roman portrait bust (described as Antoninus Pius).

R. X. Stone-sculptures: 21. Statue of Bacchus from Carthage, \*29. Colossal head of Athene, from Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, in the style of the Parthenos of Phidias, 27. Guardian genius of the Emp. Caracalla, from Carnuntum; 34. Roman portrait bust; 23. Bust of Emp. Geta, 39. Sacrifice



to Mithras, from Aquileia (2nd cent. A. D.), 49. So-called Germanicus, \*41 Vitellius (antiquity doubtful); 47 Julia Mamaea; 46 Julia Domna (?), with removable hair, above, \*43. Face of Jupiter Ammon, in the middle, 62, 63 Marcus Aurelius, 64 Julia Domna, consort of Septimius Severus (with removable hair), 65. Boy with the club of Hercules (lamb-figure); 61, 62 Augustus, 63. Statue of Iona, 66 Hadrian, 67 Trajan.

R. XI 73-81 Limestone sculptures from Cyprus (73. Priests; 80, 81 Astarte; \*82 Dying Amazon (fragment of a group (Penthesilea and Achilles), a good copy of an archaic Greek work of the beginning of the 5th cent.; 83 Discobolos after Myron, 92 Doryphoros (lira.) after Polykleitos. \*97 Hera, 98. Aphrodite, probably a work of the later Attic school (4th cent. B. C.), 107, 110. Youthful satyr, 118. Poseidon from Chios, much damaged (3rd cent. B. C.), \*\*108. (revolving pedestal) Hekataion from Athens, with dancing Charites (3rd cent. B. C.), \*121 Sarcophagus of Lacedaemonian marble with reliefs of the battle of the Amazons known as the Fugger Sarcophagus (about 300 B. C.), 141 Hygieia, fragment of a votive relief. In the centre is a Roman mosaic pavement, with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne, found near Salzburg in 1815. Further on, on the side next the street. 146. Large vases, with Bacchic scenes, \*150, \*161 Marble reliefs of animals in landscapes (Roman period, end of 1st cent. B. C.), 162 (revolving stand), Artemis & statuette of the Attic school (replica of an early work of Praxiteles?), \*163. Limestone of a youth, an Attic work of the 4th cent. B. C., 166-167 Pediment figures, architectural fragments, etc., from Samothrace; 168. Lower part of a



statue of Aphrodite, found in the gulf of Smyrna; 172. Torso of a centaur tormented by Erôs (original in the Louvre) — Near the exit wall 175. Vitellius, in porphyry, 176. Portrait head, in dark granite, of the Ptolemaic period, 179. Portrait of a Greek philosopher (Aristotle?), 180, 184, 188. Female portrait-busts, \*193. Portrait of a barbarian (Roman period), 200. Statue of Hera, restored as Euterpe.

B. XII. *Bronzes.* In the *Prætorium* by the entrance, masks, heads, and half-figures (metal attachments). \*1. Mask of a Bacchic demon, found in 1863 near Clus, 2, 4, 5, 7. Masks of actors; 10. Mask of a Maenad. 11. Socrates. \*12. Two rams' heads from Dodona, \*14. Sleeping negro (4th cent. B.C.). 30. Apollo's head of the same. *Cab. I.* Etruscan implements and vases and prehistoric articles from Halstatt (p. 111) and Transylvania (No. 43. Iron sword from Halstatt, with a bronze sheath bearing delicately engraved figures of warriors). *Table II.* Candelabra and tripods, in the middle, 5. Small bronze table, with half-figures of captive barbarians; on the window wall behind, mosaic with the head of Oceanus. *Case III.* Roman vases and implements, including \*105. Flask with *chrysothron* enamel, from Istria. *Case IV.* (at the entrance) Spanish. Lances, needles, etc.; above, mosaic of a sea-fight (after Homer's *Iliad*). *Case V.* (at the exit). Keys and locks, above it. Head of Zeus, in bronze. *Cab. VI.* Swords, helmets including 281, 282. Greek helmets in the Corinthian shape; 283. Samnite helmet. 284-290. Monies from Radkersburg in Styria, 360. Roman helmet, also lamps, bells, etc.

B. XIII. *Bronzes.* At the entrance, to the left, statuette of a general (so called *Menelaos*). *Case VII.* Handles of vessels, upon it a seated panther. *Case VIII.* 515-664. Fibulae or buckles; 665-701. Finger-rings, 702. Earrings, 705-707. Belt buckles. *Case IX.* 710-729. Etruscan mirrors and mirror-cases, 750, 751. 755. Bronze plates with chased reliefs; 767. Roman traveller's clock. 771-789. Tesserae or admission-tickets to games and the theatre. By the lower window. Figure of a girl from a statue of Apollo, found in Carinthia. In the window recess to the left is a bronze tablet bearing the *Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus* (186 B.C.), the most ancient Roman public document in existence. The other cases contain bronze figures, for the most part of Greek origin. *Cab. X.* 816. Zeus enthroned, 817, 818. Athens, 819. Dodonian Zeus, \*838. Hercules (copy of an Attic work, 4th cent. B.C.), \*838. Hypnos, god of sleep, \*841. Apollo, after a celebrated Attic original (5th cent. B.C.), 849-851. Hermes resting. *Cab. XI.* Etruscan figures. *Cab. XII.* 934, 936. Aphrodite, \*935. Youthful Bacchante, 942. Sthenis, 944. Laughing satyr, 948. Dionysos. *Cab. XIII.* and *XIV.* Figures from Roman domestic altars (*Lararia*). *Cab. XV.* Roman portrait heads, figures of gods and animals. In the middle of the room, on a revolving stand, bronze statue of a youth, probably a victor in the Greek games, an original of the school of Polykleitos (6th cent. B.C.), found at Viranum in Carinthia in 1502.

B. XIV. In the middle, upon a column from Epäesus (p. 30). \*Head of Artemis, from Tralles, an original work of the later school of Praxiteles. *Cab. XVI.* Gold and silver articles. *Case I.* Rings with gems in antique settings. *Case II.* Silver articles (1. A vase plate from Alesia, with relief of a Roman emperor as Triptolemos sacrificing to Ceres); golden ornaments, mostly from Greece and Lower Italy, etc. *Cab. III.* Gold and silver objects (4. Front part of a casket). *Cab. IV.* Treasures of twenty-three golden vessels, probably dating from the period of the barbarian migration, discovered in 1769 at Nagy-Szent-Miklós in Hungary (on the rock of p. 112). are water-jars and stores with rings in their beaks. *Cab. V-XIX.* contain a valuable collection of *Urtum*, both ancient and modern. *Cab. XX.* Cameos. In *Cab. I.*, in front (towards the middle of the room). \*24. Ptolemy II. and his consort Arsinoë (onyx); 3. Greek portrait head, behind, Cameos chiefly of the later imperial epoch, at the end of the row. 44, 53. Chains from Herculaneum. *Cab. VI.* contains the finest specimens in the collection. In front 1. Tiberius, 3. Augustus (or Tiberius), 5. Eagle; 9. Livia, 10. Augustus and the Goddess of Rome enthroned, \*11. Apotheosis of Augustus (more probably a representation of the Pantheon triumph of Tiberius) cut in onyx. Augustus enthroned.

with the goddess Roma, then Germanicus, Tiberius, and allegorical figures, below, Roman soldiers erecting a trophy; 18. Claudius, 22. Claudius and Agrippina, Livia and Tiberius. Behind are fine Renaissance cameos. *Cab. VII*. In front, portraits of the Austrian imperial house, including 1. Charles V., in alabaster (ca. 1530), 22. Shell cameos of Hapsburg princes, 23. Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, with portrait-cameos probably made for Leopold I. (d. 1705). Behind, Renaissance cameos. *Cab. VIII*. Renaissance cameos. 24. Leda and the swan, by Benvenuto Cellini (1534), a hat ornament (the torso of Leda is antique). *Cab. IX*. 9. Golden beaker set with rubies and 127 cameos, 6. Dish adorned with 350 gems, with Cleopatra in the centre (these two from the end of the 16th. cen.). *Cases XI-XVII*. Intaglios. *Case XII*. 85. Bust of Athena, of the Augustan age, a copy by Aspasia of the Parthenos of Phidias. *Cases XIX*. Divisions 1 & 7. Gems carved by L. Siries (d. ca. 1700), divisions 2 & 6. Timoni Collection. *Cab. XX*. Antique glass. *Cab. XXI*. Works in ivory, amber, agate, etc.

Next follows the **Collection of Coins and Medals**. Directors, *Dr. Domanig* and *Prof. Kubitschek*.

*Room XV*. *Table I*. Coins of the East and of Greek cities. *Table II*. Coins of the Hellenistic period. *Table III*. Early Italian coins (including the aes grave, or cast-iron coin of the 6-4th cent. B.C.), Roman coins and medals. *Table IV*. Modern coins and medals. *Table V*. Italian, French, and Spanish medals from the 15th cent. to the present day. *Table VI*. Modern for medals, mounted medals, dies, bulion, etc. *Table VII*. German medals of the 16-18th centuries and medals of the remaining European countries. *Table VIII*. Coins of the Holy Roman Empire. — *Room XVI*. Coins and medals of the Austrian imperial house and the Austro-Hungarian empire, modern Viennese medals and plaquettes.

On the walls of these two rooms are portraits of Hapsburg princes and a **Collection of Portraits** formed by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol in 1580-90; also small portraits of distinguished personages since the 11th century.

The **Collection of Industrial Art**, one of the most important of its kind, embraces the productions of the industrial art of the middle ages and the Renaissance. In addition to a number of valuable articles from the Burgundian succession which fell to the Hapsburgs as a consequence of the marriage of Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy (1477), it contains the remains of the celebrated 'Kunst und Wunder Kammer' at Prague (comp. p. 51). Director, *Prof. Julius Schlosser*.

*Room XVII*. Chiefly medieval articles. *Detached Exhibits*. \*1. Allegory of tranquillity, a group of three nude figures, in carved and painted wood, an Austrian (?) work from St. Florian (ca. 1500), 4 & 10, 6 & 9. Genev. gold tree of the Hapsburgs, painted for Maximilian I., 8. Large and artistically carved alt. Gothic tabernacle for the preservation of the Host (beginning of the 16th cent.), \*13-16. Burgundian sacerdotal vestments, valuable specimens of embroidery of the early Flemish school (15th cent.), 20. Late Gothic silver processional cross (Venice; early 16th cent.), the base tripod, in the Renaissance style, is an addition of 1550; on the cover is a candle-stick in the form of a woman (16th cent.). *Cabinet I*. Arabic glass bottle, coloured with fused pigments (14th cent.). *Cab. II*. 33, 44. Jew's Armes (knight at a tournament), a toy of the 16th cent., 63. Goblet of Maximilian I. *Cab. III & Case IV*. Articles in ivory, boxwood, bronze, etc.

*R. XVIII*. Mechanical and optical works; watch making, astronomical, military, and other instruments.

*R. XIX*. Ceiling painting by J. B. Berger. Rudolph II. as a patron of the arts. This room contains the most valuable articles in the collection, including goldsmiths work and works in rock-crystal, agate, etc. *Detached Exhibits*. A Medicine chest of gilded bronze (18th cent.). D. Iron cabinet richly inlaid with gold (Viennese work, 1567). \*E. So called salt-cellar



(saliera) of Benvenuto Cellini, a golden table ornament executed in 1539-40 for Francis I of France, at the top, Neptune and Telus, below recumbent figures mostly after Michael Angelo. \*H Late Gothic cup of rock-crystal, once belonging to Philip the Good of Burgundy (d. 1467), F Automatic clock in the shape of a sumptuous ebony cabinet (Augsburg work, 17th cent). H Ebony cabinet, with silver relief and figures (Augsburg work, end of the 16th cent). - Hall wall: I Silver antepodium from St. Blasien (1687). Cab. I Goblet made of an ostrich's egg (Augsburg, 16th cent), 93 Silver gilt goblet surmounted by a pelican feeding its young (Nuremberg, 1583), 90 Small golden horn (end of 16th cent. with dog-leash), 64 Dish formed of 24 pieces of lapis lazuli in the centre a sard, nyx with a relief of Leda and the swan (16th cent). 90, 91 92 Caskets, small baskets, bezel stones with silver-gilt figures (18th cent). \*156 Tankard made from an onyx, set in gold with enamels and pearls (French, 16th cent), 167, \*133 Ornamental dish and jug by Christ. Jamnitzer of Nuremberg (d. 1618), 170 Silver-gilt reading desk, by Elias Lencker of Nuremberg (d. 1591), \*175 Ornamental dish, by Chr. Lencker (d. 1613), 186 Golden with St. Michael on the lion (French?), 183, 187 191, 195 Gilt-bronze figures of the sea gods by Wenzel Jamnitzer (d. 1585), 178 Goblet made from the horn of a narwhal, 226 Nautilus jug (Dutch, 16th cent), 288 Silver gilt table service, made at Vienna for Emp. Francis I (d. 1765), 273 seq So-called 'Night gear' of the Empress Maria Theresa (Goblette articles, breakfast service, etc., in the Rococo style), by A. Dominik of Vienna. No. 287 Silk table cover with gold embroidery, worked by the Empress Elizabeth (Christina) belongs to this set. Cab. II Numerous objects in shock-crystal and smoky topaz (16-18th cent), including 133 Cup with a lid in the style of Valerio Belli (d. 1516), also, 204 Mosaic of precious stones, etc., representing Christ and the Samaritan woman, in a frame adorned with Caryatides, frame as of enamel, etc., cast in gold (Italian, 16th cent). Case III Watches of the 16-18th cent., jewels, miniatures. Cab. IV & V Vessels and small figure subjects carved in agate, jasper etc. Below, in Cab. V, 12 Dish formed of plaques of sardonyx, with a cameo of Diana in the centre (16th cent). Case VI Ornaments made of very large pearls (No. 5. Siren playing the violin). Cab. VII, \*Objects of rock-crystal (189 Small vessel of the 16th cent, with elaborate goldsmith's work).

R. XX. L Large table service, flasks of the three Greek temples at Paestum in S. Italy, bronze elephants with herds etc. Cab. I Moorish and S. Italian maiolica, Oriental pottery. 27 Collection of small ornaments in variegated Venetian enamel (16th cent). Cab. II IV. Majolica from Central Italy, old Dresden china (Crucifixion and Apostles by Kändler, 1749-51). Cab. V VI Mosaics, etc. No. 8 (in Cab. V), Dish of reticulated Venetian glass. Case III Medallions in wax. I Relief of Leda and the swan (Italian, 16th cent), 8 Neptune and other marine deities (17th cent), 15 Christ and the Samaritan woman, by R. Donner (study for the relief No. 25 in R. XXIV). Cab. IV Italian and German majolica and stone ware, Oriental pottery (No. 39 Italian majolica plate with the history of Job and Adamas, by Maestro Giorgio of Gubbio, 1524). - Cab. X Enamels of the 13-17th cent. No. 1 Fruit dish by P. Raymond of Limoges (1484), representing Venus rising from the sea, after Raphael; B. Round dish by P. Raymond, with the triumphal procession of Diana, said to have belonged to Diana of Poitiers (1558), 67 Goblet of ram's horn, beautifully ornamented with gold and enamel (16th cent). Cab. XI Venetian glass, goblets in the rococo style, chiefly from Lavena, beaded glass of the German Renaissance. - We now turn to the left and enter R. XXI, which contains sumptuous furniture of the Italian and German Renaissance and rococo styles, works in pietra dura, Florentine and Roman mosaics, etc.

R. XXII \*D Boxwood draught-board by Hans Kain (1537). Wall wall: II Holy family and angels, relief in Reichen stone by Hans Lecher of Augsburg (1518). Cab. I Objects in amber. Cab. II III Objects in ivory, rhinoceros horn, etc. Cab. IV Wood carvings and statuary, the odd no. 22 Penwood statuette of Adam, by Peter Flotner of Nuremberg (d. 1546), and



27, 29, 31 Battle of the Amazons, Rape of the Sabines, Cavalry skirmish, three reliefs in cedar wood probably by Ignaz Rihafen of Vienna (ca. 1620). *Cab V* Musical Instruments. *Cab IV* Objects in argente (samples) etc. *Case VII* Ivory reliefs. *Case VIII* Wood carvings and small articles in ivory. *Cab IX* 32 Judgment of Paris, relief by Hans Bawler (1720), 34. Maternal love. 42 Justice, reliefs by Peter Flotner. *Cab XI* Ornamental ivory vessels. *Cab XII* Carved ivory figure subjects. 50-70 Miniature works in the style of Krieger of Dresden (18th cent). *Cab XIII* Turned articles in ivory (17-18th cent). — We now turn to the left and enter

R XXIII Manuscripts of the middle ages and the Renaissance, from the former library of the Chateau of Ambras, printed works, woodcuts, engravings and drawings, also articles of dress, etc. *Cab I* 4 St. Willibald of Orange, an epic composed about 1210 by Wolfram von Eschenbach, MS copied for King Wenceslaus in 1387, 8 Book of hours (14th cent), 17 Legend of St. Adrian, MS written for Louis XI of France (16th cent), 21 Universal Chronicle of Rudolf von Ems, MS copy of the 14th cent., 35 So-called 'Ambraser Heldenbuch' ('book of heroes'), containing the Nibelungenlied, Gudrun, and 21 other Middle High German epic poems, prepared by Hans Ried for Emp. Maximilian I., 38 Playing cards (15th cent), 40 Frontal, tournament book of Emp. Maximilian I., 41-43 Arma books of Emp. Maximilian I. (ca. 1515-18), 47 Scrap book with engravings, woodcuts and drawings by Albrecht Dürer, 50 Calendar book, written after 1494 for Emp. Maximilian I. — *Cab. II* 8-1 The large Passion. Triumphant procession, and Life of the Virgin woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer. — By the window wall, 17. Musical gloves of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol.

R XXIV Marble and bronze sculptures. \*20. Relief of the Madonna, by Bern. Rossellino of Florence (ca. ca. 1478, frame of the 15th cent), 23 Marble bust of Marie Antoinette as dauphiness, by J. B. Lemoyne (1774), 22 Christ and the Samaritan Woman, marble relief by R. Donner (1780), 7 Bronze bust of Francesco I., the humanist of Verona (Italian, 16th cent), \*10 Bronze bust of Emp. Rudolf II. by Adamo de Vitis (1665), \*68 Bronze half-length of Charles V., by Leone Leoni, 31. Bust of Emp. Joseph II., by Fr. X. Meserich, 13 Hagar, marble relief by R. Donner (1789), 14. Judgment of Paris, 16. Venus at Vulcan's forge, two bronze reliefs by R. Donner. — In the centre, Bronze statuette of a youth, by Hans Vischer of Nuremberg. *Cab I* Small bronzes. 1 Dog scratching itself, from the studio of Peter Vischer, \*27 Statuette of a siren (N. Italian, 16th cent), 37 Squatting negro (Ital., ca. 1600), 62. Venus (ca. 1600), 60. Venus (16th cent), 69. Bacchante in the style of Bertoldo of Florence (d. 1491). *Cab II* Copies of antique bronzes, *Cab III* 9 St. Sigmund bronze bust by Duquesnoy, 21 Mars and Venus, by Gerhard Hoyer (ca. 1790), \*20 Nessus and Dejanira. 44 Astronomy, 41 Venus, 53. Mercury four bronzes by Giov. da Bologna (16th cent). — *Cab IV* 1 Repentant Magdalen, 2 Peter St. Peter, 4 Prometheus Bound, enamel figures by Hagerauer 17th. 12. St. George and the dragon (German, 16th cent). — \*Case VI 1 Embroidered bronze relief by Donato, 3 Securing of Christ, 4 Madonna and saints, two silver reliefs by Molino (N. Ital., ca. 1500), 6 Half figure of Christ bleeding (Venetian, after 1500), 11 Medallion portrait of Fieldmarshal Daun by R. Donner. On the adjacent wall Two Venetian door knockers (16th cent). — We turn to the left and enter —

R XXIV a Bronze and marble sculptures. *Detached Exhibits* 10, 14 Ariadne and her chous, bronze busts (Florentine, 16th cent), 32. Dead Christ borne by angels, relief in bronze gilt (German, 17th cent). The *best Case* contains Italian and German plaquettes and other reliefs. 67 Cysses and the leopard, a bronze relief, perhaps by Antonio Filarete of Florence (ca. 1465), 68 Ancient sarcophagus, by Andrea Riccio of Padua (d. 1532), 74 Head of Melusa (Ital., 16th cent), 76-79 Works by Moderna (see above). 86-1 Medallion portraits of Erasmus, Luther, Melancthon, Albrecht Dürer, and Emp. Maximilian I., perhaps by G. Schweizer of Nuremberg (d. 1600). 97 Justice, 99-110 The twelve first German kings, silver-plates by Peter Flotner.

The remaining rooms of the ground-floor are occupied by the **\*Museum of Weapons and Armour**. Catalogue (p. 44) by *Dr. Camillo List*.

The incomparable collection was originated by Emp. Frederick III. and was largely increased by bequests of Maximilian I. and Archduke Sigismund of Tyrol. After the separation of the Spanish line the weapons belonging to the House of Hapsburg were divided between Madrid and Vienna. On the death of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1564) that half of the residue which belonged to Prop. Maximilian II. remained in Vienna, the other, belonging to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was taken to Innsbruck, zealously extended by its owner, and deposited in Schloss Ambras. In 1606 his son sold it to Emp. Rudolph, who allowed it to remain at Ambras. In 1606 this and the other treasures of Ambras were removed to Vienna, and in 1814 were placed in the lower Belvedere. The first-mentioned half, which had remained in Vienna, was afterwards largely enriched but sustained severe losses in 1846-1850, and in 1848 when the Arsenal was plundered. In 1856 it was re-arranged in the Arsenal and greatly enriched with additions from imperial châteaux, and in 1889 it was removed to the Imperial Art-History Museum and united with the Ambras collection.

Room XXV, Mediaeval weapons, down to the reign of Maximilian I. 2. Armour of Count Palatine Frederick the Victorious (d. 1476) by Tommaso Minagaglia + Milan; 5. Armour of King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (d. 1516); 9. Suit of King Philip I. the Handsome of Castile (d. 1506) when a boy; 43. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I. (d. 1519); \*45. Suit of diamond of Tyrol (d. 1501), one of the finest works of the period; 57. Heavy equestrian suit of Emp. Maximilian I.; 62. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I.; 69. Suit of King Lewis II. of Hungary (d. 1526); 126. Suit of Emp. Charles V., unfinished. — In the central cases: 12. Norman helmet of about 1100; 17. Sword blade of the 13th cent.; 24. Two-handed sword, with fine Persian blade, of the early 15th cent.; 47, 56. Ivory saddles the second was probably in the possession of Emp. Charles IV. (d. 1378); 71. Helmet of George Castellan, Prince of Albania (Skanderbeg, d. 1467); \*104. Shield of Emp. Maximilian II., with beautiful raised etching (one of the earliest specimens of this work).

Room XXVI (Maximilian I.) 139. Armour of Duke Christopher of Württemberg (d. 1568); 141. Suit of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (d. 1559); 142. Suit of Count Palatine Friedrich of Zolern (d. 1512); 146. Suit of the Archbishop of Salzburg Matthias Lang (d. 1540); 175. Gilt-armour of Count Andreas von Sonnenberg (d. 1511); 182. Consecrated sword (comp. p. 58), presented in 1500 by Pope Julius II. probably to Wladislaw II. (p. 19).

Room XXVII (Charles V.). On the walls: 196. Finely decorated armour of Elector Palatine John Frederick of Saxony (d. 1554); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1501); 199. Parts of a superb suit of Marshal Alessandro Vitelli (d. 1556); 231. Suit of Duke Ulrich of Württemberg (d. 1550), very large; \*297. Large suit of Emp. Ferdinand I. to 1564; suit with the rose leaves, made at Worms; 341. Gilt half-suit of General Cornelio Bertivoglio (Ital., ca. 1540). On the central pillars: 342. Gilt suit of Charles V., etched and gilded with figure scenes; 236. Half-suit of Conrad von Boneberg, the Landsknecht general (d. 1551); \*107. Half-suit of George of Frundsberg (d. 1528); 113. Half-suit of the Duke of Alva (ca. 1560); 395. Suit of King Philip II. of Spain (d. 1598), German work (about 1646). — Under glass: 368. Campaign suit of Charles V., with beautiful arabesques and figure scenes. — In the case: 251. Sword of Charles V. (16th), 260. Parts of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (1555); 267. Beautiful dagger with green ferris (ca. 1560); 274. Sword of George von Frundsberg; 345. Skanderbeg's (Casiriata) sword; 351. Casque of Charles V., in iron plate, admirably embossed scenes from the Aeneid; \*304. Superb shield of Charles V., with masterly scenes from the life of a hero. Roman work; 303. Gilt sword, enriched with reliefs (Rome); 361. Sword with an iron hilt embellished with delicate relief from religious history; \*379. State sword of Charles V., by Ant. Piccinino of Milan, one

of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmith's art of the 16th cent., \*380 Cutlery, tasteful Italian works (ca. 1565).

Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol), \*403, Infantry suit of *Giov. Bona*, the gigantic retainer of Archd. Ferdinand (nearly 9 ft.), 407, Suit of Archd. Ferdinand (lin. brack, 1547), \*417 State half-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing (the helmet and a shield by *Lucio Pacinotti* of Milan, 1542), 424, 'Bohemian hat' of the archduke, \*426, German gun and shield of iron with beautifully embossed and painted scenes; 473, 474 Composite apparition of man and horse for the archduke, 16th cent. style, imitating the antique (ca. 1580), \*475 Milanese armour of the archduke, in the antique style, and rich ornamentation (1560).

Room XXIX (Maximilian II.) On the walls 480, Armour of Job. Jak. Lugg of Augsburg (1576); 482 Half-suit of *Andrea Doria* (id. 1580); 489 Set of armour of Maximilian II (id. 1578). In the cases 491 Casque and shield of Archd. Karl of Styria (id. 1580), with fine arabesques and figure-scenes. Italian (about 1560), 501, 483 'Ash gray' and 'Silver Hungarian' suits of Archd. Ferdinand I., 499, 500 Swords and hats blessed by the Pope as a reward for services against the Infidels, sent to Archd. Ferdinand by Pius V. and Clement XII.

Room XXX (Maximilian II.) 572 Parts of a suit of Don John of Austria (id. 1577), \*627 General's hat of Emp. Ferdinand II (id. 1617) a fine ivory work, at the top, the emperor's head in crown, 635 State-armour of Al. Farnese 1581, 644 Lant-knecht's suit of Archd. Karl of Styria (id. 1580).

Room XXXI (Rudolph II.) 667 Half-suit of Rudolph II (id. 1612), 668, 669 'Red and black' suit for man and horse of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol, \*703, 704 'Yellow and blue' suit of the archduke; \*706 State-armour of Rudolph II (an admirable German work, ca. 1590); \*712 Stat. half-suit with round shield, a masterpiece of damascening (Ital.); 743 Casque, collar, and rassa-plate of Crist. bal. Moudrasone, curiously wrought with figure-scenes scratched on the blue enamel, 746 Armour covered with exquisite damascened parliants in gold and silver.

Room XXXIV (Maximilian II.) 761 Suit of Archd. Sigmund Franz of Tyrol when a boy (id. 1665), Italian (ca. 1616), \*765 Gala half-suit, with ornamentation partly repoussé and gilded, and partly damascened in gold (Spanish?) about 1610, \*805 State-sword with admirably executed iron hilt (ca. 1650), \*811, \*812 Gun and two pistols of masterly workmanship (gift of Emp. Joseph I. to Mar. earl Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden, whose portrait adorns the barrels and stocks), 822 (by the window to the left) Sabre, wooden club and flail of the peasant ch. of Stephan Harding (id. 1670), 835 Pair of pistols of excellent workmanship. Mar. III., \*838 Marshal's bat. of Emp. Francis I. (id. 1650), 846 State-armour of Emp. Matthias (id. 1619), very effective. On the rear wall 893 Suit of mail and helmet of Prince Michael Apafi II. of Transylvania (id. 1711) with beautiful plaid work on the crown, \*900 Hungarian suit of Emp. Joseph I. (id. 1711).

Room XXXVI (Tournament Weapons and Implements) 897 Italian jousting suit of the Milanese ambassador Gasp. Frangia (ca. 1480); \*902 German suit of Emp. Maximilian I., with beautifully designed borders in late Gothic style and admirable embossed work, 910. Lister of linen stuffed with straw with which the blindfolded horses were padded. In Case II. in front of the middle window, are 'favours' or gifts bestowed by ladies as a reward for skill. On the east wall 996 Jousting suit of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol, 998 Pieces of a suit of armour of Francis I. of France (id. 1547) by J. B. Benvenuto of Innsbruck (id. 1542).

We return to the 34th Room and thence enter

Room XXXV (Oriental Weapons and Armour) 84 Hungarian sword with Turkish blade, and the Halberd of Michael Apafi II. (see above), these, together with the flag over Case II., formed the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty, they were presented to the emperor in 1701. In central Case III. 94-106 Turkish accoutrements, presented by Ibrahim Pasha to Archd. Ferdinand. Above the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured with the horse-tail (109), quivers (22, wall-case on the left), and other objects (126-130, Case IV) at the siege of Vienna in 1683.



Room XXXIII (Weapons and Gear of the Chase). Central Case 18. Hunting sword of Maximilian I. superbly wrought (ca. 1540). Wall Case I. 56. Staff with ivory stock inlaid with bone and fine work in iron; 128. Two guns of Charles VI. (d. 1740), with locks admirably engraved and carved, from W. Benbuttel. Wall Cabinet II. \* 55. Large set of hunting implements of exquisite workmanship; \*157, 158. Rifle and powder flask of Emp. Roderich II., by D. Attemstetter of Augsburg (artistic iron-work, stark encrusted with silver and enriched with fantastic ornamentation in brilliant enamel).

Room XXXI contains cross-bows, hunting implements, and a collection of guns showing the development of fire-arms from the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 19th century.

On the first floor is the **\*\*Picture Gallery**, divided into two parts by the domed saloon and the staircase, and occupying 15 large rooms and 18 cabinets. On the S. (left) side are the Italian, Spanish, and French Schools and the modern paintings, on the N. (right) side the Netherlandish and German Schools. Each picture bears the name of its painter. Catalogues, see p. 44. Director, *Herr Aug. Schiffer*.

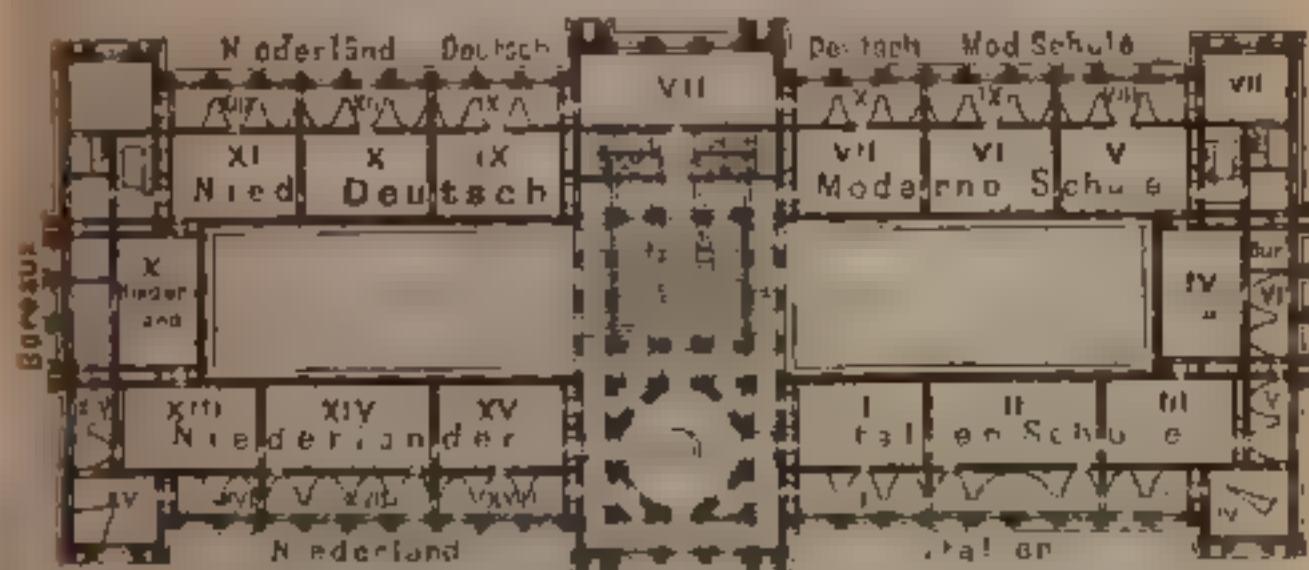
The 1700 ancient paintings in this gallery, which was preserved in the Upper Belvedere to 1776, from 1776 until 1801, represent several separate collections united in the 18th cent.; hardly any recent additions having been made except to the modern department, which now contains about 350 canvases. The older collections referred to are: 1. \*Kunst & Wunder Kammern of Prague, founded by Emp. Rudolph II., which at one time embraced 163 paintings (5 Raphaels, 5 Correggios, 16 Titians, etc.), but was unfortunately diminished by the plundering Swedes in 1648 and by sale. 2. Collection of Archd. Leopold William, son of Ferdinand II. and Stadtholder of the Netherlands in 1646-56, which included not only Dutch works but also Venetian paintings of rare excellence. 3. Collection of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of Ferdinand I., which yielded some at least of its treasures to this gallery (Raphael's *Madonna al Verde*; Moretto's *St. Justina*).

The Imperial Picture Gallery may justly boast of possessing masterpieces of almost every school in the world, at once deeply interesting to students and delightful to amateurs, but its chief strength lies in its examples of the Venetian School, of Rubens, and of Dürer, in which it is unsurpassed. Most striking among the works by CENTRAL ITALIAN MASTERS are two by *Perugino* (I, 1, Nos. 27-32), *Fra Bartolomeo's* *Presentation in the Temple* (I, 41), painted in 1506, remarkable for the noble simplicity of the grouping and for its tranquil dignity, *Andrea del Sarto's* *Pieta* (I, 39), characterised by robustness of expression. *Raphael's* *Madonna al Verde* (I, 29), an example of his Florentine period, though inferior in life and expression to the similar Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (La Belle Jarlielière and the *Madonna del Cardel. no.*), is interesting as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. Of the MASTERS OF UPPER ITALY, Correggio and Mazzola or Parmigianino, who, though not his pupil, is closely related to him, chiefly claim our attention. Correggio reveals himself both as an impressive delineator of Scriptural types (I, 63) and as a fascinating narrator of myths (I, 59, 64). Parmigianino is best represented by his *Cupid slaying his bow* (I, 62) and the portrait of *Malatesta Baglioni* (perhaps *Lorenzo* (ibid., I, 67)). Among the many excellent works by VENETIAN MASTERS it is difficult to single out the most attractive. The far-reaching fancy of *Titian*, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is perhaps nowhere studied to such advantage as here. With what a host of different emotions the *Andromeda* (II, 171) from the *Fete Homo* (II, 178) to the *Callisto* (II, 169) or the *Danae* (II, 174) from the *Entombment* (II, 179) to the mysterious allegories of love (II, 173, 187), from the sweetness of his Madonnas (II, 166, 176, 180) to the austerity of his portraits of Italian savants, a Varchi, a Strada, or Parma the physician (I, 177, 182, 187). In portraits the Vienna gallery is

particularly rich, and it affords an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velasquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. Of the works attributed to *Giorgione* the 'Three Magi' (I; 16) alone is satisfactorily authenticated. Among other noteworthy Italian works are the Madonna of *Palma Vecchio* (II, 130), the Madonna of *Lorenzo Lotto* of Bergamo (II, 214), and the St. Justina, the master-piece of *Alessandro Boccione* of Brescia, surnamed *Moretto* (II; 218) one of the gems of the collection.

Turning to the Northern Schools, we find that *Jan van Eyck's* Portrait of an old man (XVIII, 631) is by far the most striking example of early Netherlandish art. The double portrait by *Hugo van der Goes* (XVIII, 629, 631), the Crucifixion and Madonna by *Rogier van der Weyden* (XVIII, 634, 632), the altar-pieces with the Virgin by *Memling* (XVIII; 635-638), and the peasant scenes and landscapes by *Peter Brueghel* (XV) may also be mentioned.

*Raphael's* masterpiece, the most perfect composition he ever produced, is the Trinity (IX, 1445), painted in 1511. The best of the portraits by *Holbein the Younger* are those of Derrick Tybke, a London merchant, and Jan Chambers, the physician (IX, 1485, 1480). In spite of their unpleasing subjects, the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier by *Rubens* rivet the attention by their dramatic expression and their skilful



colouring (XIV; 865, 860). Other fine works of the great Flemish painter are (in R. XIV) the Bear Hunt (858) St. Ambrose (850), and the allegory of the four quarters of the globe (857), the Madonna with St. Udefonso (831) and the Festival of Venus (830). A not unpleasing contrast to the exuberant spirit of Rubens is afforded by the refined, almost frigid, repose of *Van Dyck*, who is admirably represented by his two Madonnas (XII, 1039, 1040) his Delilah (XIII, 1043), and the portrait of Francesco de Mompalao (XIII, 148). The portraits by *Rembrandt*, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant (Cab. XIII; 1271, 1272), painted luminously and minutely, the portrait of his mother (Cab. XIII; 1273), the portrait of himself (Cab. XIII; 1274) belonging to his middle period, and finally the portrait of himself in a round hat (Cab. XIII, 1268) which shows the deep golden tone of his later years.

To the left of the domed saloon is the —

I MAIN ROOM: North Italian and Tuscan Schools (ca. 1450-1530). To the left: \*1. *Marco Basaiti*, Call of the sons of Zebedee (1515), 4. *Giovanni Bellini*, Baptism of Christ (studio-replica, with alterations, of the painting at Vicenza), 5. *Antonello da Messina*, Dead Christ borne by angels; 7. *Vittore Carpaccio*, Christ worshipped by angels (1496); 12. *Alvise Vivarini*, Madonna and angels with musical instruments (1489); 13. *Bissolo*, Venus arranging



her hair (after Giov. Bellini), \*16 *Giorgione*, The Three Magi; 17. *Sebast. del Piombo*, Cardinal Pucci, \*18 *Cana da Conegliano*, Virgin under the orange-tree; 21 *Giorgione*, David with the head of Goliath (copy), \*22. *Lorenzo Lotto* (not *Jacopo de' Barbari*) Portrait — \*23 *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna and two saints; *Pietro Perugino*, 24 Baptism of Christ, 25. St Jerome \*27 Madonna and four saints (1493), 32. Madonna and two saints, \*\*29. *Raphael*, 'Madonna al Verde' (1505); 31 *Giulio Romano*, St. Margaret, 34. *Fra Bartolomeo*, Madonna (studio-piece?) 36. *Giuliano Bugiardini*, Abduction of Dinah; \*\*39. *Andrea del Sarto*, Pietà, \*41. *Fra Bartolomeo* Presentation in the Temple (1518), 46 *Franciabigio*, Holy Family, 47. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 51 *Sodoma*, Holy Family. — *Parmigianino*, 57. St. Catharine, 58. Portrait of himself, \*62 Cupid shaping his bow (below, Cupid and Psyche), 63 *Correggio* (*Giorgione?*), St. Sebastian, *Correggio*, \*59 Rape of Ganymede, \*64. Jupiter and Io; \*67. *Parmigianino*, The Florentine General Malatesta Baglion (?) — We now turn to the right and enter —

CAMBER I. Various Italian Schools (14-16th cent.). 1st Section: 68. *Dario Dossi*, St. Jerome, 69, 70 *Amrogio de Preda*, Engr. Maximilian I (1602) and Bianca Maria Sforza, his second wife; *Andrea Mantegna* 72-80. Caesar's Triumph (original at Hampton Court), \*81 St. Sebastian; 82. *Andrea Solario*, Bearing of the Cross; *Bern. Luini*, 86 Daughter of Herodias, 87 St. Jerome, 88. *Lod. Mazzolino*, Presentation in the Temple (1526); 89 *Boccaccio Boccuccino*, Madonna enthroned, 90. *Cosimo Turo* (*Marco Zappo?*), Dead Christ borne by angels; 91. *Cesare da Sesto*, Daughter of Herodias. — 2nd Section 97, 94. *Bransino*, Duke Cosimo I of Tuscany and his wife Eleonora of Toledo. — 3rd Section *Domenico Fetti*, 115. Triumph of Galatea, 119. Flight into Egypt, 120 The dead Leander.

II. MAIN ROOM Venetian School of the 16th century. Entrance-wall, *Palma Vecchio*, 133. Portrait, \*136. Lucretia, \*137. Portrait of a young girl known as 'Violante', 139. Visitation (spoiled) \*140. Madonna and saints; 145. *Bonifazio I*, Daughter of Herodias — *Bonifazio*, 166 Triumph of Chastity over Love, 157 Portrait *Titian*, 169. Diana and Callisto, 161. Christ with the woman taken in adultery, 162 Portrait (known as St. James), 165 Young ecclesiastic, \*163. Isabella d'Este, Margravine of Mantua (1534) 166. Madonna with three saints (original in the Louvre) \*167 Portrait of his physician *Parma (?)*, 173. Allegory (studio-piece?) 171. Danaë (studio-piece), \*176. 'The Gipsy Madonna' (early work), \*177. Benedetto Varchi, the poet and historian, \*178. Lree Home (1543), 179 Entombment (late work), \*\*180. Holy Family ('Virgin with the cherries', early work), 181. Tambourine-player, \*182. The Antiquary *Jacopo de Strada* (1606), 186. Nymph and Shepherd (late work, unfinished), 187. Allegory (studio-piece), 191. John



Frederick, Elector of Saxony; 196. Portrait of himself (spoiled), \*197. Young Girl in furs (damaged). 198. Lavinia Sacconielli, daughter of Titian, 199. Pope Paul III (school-copy), *Bonifazio I*, 199. Madonna with saints, 201. Triumph of Love (comparison-pieces to No. 156, see p. 56). — *Style of the rubens* (not Carlsburg), 206. Warrior, \*207. The Bravo; 208. *Carol. Sa. Ida*, Pieta, \*\*218. *Mozetta*, St. Justina; *Clara Hall Meroni*, 217. Portrait, 216. Sculptor; 212. *Pellegrino da San Daniele*. A young hero; *Lor. Lotto* \*215. Man with the lion's claw, \*214. Madonna crowned by an angel, with St. Catherine and James the Elder, 219. *Carol. Romanino*, Portrait; 220. *Lor. Lotto* (*Perdoname?*), Portrait (three views). — 224. *Jac. Tintoretto*, The patrician Marcantonio Barbaro, 227. *Domenico Tintoretto*, Portrait of a procurator of St. Mark's, *Pavia Bordone*, 241. Portrait, 234. Allegory, *Jac. Tintoretto*, 230. Portrait, 244. Loretta, 236. Old man and boy, 236. Sebastian Venero, conqueror at Lepanto, 239. The chaste Susanna, 244, 250. Portraits; *Lucia Bordone*, 240. Allegory, 248. Young woman at her toilet-table, 251. Venus and Adonis.

III. MAIN ROOM. Continuation of the Venetian Schools (16-18th cent.) Right wall (in the middle) 395, 397. *Antonio Radice* (teacher of P. Veronese), Portraits, 393. *Battista Zelotti*, The anointing of David; *Paolo Veronese*, 396. Christ at the house of Martha, 399. Madonna with two saints, 402. A Lament of the Magi; *Studio of Paolo Veronese*, 386. Susanna, 406. Christ and the adulteress, 408. Christ and the Samaritan woman. — 442. *Aless. Varotari* (*Palombina*) Judith — 446. *Clara Hall Tiepolo*, St. Catherine of Siena. 454-456. *Hernando Belotto*, Views of Vienna and its environs.

Cabinets II & III, to the right, contain less important Venetian works of the 16th cent., chiefly of the School of Bassano.

Cabinet IV. Italian Schools from 1560 to 1700. In the centre: 361. *Crist. f. Altort*, Judith with the head of Holofernes (replica of the painting in the Pitti gallery), 369. *Evane Pucini*, Penitent Magdalen, *Carlo Dolce*, 376. Madonna, 370. Archduchess Claudia Feltrina (1670).

IV. MAIN ROOM. School of Bologna; Roman and Italian masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. Entrance-wall 468. *Lod. Carracci*, Venus and Cupid; 474. *Ant. Carracci*, Lute-player, *Annibale Carracci* 480. Venus and Adonis, 474. St. Francis of Assisi, 476. Christ and the Samaritan woman, 482. Pieta — *Caravaggio* 485. David with the head of Goliath, 486. Madonna and St. Anne, \*496. Madonna of the Rocks, *Libera f. Spagnolotto*, 501. Bearing of the Cross (ruined) 503. Peter's repentance, 507. Christ among the doctors, 504. *Luca Giordano*. Fall of the angels — *Salvator Rosa*, 525. St. William, 521. Roman battle (1643) 521. *Evane Bolmann*, Descent from the Cross — *Carlo Maratta* 531. Death of St. Joseph, 541. Holy Family, *Guido Reni*, 548. Christ crowned with thorns, 550. Holy Family, 551. Baptism of Christ. — We return to —

CABINET V. 1st Section Bolognese School of the 17th century. 561 *Marcantonio Franceschini*. Maternal love. — 2nd Section: French Masters of the 16-18th centuries. 571, \*572. *François Clouet*, Charles IX. of France (1564 and 1563); 577 *Ant. Watteau*, G. itur-player, 588. *Duplessis*, Portrait of Gluck, the composer (1775); 583. *Nic. Poussin*, Destruction of Jerusalem; *G. Poussin* (*Dughet*), \*585. Tomb of *Cæcilia Metella*. 586. Landscape; 587. *Hyacinthe Rigaud*, Portrait, 594. *Nic. Poussin* (?), Peter and John healing the lame man.

CABINET VI. Spanish School (16-17th cent.). 1st Section. 596. *Domen Theotokopuli* Portrait of a youth (1600), 597, 602. *Alonso S. Coello*, Portrait, *Juan Pantoja de la Cruz*, 598. Portrait of a Spanish princess (1604; Infanta Anna, daughter of Philip III. \*), 599. The Infante Philip, 601. Portrait of a child; \*603. *Juan Bautista del Mazo* (pupil of Velazquez). Family of the artist, 606. *Juan de Carreño*, Charles II. of Spain; *Velazquez*, 605 (?). Queen Maria Anna, 607. Philip IV., \*609. Infanta Margareta Theresa (executed according to Justi by Mazo) — 2nd Section: 614. *Murillo*, John the Baptist as a child, *Velazquez*, \*611. The Infante Philip Prosper, \*612. Philip IV., 613 (?). Laughing boy, \*616. Infante Don Balthasar Carlos, \*615, 619, 621 (?). Infanta Maria Theresa (studio-piece?), \*617. Queen Maria Anna, 622. Queen Isabella of Spain (studio-piece).

We now return to the entrance, pass through the domed saloon, and enter the NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN ROOMS.

CABINET XVIII. Early Flemish and Dutch masters of the 15-16th centuries. 1st Section: \*\*624. *Jan van Eyck*, Cardinal della Croce, \*632. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Madonna and Child; *Hugo van der Goes* \*631. Expulsion from Paradise, 630. St. Genevieve, \*629. Pieta, 626. *Gerard David*, St. Michael, 625. *Jan van Eyck*, Portrait of Jan van der Leeuw (1436); *Rogier van der Weyden*, 638. St. Catharine, \*634. Crucifixion, with SS. Veronica and Mary Magdalen (triptych), *Hans Memling*, \*635. Madonna and Child, 636. SS. John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, 637. Eve, 638. Adam (portions of a winged altar-piece), 639. Bearing of the Cross and Resurrection. On a stand 627a. *Gerard David*, Adoration of the Child. — 2nd Section: *Geertgen van Haarlem*, \*644. Julian the Apostate causing the bones of St. John the Baptist to be burned, 645. Descent from the Cross, 646. *Jacob Cornelissen*, Altar of St. Jerome (1511); *Hieronymus Bosch*, \*651. St. Jerome praying, with St. Anthony on the left and St. Ægidius on the right (triptych), \*653. Martyrdom of St. Julia (triptych), — 3rd Section: \*666. *Joachim Patinir*, Baptism of Christ, \*673. *Herrn met de Bles*, St. Jerome.

XV. Room. Netherlands masters of the 16th century. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, 682. Madonna and Child (monogram of Dürer forged), 683. Madonna enthroned, with donors, 687. Lucretia; *Jan Matsys*, 692. St. Jerome (1537), 693. Lot and his daughters (1569).

894. Merry party (1564), *Pieter Brueghel the Elder*, 709. Landscape in autumn, 711. Early spring, 712. Preparation for the Crucifixion, 713. Landscape in winter, 716. Contest of Carnival and Lent, 717. Rustic wedding, 719. Rustic fete, 720. Shepherd; \*722 *Pieter Brueghel the Younger*, Landscape in winter, 738. *Lucas van Valckenborg*, Mountain-scene.

CABINET XVII. Netherlands Schools (1500-1650). 1st Section: 754. *Mabuse*, St. Luke painting the Madonna; 756. *Lambert Lombard*, II 1; Family. 763, 764. *Master of the Female Half figures* Portraits, *B. van Orley*, 765. Legend of SS. Matthew and Thomas, 766. Repose on the Flight into Egypt; 774. *Frans Floris*, Last Judgment. — 3rd Section. \*786, 787, 789. *A. Mor* (*Sir A. More*), Portraits, 807, 810, 811, 812. *P. Pourbus*, Portraits, 816. *Fr. Pourbus the Elder*, Empress Maria, wife of Maximilian II. — 4th Section: \*\*829. *Peter Paul Rubens*, Helena Fourment, his second wife.

XIV. Room. Rubens and his School. On the external side-wall *Rubens*. \*\*830. Festival of Venus, 832. Emp. Maximilian I.; \*\*834. Altar-piece of St. Ildefonso: in the centre, Mary with four holy women and St. Ildefonso; on the left, the Archduke Albert, stadholder of the Netherlands, and on the right, Clara Isabella Eugenia, his wife, with her patron saints; 838, 836. Portraits; 837. Park of a chateau, \*839. Pietà (1614), 840. The infant Christ playing with St. John and two other children, 841. Charles the Bold, 843. Scene from the Decameron of Boccaccio. — 844. Portrait of a Venetian lady (copy of Titian); 846. Head of Moduea (animals by *Frans Snyders*), 853. Man in a fur cloak; 855. Old man; \*850. St. Ambrose forbidding the Emp. Theodosius to enter the church. — \*\*857. The four quarters of the globe, typified by the gods of the rivers Amazon, Nile, Danube, and Ganges; 858. The Calydonian bear-hunt; 859. Portrait of himself; \*860. St. Francis Xavier preaching and working miracles in India (\*863. Sketch for this work). \*864. Pietà; 861. Assumption of the Virgin (1620), \*865. St. Ignatius Loyola casting out devils (\*862. Sketch for this work), \*868. Hermit and the sleeping Angelica (after Ariosto); 867. St. Pepin, Duke of Brabant, and his daughter St. Begga, 869. Landscape, with Jupiter and Mercury visiting Philemon and Baucis. — \*871. Holy Family under an apple-tree. — 875. Head of an old man, 876. St. Andrew; No number, Holy Family, replica of the picture at Sanssouci (1630; injured).

CABINET XVI (-XIV) Flemish School. 1st Section. 913. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony, 899, 900. *Paul Brill*, River-scenes. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, 911. Mountain scene, with the Temptation in the Wilderness; 904. Flowers; 906. The gifts of the land and water (the figures by *H. de Clerck*). 919. *Jan Brueghel the Younger*, Madonna in a flower-garden. — 2nd Section. *Roeland Savery*, 922. Paradise, 924. Landscape with woodcutters (1610), 925. Flowers, 926. Mountain-scene, 940. 943.



*Hendrik van Steenwijk I.*, 946 *Pieter Neeffs the Elder*, church interiors.

CABINET XV. Less important works. — CABINET XIV. 986. *Lucas de Heidebreken* and *Gonsaetes Coques*, Landscape with Rudolph of Hapsburg and the priest.

XIII Room Contemporary pupils, and followers of Rubens. *Ni Anton van Dyck* 1028 Countess Amalia Solms, Princess of Orange; 1032. Prince Rhodocanakis, 1035 Crucifixion, 1034. Count Henry Van der burgh, 1036 St. Francisus Seraphicus, 1037. Portraits; \*1038 Prince Charles Lewis of the Palatinate, \*1039 St. Hermant Joseph kneeling before the Virgin (1630), 1040 St. Rosalie crowned by the Infant Christ, 1039 \*1042 Prince Rupert of the Palatinate, \*1043 Samson and Delilah, 1045 Archduchess Clara Isabella Eugenia as a widow, \*1046 Francesco de Montcada, 1047 Holy Family, \*1048 Jean de Montfort, 1049 Charles Serbelloni, the Jesuit, 1051 (opposite). Piets, 1052. Portrait of a woman (1634); 1053 *Walders*, the painter — *Cornelis Schut* 1063 Hero and Leander 1064. Procession of Bacchus, 1070 *Frans Leu*, Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand, 1082, 1083. *Frans Snyders*, Fish-market (figure by Rubens), 1093, 1094 *Sir Peter Lely*, Portraits. \*1087. *Jordana*, Banquet (Twelfth Night)

XII. Room Flemish masters of the 17th century. To the left of the entrance *G. Zegers* 1101 Diana, 1102 Holy Family — 1141 *D. Teniers the Elder*, Landscape, 1124 *G. de Crauer*, St. Theresa receiving a necklace from the Virgin, 1127 *D. Ryckaert III.*, Village-fair — 1135 *A. Brouwer* Peasants drinking. *D. Teniers the Younger*, 1164. Reading the newspaper, 1165. Tavern-scene; 1162 Village-fair, 1161 Room in the art-collection of Archduke Leopold William (p. 54) at Brussels painted in 1656, while Teniers was director of this gallery, 1160 Rustic wedding (1648), 1159. Archery, \*\*1158 Bird-shooting in Brussels, 1157. Robbers looting a village, \*1155 Abraham's thank-offering, 1154. Old man and cake-seller, 1150 Goat-house *Joos van Craesbeeck*, 1147. Soldiers and women conversing, 1146 Tavern

XI. Room Flemish and Dutch Schools of the 17th century. 1106 *Alexander Adriaensen*, Dead partridges and small birds 1167 1168 1169 *J. d'Arthon* Landscapes 1176. *Corn. Huysmans*, Forest-scene, 1170 *Phil. de Champaigne* Death of Abel (1656) *Jan Fyt* 1171. Animals and fruit, 1174 Birds and fruit (1652) — Opposite 1221. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry, \*1317 *J. van Ruysdael*, Large forest-scene — 1245, 1246 *Leonard Bramer* Allegory of Vanity and Transitoriness

CABINET XIII and XII Dutch School (17th cent.). 1st Section 1261 *Aert van der Neer*, Village by moonlight 2nd Section *Rembrandt*, \*1269 Boy singing (more probably *Raibrandt's* and Titus reading; 1658), 1270 St. Paul (ca. 1630) \*1268 Portrait of himself (as an old man ca. 1666), 1271, 1272. Portraits (ca. 1633)

\*1273. Rembrandt's mother (1639), \*1274. Portrait of himself (ca. 1655), 1279. *Govaert Flinck*, Old man. — 3rd Section *Chr. Poussin*, 1280. Head of an old soldier, 1285. Peasant in a hut, 1284. St. Jerome; 1282. *S. van Hoogstraeten*, Man at a window; 1297. *Frans Hals*, Portrait; 1302. *Adr. von Oslade*, The dentist.

CABINET XII 1st Section 1307. *Dirk van Delen*, Large palace-garden, *Jan Steen*, 1304. Rustic wedding, \*1305. Dissipated life, 1306. *Palamedesz.*, Cavalry attack (1638), 1313. *J. van Goyen*. Landscape, 1312. *A. van Everdingen*, Saw-mill; no number *Pieter Codde*. Return from the chase, 1315. *Jan van der Heyde*, Old castle. — 2nd Section *Nic. Berghem*, 1319. Shepherds and flock (1680), 1822. Cattle, 1324. *Hobbema*, Landscape 1330. *Adr. van de Velde*, Landscape with animals, 1228. *Herm. Saftleven*, Sunset (1645); *Jac. van Ruydael*, 1335. Landscape with waterfall, 1336. Woodland-scene — 3rd Section \*1338. *J. van de Cappelle*, Calm sea; \*1339. *S. de Veger*, Calm sea, 1342. *L. Bakhuizen*, View of Amsterdam (1674), *Philip Wouwerman*, 1348. Riding-school and horse-pond, 1349. Attack by robbers.

CABINET XI. Dutch School (17th cent.). 1st Section: 1352. *Phil. Wouwerman*, Landscape, 1362. *Corn. de Heem*, Still-life, 1366. *G. Terburg*. Woman paring apples, 1370. *G. Metsu*, Lace-maker, 1355. *Maria van Oosterwyck*, Still-life. — 2nd Section 1372. *Jur. van Streek*, Fruit; *G. Dou*. 1376. Old woman at a window, 1377. Physician (1653), 1378. Girl with a lantern, 1387. *J. D. de Heem*, Still life, *Frans van Mieris*, 1381. Lady and her physician, \*1382. Cavalier in a shop (1650) — 3rd Section. German masters (1550-1700). 1628. *Adam Elsheimer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt (early work)

IX. Room German Masters of the 14-16th centuries. Exit wall: \*1400. *M. Schongauer*, Holy Family — *Albrecht Altdorfer*, 1421. Nativity 1422. Holy Family, *Hans Baldung Grien*, 1423. Vanity, \*1424. Portrait (1515), *B. Strigel*, \*1425. Emp. Maximilian I. with his family 1429, 1426. Maximilian I. in boyhood and manhood. *Christoph Ammerger*, 1442, 1441. Portraits (1525) 1409. *Christoph Baumgartner*, patrician of Nuremberg (1543), 1406. *Ulrich Sutzer* (1530); 1405. *Hans Burgkmair*, The artist and his wife (1529), 1432. *Barth. Beham*. Ferdinand I.; 1407, 1408. *Amberger*, Portraits. — 1439. *G. Pencz*. Portrait, *Albrecht Dürer*, 1442. Madonna, \*1443. Emp. Maximilian I., 1519, after the drawing in the Albertina, p. 20), 1444. Portrait (1501, on the bust is the allegorical figure of Avarice), \*1445. Adoration of the Trinity (1511, original frame in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg), 1446. Martyrdom of 10,000 Christians under Sapor, King of Persia, in the centre, *Dürer* and *Perkhomer* (1508), \*1447. Madonna 1448. Portrait of *Johann Kleuberger*, 1450. After *Dürer*, Copy of the picture of the Rosary (at Prague p. 229). — *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 1450. Portrait, 1462. Paradise, *Hans Holbein the Younger*, 1479. Portrait, \*1481. Jane Seymour, third wife

of Henry VIII., 1482, 1483, 1484. Portraits, \*1480. John Chambers, physician of Henry VIII. of England, at the age of 88, \*1485. Derick Tybis.

X. (and VIII.) Room. German Painters of the 17th and 18th centuries. On the right, 1530 *Joh. Rottenhammer*, Massacre of the Innocents. — Opposite. 1581 *J. G. Auerbach*, Emp. Charles VI.; 1582, 1583, *Balthasar Denner*, Portraits (1726 and 1721); 1679, *Joh. Kupetzky*, Portrait of himself (1709), 1592, *Johann Zoffany*, Grand-duke Leopold of Tuscany and his family (1778), *Ant. Raphael Mengs*, 1600, Infanta Maria Ludovica, 1601, Infanta Maria Theresa of Naples, *Angelica Kaufmann*, 1610, Arminius's return from the battle in the Teutoburgian Forest, 1611, Interment of the youthful hero Pallas (1786).

VIII. Room (on the E. side of the staircase) to the right, at the end: no number, *Ant. von Maron*, Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (1773 and 1775).

CABINETS X-VII and Rooms VII, VI, & V contain MODERN PAINTINGS, mostly by Austrian artists.

VII Room. *H. Füger* 3, John the Baptist, 4 Mary Magdalen — 12. *K. Russ*, Herodias; 17 *Joh. J. Schindler*, Forest-scene, 30 *Jak. Ph. Hackert*, Waterfalls at Tivoli, 31 *J. A. Koch*, same subject; 39 *Rud. Alt.*, St. Stephen's Church at Vienna — 58, 59. *P. Krafft*, Departure and return of the Landwehr soldier, 61 *L. F. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Faust and Mephistopheles, *P. Amerling*, 83 St. Paul, \*4. Archduke Leopold as a crusader at a tournament, 70. *Steinfeld*, Deserted mill, 87. *Amerling*, Portrait of himself.

X CABINET 1st Sect. 3. *J. David*, Napoleon I. crossing the St. Bernard Pass. 2nd Sect. No number, *Jak. Alt.*, Choir and N. tower of St. Stephen's Cathedral, 10 *J. Rebell*, Ideal landscape — 3rd Sect. no number, *Steinle*, Holy Family.

VI Room. *Jos. Danhauser*, 134 Debauchee (1836), 136 Reading the will (1839), 136 Men in a convent. *G. Woldmutter*, 131 Forest-scene, 148, Portrait of himself (1828); 159, *K. Wurringer*, Emp. Ferdinand II. repulsed, the Protestant citizens, *Jos. von Führich*, 151 Job writing the ten commandments on the tables of stone, \*155 Mary crossing the mountain (1841), \*156 Jacob and Rachel 157 Vision of a battle in the clouds seen by the inhabitants of Jerusalem before the capture of that city. — No number, *P. Fendt*, Mass in the Outer Burg-Platz in 1826, \*16 *Marko*, Diet of Warsaw in 1773. — 212. *Löffinger*, Duke of Reichstadt (son of Napoleon I.), 199 *Marko*, Christ and the disciples, 194. *K. Radt*, Reception of Manfred in Lucerna in 1251.

IX CABINET. 118-262 *G. von Blaus*, Sketches for the frescoes in the Army Museum — In the entrance to the 3rd Sect., no number *Marcell von Schwend*, Emp. Maximilian I. on the Martinswand.

VIII CABINET 1st Section no number, *Calamus*, Landscape, 273 *Horacek*, Scene in the Rhenish Paradise. — 2nd Section 270 *J. Marak*, Birch grove, 286 *A. Kaulbach*, Lute player.

VII CABINET No number *G. Max*, Spring-idyl (1872), 326 *H. Canon*, The lodge of St. John, 341 *H. Bronik* 'To felix Austria suba' (p. 13).

V. Room *K. Russ*, 291 Court of the Fürstenburg near Bergamo, 212, Castle of Heidelberg, 293 *Defregger*, The last summers (1874), 296 *J. von Pauer*, Lot in the lot — 300 *O. Troyan*, Poultry at a farm — 297 *F. von Schindler*, Pax — 310 *Alb. Zimmermann*, Thunderstorm in the Alps, no number *K. Moll*, Roman ruins I. Schaebrunn *F. von Uude*, Christ and the weeping woman, *F. von Lenbach*, Portrait — *H. Hackert*, 320 Roman and Subot (spoiled), 321 Flowers, 322 Triumph of Ariadne, 352 *E. Krieger*, Fugitives overtaken, 294 *Defregger*, Zither player.



On the Second Floor is the COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOURS AND DRAWINGS (modern works of art predominating) Director, *Aug. Schöffler*.

The large Central Room, adjoining the staircase contains twelve large cartoons by *J. C. Vermeeren* representing scenes from the expedition of King Charles V. to Tunis (1535), patterns for the Brussels tapestry in the palace at Madrid.

Room XXXV to the right of the staircase 6 *Jos. von Führich*, Head of the Virgin (1865), *Rud. Alt*, 8. Coat of the Doge's palace, 15 Interior of St. Mark's at Venice, 42 Fountain at Trent, 44 *Jak. Alt*, Town Hall at Cologne. R. XXXVI contains the 'Crown Prince's Album', a collection of water-colours and drawings by Austrian artists, presented to the late Crown-Prince *Rudolph* on his marriage in 1881. The best are 83 *Matfjko*, John S. *Waski*, 128 *Fr. Defregger*, The Prince and Princess in the park at his birth. In this room also are many portraits of *Radetzky*, by *Geor. Ekmann*, and *Tegethoff* by *A. Kundmann*. R. XXXVII 143-232 *Solmay*, Studies made during the circumnavigation of the globe by the Austrian war ship 'Novara' (1857-1860). R. XXXVIII 233-244 *Frant. Alt* Ancient and Modern Vienna, 245 *Pd. von Steinle*, Sketch for a stained glass window in the Vienna Church, 246 *Maria von Schmidt*, Diana hunting (cartoon) — a tablet for the Crown Prince's Album (see above), with paintings by *Hans Canon*, two volumes with Japanese coloured wood cuts. Also *J. Tautenhayn* the Elder *Hercules* struggling with the Amazons, bronze-relief; modern fayence from the studio of *K. Knappf*. An English girl — R. XI. 281 *Maria von Schmidt* Legend of the beautiful Melisande, a series of 11 water-colour drawings, *J. Tautenhayn the Elder*, Circular silver shield, with the contest of the Lapithæ and Centaurs. — We return to the staircase and pass it to R. XII 295 *Pissarro*, Guard ship at Coozeva. — R. XIII 308-340 *Seidel*, Eight houses and harbours on the coasts of India and Malabar, 341-35 *K. Gobel* The former Ambros Collection in the Belvedere. — R. XIII 336-408 *Fr. Overbeck* Passion of Christ; drawings by *Hubert* (the Heart of the Madonna). R. XLIV Designs for the interior decoration of the Imperial Museum and the new Burg Theatre including 403-412 *Matfjko* Sketches for the lunettes and for the ceiling painting (these are in the Art History Museum, representing the Victory of 1611 over the Turks), 413-414 *H. Canon*, Sketches for the lunettes and ceiling of the Imperial Museum. The cabinet contains 'Costumes of the middle of the 18th cent. (the embroidered)'. R. XLV 460 Profile portrait of *Leo X.*, painted in 1518. — At the window, 1524 *Albr. Dürer*, Life of the Virgin (drawings).

## II. THE OUTER DISTRICTS.

### g. N. E. Districts: Leopoldstadt and Brigittenau, The Prater.

TRAMWAYS Nos. 41, 6, 16, 25 and 29 ply to the *Prater Stern*. No. 18 runs through the *Tabor Strasse*. (Tramway Railway (p. 6) from the Custom House to the *Prater Stern*.)

Of the 19 outer districts of Vienna, **Leopoldstadt**, the second (II. BEZIRK), the Jewish quarter of Vienna since 1622, lies on the N. side of the Danube Canal. Its chief arteries of traffic are the **PRATER-STRASSE** (Pl. II, L. F. 2, 1), leading from the *Aspern-Brücke* to the *Prater Stern* (p. 61), and the **TABOR-STRASSE**, leading to the *N. W. Station* (Pl. I, F. 3). In the *Prater-Str.* are situated the *Carl Theatre* (p. 7) and the *Church of St. John*, built by *K. Hauser* in 1842-46 and decorated with frescoes by *Jos. von Führich* and others. Near this, *Tempelgasse 6*, is the *Synagogue*

(Pl. II, E, 2), a brick edifice in the Moorish style by *Ludw. Förster* (1853-58), with an atrium tastefully decorated with mosaics, and in the *Circusgasse* (No. 22) is the *Synagogue of the Turkish Jews* (Sephardist community), by *Wiedensfeld*, with atrium, handsome dome, and sumptuous interior.

In the PRATER-STERN (Pl. II, F, 1), the roundel at the entrance to the Prater (see below), is the *Tegetthoff Monument*, erected in 1886, consisting of a bronze statue of Admiral Tegetthoff, the hero of Lissa and Helgoland (d. 1871), by K. Kandmann, on a granite column (36 ft. high), adorned with ships-prows in bronze, with Battle and Victory below, in chariots drawn by sea-horses.

From the middle of the Tabor-Strasse (Pl. I; F, 3) the *Oberer Augarten-Str.* leads to the left to the *Augarten* (Pl. I, E, F, 2; concerts, see p. 7), a park of 125 acres in the French style, originally laid out in 1665 and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775.

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the *Brigittenau* (Pl. I; E, 1, 2), the XX. DISTRICT which contains extensive factories and the handsome early Gothic *Church of St. Brigitta*, with two towers, built by *Schmidt* in 1867-73. The richly painted interior is adorned with frescoes by *G.* and *F. Jöbstl*. Altar-sculptures by *Koller*; stained glass by *Geyling*. — The *Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Brücke* (Pl. I; F, 1), constructed in 1872-76, crosses the main arm of the Danube from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 265).

The KRONPRINZ-RUDOLF-STRASSE (Pl. I; G, 3), which leads from the Prater-Stern to the Danube, traverses the new quarter, called the *Donaustadt*, and ends at the *Erzherzog-Karl-Platz* (Pl. I, G, 2), with the *Emp. Francis Joseph Jubilee Church* begun in 1905. — A few yards upstream is the *Communal Bad* (p. 81). — The \**Kronprinz-Rudolf-Reichsbrücke* (Pl. I, G, H, 2), built by *Fischer* in 1872-76, crosses the Danube, which has here been provided with a broad new channel (1870-77), at a cost of 32 million florins. Beyond the bridge we may go on to *Kayran*, passing the new quarter of *Kaisermühlen* and the *Franz-Josef-Land* on the right (Pl. I, H, 2).

The \**Prater* (Pl. I; G, H, 1, 3-5), the largest public park of Vienna, became the property of the imperial family in 1550, and was used as a *chasse* till 1776, when Emp. Joseph II. opened it as a public park.

The part of the Prater between the Prater-Stern (see above) the *Ausstellungs-Strasse*, and the *Haupt-Allée* (see below), known as the *VORKE-PRATER* or *WURSTEL-PRATER*, is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes, especially on Sunday and holiday afternoons, and abounds in suitable attractions ('*Wurstel*' = *buffoon*). In the English Garden here is the pleasure-resort known as *Venice in Vienna*, with the *Summer Orpheum* (p. 7), and a giant wheel (40 ft.), etc. *Jantsch-Theater*, see p. 7.

The HAUPT-ALLEE, or principal avenue, with a quadruple row

of fine chestnut-trees, traverses the so-called **NOBBI PRATER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length. It is a fashionable resort in spring, when many fine horses, elegant toilettes, and handsome faces will be observed. The chief gala days are Easter Monday and 1st May. The usual drive extends past the three *Cafés* (see below) as far as the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rondeau*, or to the *Lusthaus* (Restaurant),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on. Amongst the numerous restaurants mention may be made of the *Three Cafés* (p. 7; military bands daily in summer; *Hofbriuer's Restaurant*, and the *Braune Hirsch*.

To the International Exhibition held in the Prater in 1873 originally belonged the *ROTONDA* (Pl. I; H, 3), the W. wing of which is now occupied by the interesting *Postal Museum* (adm., p. 10). Extensive view from the roof (lift, up and down, 60 h.; adm. on week-days 9-5 30). Near this are the *Course for Trotting-Matches* and the dairy of the *Kricau* (Café). — At the end of the Prater is the *Freudenau*, where the chief horse-races take place.

#### b. S.W. Districts: Landstrasse and Simmering.

TRAMWAYS (p. 5) Nos. A 23, 24, 28, 18, 21, and 22. GIRDLE RAILWAY (p. 6) from the Prater-Stern to the Custom House and Arsenal.

The III DISTRICT *Landstrasse*, lies on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, and extends W. to the Hengasse (p. 67). From the Stuben-Ring (p. 38), we follow the *Raetzkygasse* (passing the custom-house) and the *Lowengasse* to the \**WEISSGARBERKIRCHE* (St. Othmar's; Pl. II, F, 3), erected by *Schmidt*, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), with a tower 250 ft. high.

In the *Invalidengasse*, a little to the E., beyond the railway-viaduct, is the *Imperial Invalidenhaus* (*Pensioners' Hospital*; Pl. II, E, 3, 1), containing two large paintings by *Krafft* of the battles of *Aspern* and *Leipzig* (adm. on application to the Commandant). — *Beatrixgasse* 25, adjoining the *Modena Place*, are the interesting *Collections of Archduke Francis Ferdinand* (adm., see p. 10), containing Roman and medieval sculptures, ethnographical and natural history objects, etc. Near by, in the *Linke Bahngasse*, is the *Veterinary College* (*Tierarznei-Institut*; Pl. II, E, 5), attended by 1000 students. — The *Geological Institution* (Pl. II, F, 4; adm., see p. 10) in the *Liechtenstein Palace*, *Rasumoffsky-Gasse* 23, founded in 1849, possesses important collections.

From the *Schwarzenberg-Platz* (p. 37) the *Ringweg* (Pl. I, F, 6) runs to the S.E. On the right (No. 6) is the *Belvedere* (Pl. I; F, 5), an imperial château, erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1766) in 1693-1724, and occupied by him till the time of his death. It consists of two buildings, the smaller *Lower Belvedere* and the *Upper Belvedere*, or château proper, restored in 1892, which contained the picture-gallery now in the Imperial Art Museum. Between them extends a terraced garden, laid out in the French style, the flight of steps between the lower part, with its



shady avenues, and the upper part, with its grass-plots, flower-beds, and fountains, is embellished with figures of children, representing the twelve months, by Gasser.

The Lower Belvedere, which contained the Ambras and other collections down to 1889, has accommodated the *Modern Gallery* since 1903. Adm., see p. 10.

Rooms I-V (to the left): mostly Austrian painters since 1830. — R. I: A. Böcklin, Portrait of Lenbach (1882), K. Meder, The Icemen; E. Mediz-Pelikan, Landscape, Jozs. Uprka, Song of Mary, L. F. Graf, Portrait of a child, J. V. Krämer, Taormina, Th. von Hermann, Zsaim in winter, Harvest. — R. II: W. List, 'Theme in white', Peasant scene; A. Pochwalst, Emp. Francis Joseph I. Drawings by Aug. Pettenkofen, water-colours by Rud. Alt and Egger-Lienz. — R. III: K. Moll, The Naschmarkt at Vienna; L. Alma Tadema, Fredegunda, Jos. Danhauser, Materna love, Portrait; Moritz von Schwind, Number Nip, Round dance, pictures by W. dmüller, Pettenkofen, and J. E. Schindler. — R. IV: 'Hans Makr' The five senses (1879), Charlotte Walter in the character of Messalina, Sketch for a ceiling painting, etc. — R. V: 'Pictures by F. G. Waldmüller.

Rooms VI-VIII (to the right of the entrance. Foreign painters. — R. VI: Kalkreuth, Portrait of a child, A. Gullen, Landscape, in spring; Cl. Monet, The cook; 'Giov. Segantini, The bad mothers; G. Klimt, Landscapes, 'A. Böcklin, Idyl. of the sea, F. von Uhla, Fishermen's children; 'J. Zuleaga, Don Miguel de Segovia, G. Kroll, Artushof at Danzig, Fr. Stuck, Landscape. On the window-wall, drawings by Jagnan-Bouveret and others. — R. VII: Max Klinger, Judgment of Paris (1887), Giov. Segantini, Cartoon of the triptych 'Being, rising, and passing', drawings by Augustin Feuerbach. — R. VIII: 'M. Klinger, Christ in Olympus (1897).

Farther on the Rennweg passes a Convent (No. 10), with a domed church, by Donato Felice d'Alho (1717-30), and the *Palais Metternich* (left, No. 27), built by Romano in 1840. What was once Prince Metternich's park (Pl. I; F, 5) is now covered by a handsome new quarter ('Diplomaten-Viertel'), including the palaces of the British, German and Russian Embassies. In the garden of the last, in the Richardgasse, is the *Russian Church*, built by Giacomelli in 1899 (key at the corner house Richardgasse 1, door 4).

At No. 14, Rennweg, is the entrance to the *Botanic Garden* (open April-Oct. only), with the well-equipped *Botanic Institute* of the University and the *Botanic Museum*. No. 16 is the *Government Printing Office* (Staatsdruckerei; Pl. I, F, 5), to which visitors are admitted on Frid. at 10 a.m.

In *Simmering*, the XI. District, to the S. of Landstrasse, are the *Central Cattle Market* (Pl. I, G, 6), with room for 37,000 head of cattle, the municipal *Gas Works* (Pl. I, H, 6), and the municipal *Electrical Works* (Pl. I; I, 6).

To the S.E., near Kaiser-Ebersdorf and Schwechat (comp. inset-map on map of the Austrian Empire), lies the large and admirably kept *Central Cemetery*. It contains many fine monuments. Observe, to the left of the arcades, in the middle, the monument to the victims of the fire at the Ring Theatre in 1881 (see p. 27). Among illustrious persons buried here, or whose remains have been brought hither from other cemeteries, are Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Joh. Strauss, Brahms, Ohega, Gen. John, the two Littré's, Haymerle, Dingelstedt, Makort, Amerling, Lausberger, Fernhorn, Romano, Arit, Maroicic, Hauslab, Weiden, Adam Burg, Toni von Arnet (betrotted to Th. Körner), etc.

# i. S. Districts Wieden, Favoriten, Hietzing.

TRAMWAYS (p. 5) to the S. Station, A19, 20, 31; to Favoriten, A4, 5, 17, to Hietzing A8, 10. — CIRCULAR RAILWAY and OMNIBUS to the Arsenal, see p. 8. — STAUBAHN (p. 6) to Schönbrunn and Hietzing.

**Wieden**, the IV. DISTRICT, is bounded on the E. by the **Hauptgasse** (Pl. I; E, F, 4), which contains the palaces of *Müller von Alchholz* (No. 30) *Baron Albert von Rothschild* (No. 26) and others. In the **Alteegasse** (Pl. I, E, 5) is the *Palace of the Grandduke of Tuscany* (No. 29) and in the **Theresianumgasse** (Pl. I; E, F, 5) is the *Palace of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild* (No. 14). — The *Church of St. Elizabeth* in the **Karolinen-Platz** (Pl. I; E, 5), is a Gothic edifice in brick, built by Bergmann in 1860-66.

In the **Favoriten-Strasse**, to the W., are the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. I, E, 5; adm., see p. 10), founded by Maria Theresa in 1779, and the *Theresianische Ritter-Akademie*, founded in 1746, with a large garden. The latter building also contains the *Oriental Academy*, founded in 1754, as a training-college for the diplomatic and consular services. — In the **Mozart-Platz**, to the N.W., is the *Mozart Fountain*, by Wollek (1905). Farther to the S., **Kärnergasse 4**, is the *Museum Vinobonense* (adm. Wed. 2-5), containing Roman antiquities found in Vienna.

The fourth district is adjoined on the S. by the X DISTRICT **Favoriten**, in which are the stations of the *Südbahn* (\*Restaurant) and *Staatsbahn* (Pl. I, F, 6). Near the latter is the \***Arsenal** (Pl. I, F, 6; adm., p. 10), erected in 1849-55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance through the *Commandantur-Gebäude*; over the entrance are statues in sandstone by Gasser, representing the different handicrafts connected with war, with Austria in the centre. Within the precincts are various workshops (adm. only by order of the war-office) and the *Army Museum*.

The \***Army Museum** ('Heeresmuseum', adm., see p. 10) occupies a building in a Roman-Byzantine mixed style, erected by Förster and Hansen. Catalogue (1899) 1 K. Curator, Dr. W. Erben.

**Ground Floor.** The superb *Vestibule*, borne by twelve groups of pillars, is adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian heroes. On the left is the *Library*, containing a large collection of engravings illustrative of the history of the Austrian army. To the right are the *Gewehrsaal* (with upwards of 50 guns, mostly of the 16th cent.), and the large *Artillerie-Saal*, with about 200 models of cannon, a collection of shot and ammunition, plastic representations of battles and some early cannon (16-17th cent.).

We return to the vestibule and ascend the staircase, which is supported by four clustered columns and decorated with allegorical frescoes by Rohrl, marble statues of Radetzky, Haynau, Windischgrätz, and Jelacic, and a group in marble, Austria, rearing her children, by Benk.

**First Floor.** The \***AUSTRIAN RENESANCE** ('Hall of Fame') consists of a central hall covered with a dome, 75 ft. in height, and two smaller saloons adjoining it. Frescoes by Blatz in the central hall, on the left the Battles of Nordlingen 1634, St. Gotthard 1664, Zenta 1697, Turin 1706. In the dome are scenes from the earlier history of Austria. In the saloon on the left the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa Order; on



the left, *Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1756, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1781*. In the saloon on the right the central picture represents the entry of Francis II. into Vienna in 1815, on the left, *Calusco 1806, Aspern 1809, Leipzig 1813, Novara 1849*. The marble walls of these three rooms bear tablets recording the names of Austrian generals and commanders who have fallen in battle since 1618.

The Weapon Rooms on the right and left are fitted up as an AUSTRIAN ARMY MUSEUM. In the weapon room on the left, ranged along the walls in stands, in chronological order are the weapons and accoutrements of the Austrian army from the 'Thirty Years' War down to the year 1788. Above, in large groups, are other Austrian weapons with contemporaneous foreign weapons, banners, and other trophies captured in war. The glass-cases in front of the windows and on the walls contain the most interesting objects, e.g. the sword of *Tilly*, the collar of *Gustavus Adolphus*, covered with bullet marks and blood stains, which the king wore when he fell at *Lutzen*; *Battleston's* written orders to *Pappenheim*, general of cavalry, found soaked in blood on his dead body after the battle of *Lutzen*; hat of *Marshal Aldringen* torn from his head by a bullet at the battle of *Bain* (1632); swords of *Emp. Ferdinand III* and *Gen. Spork*; Turkish watch, found after the battle of *St. Gotthard* in 1664; *Monteculi's* general's baton and coat-of-mail; sword worn by *Count Rüdiger of Starheimberg* at the siege of Vienna (1683); hat of *Gen. Heister*, which was pinned to his head by the arrow-head lying by it at the siege of Vienna (1683); Hussars' helmet of *Gen. Zemy*. Interesting collection of medals relating to the siege of Vienna; two general's batons; a cloth waistcoat with sleeves of mail; a cuirass with bullet marks; and a lock of hair of *Prince Eugene of Savoy*; sword of *Marshal Daun*; hat, sword, scarf and lock of hair of *Marshal Laudon*. Adjoining this case is the monument dedicated to *Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein*, general of artillery, by Empress Maria Theresa. The room on the right contains Austrian weapons and trophies from the year 1789 down to the present time (including *Montgolfier's* balloon, captured at *Wurzburg* in 1796). In the cases are the crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa of all the deceased knights since 1764, the swords of *Wurmser* and *Herfayt*, the dragon's salire of *Emp. Joseph II*; by the first pillars on the right and left, memorials of the patriotic spirit of the Austrians in the years of war 1792-94, the uniforms, weapons, and works on military science of *Archduke Charles*, adjoining the case are the colours of the *Zach* regiment, which Lie Archduke secured at the decisive moment at the battle of *Aspern* and with them led the Austrians to the charge and to victory (comp. Monument in the Outer Burg-Platz, p. 18); hat, sword, stick, and scarf of the marshal *Prince Carl Schwarzenberg*. In the central cases Weapons, orders, and autographs of *Emp. Francis I*, of *Generals Ferrara, Linderberger, Bianchi, Nugent, Windischgrätz, Heman*, and *Heister* of *Field Marshal Count Radetzky* (with numerous insignia of honours conferred on him), of *Col. Kopal*, and of *Admiral Tegetthoff*. By the last pillar on the left a tablet presented by the Austrian army in Italy to *Metzparzer* (1849), opposite gift of honour presented to *Admiral Tegetthoff* by the city of Trieste after the battle of *Lissa* (Neptune bearing a lance of war to the abyss).

In front of the Museum building is a collection of 120 cannons on the left Austrian guns from the year 1400 down to modern times, on the right foreign pieces mostly captured. At the entrance to the museum is the iron chain 64 ft long, used by the Turks to block the Danube between *Oben* and *Post* in 1543-1602.

The Church of *St. Anthony* (Pl. I; F. 7), near the S. end of the *Favoriten-Strasse*, was built in 1896 on the model of the church of the same saint in Padua.

In the large MAZELANSKY CEMETERY (Pl. I, L. 6), S. E. to the S. W. of the *Sandbahn*, repose *Stuck*, on the right, about the middle of the wall between the old and the new cemetery. Also *Zeditz, Fayer* and others. — In the PROTESTANT CEMETERY *Matthiasperg*, Pl. I, D, F. 6, are *Count Bruch, Habel, Mohr, H. Lunde, Beckmann, Pichtner-Löwe, Anschütz, Mosner, Am Hainberger, Julie Kottich, Joseph Gullmeyer, Buphtz, Canon*, etc.



From the Margareten - Gürtel the Triester-Strasse leads to the S., past the *Kaiser Franz Joseph Hospital* (Pl. I; D, 7) to the *Wiener Berg* (770 ft.), with the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*, a Gothic memorial-column, 65 ft. in height, erected in 1382 and restored in 1452 and 1892.

\***Schönbrunn** (Pl. I, A, B, 6, excursion of 3-4 hrs.), an imperial château on the *Wien*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of the Ringstrasse, was built in 1619 on the site of the *Gatterburg*, a hunting-lodge of the Emp. Maximilian II. (1570). After the Turkish siege it was re-erected (ca. 1696) by *Flscher von Ertach*, but the building was completely altered by *Pucasso* and *Valmagini* under Maria Theresa in 1744-50. The château, with its 1441 apartments, many of which are handsomely fitted up in the rococo style, is shown to visitors only in the absence of the imperial family. Napoleon I. had his headquarters here in 1805 and 1809, and his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, afterwards died (22nd July, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father. — The extensive **GARDEN**, in the French style of the 18th cent., is open to the public. On the parterre, with its well-kept flower-beds, are 32 marble statues by Beyer and others, farther on, a large basin with two fountains, and Neptune with sea-horses and Tritons in the centre. On a hill (777 ft.) is the *Gloriette*, a colonnade built by J. F. von Hohenberg, commanding a fine view of Vienna and the Wiener Wald (ascent to the right in the arcade; 40 h.). To the left of the main avenue are the Roman Ruins, the Obelisk, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain, the Nymph Egeria by Beyer). The *Menagerie*, on the W. side, is an old-fashioned zoological garden. The adjacent *Botanic Garden* is well stocked with palms and exotic plants; the large palm-house is open in summer on week-days (except Frid.), 2-5, Sun 9-12; adm. 40 h., Sun 1 A., Wed and Sat free.

The park is entered on the E. (exit to the E. of the *Gloriette*) by the *Turk Restaurant* (Pl. I, B, 6, 7), with a large garden and pretty view.

On the W. side of the gardens of Schönbrunn (exit by the conservatories, past the 'Kaiserstöckl') lies **Hietzing**, the VIII. District, consisting almost exclusively of villas and pleasure-resorts (see p. 7). In the principal Platz a bronze *Statue of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (Archduke Ferdinand Max, d. 1867) was erected in 1871. The cemetery contains the grave of *Grillparzer* and the monument of a *Baroness Pillersdorf* by *Canova*.

In **Penzing** (Pl. I; A, B, 6), on the left bank of the *Wien*, opposite Schönbrunn, are the house occupied by *Richard Wagner* in 1863-64 (*Radikgasse* 72) and the house in which the poet *Ludwig An dergraber* (1838-80) died (Gyrowartsasse 10), both indicated by tablets.

At the S. end of Hietzing, near Hietzendorf (p. 78), is the village of *Speising*, to the S. of which, on the *Hirschhügel* (800 ft.), is a reservoir of the Vienna Water Company. — To the W. of Speising is an imperial *Deer Park* with the shooting box of *Lana*, containing sculptures and paintings.

**k. W. Districts: *Mariahilf, Neubau, Fünfhaus, Josephstadt, Ottakring.***

TRAMWAYS (p. 5): Nos. B35; A10; A8, 11, 12, A9; A5, 6, 7; A24; A26; B36; A3, 4. STADTBahn, p. 6

In **Mariahilf**, the VI. DISTRICT, on the left bank of the Wien, Magdalenen-Str. No. 8, is the *Theater an der Wien* (Pl. II, B 5; p. 7), built by Schikaneder in 1798-1801. In the Gumpendorfer-Str., between the Windmühlgasse and Amerlinggasse (Pl. I, D, 5), are the *Esterhazy Park*, the property of the city, and the *Ägidien-Kirche*, founded in 1660 and rebuilt in 1766. — At the E. end of the busy **MARIAHILFER-STRASSE** (Pl. I; C, D, 5), the N. boundary of the district, stands the *Goose Girl*, a fountain-figure by A. Wagner (1866). The marble *Statue of Joseph Haydn*, by Natter, in front of the *Mariahilf Church* (Pl. I; D, 5), was erected in 1867. In the Haydngasse (Pl. D, 5), to the S E. is the house where Haydn died in 1809, with the *Haydn Museum*, containing reminiscences of the master, portraits, the original manuscripts of the *Creation*, etc. (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-7; 20h). At Wallgasse 18, at the W. end of this district, is the *Raimund Theatre* (Pl. I, C, 5, p. 7).

The church of \**Maria vom Siege* (Pl. I, C, 5), in the *Mariahilfer Gürtel*, in Fünfhaus, the KV. DISTRICT, is an octagonal Gothic edifice with two towers and a 1 sty dome, built in 1864-74 by *Fr. Schmidt*, fine polychrome painting in the interior. Near it is the station of the *Westbahn* (Pl. I, C, 5, p. 1), the vestibule of which contains a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth by Gasser. In the manager's offices is the *Historical Museum of the Austria Railways* (Sat. 12 h and on the first Sun. in each month 9-12, closed 15th July 15th Sept.).

In **Neubau**, the VII. DISTRICT, at the back of the Justizpalast, Hofstall-Str. No. 7, is the former \**Trotignon Palace* (Pl. II, A, 4), by Fischer von Erlach (1720-30), with a rich façade and imposing vestibule (now a barrack; visitors admitted). — In the Kaiser-Str. stands the \**Lazaristen-Kirche* (Pl. I; C, 5), built in the Gothic style by *Fr. Schmidt* in 1860-62. In the Lerchenfelder-Str., on the N. side of the district, is the \**Altlerchenfeld Church* (Pl. I; C, 4), a finely proportioned brick structure in the Italian mediæval style, with two towers and an octagonal dome above the cross, built from Müller's designs in 1848-61. The interior is tastefully decorated with frescoes by *Binder, Fuhrich, Kupelwieser*, and others.

In the **Josephstadt**, the VIII. DISTRICT, at Auersperg-Str. 1, rises the handsome *Palace of Prince Auersperg* (Pl. II, A, 3), built in 1724 by J. M. Fischer. In the grounds in front of it is the monument of *Antengruber*, the poet, by Scherpe (1905). — Farther to the N., Landesgerichts-Str. 7, is the *Military Geographical Institute* (Pl. II, A, 3), in which the ordnance and other government maps are executed.

Adjacent, Landesgerichts-Str. 9, is *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. II; A, 2), containing the \**Czernin Picture Gallery* (adm., p. 10), comprising 343 pictures and a few antique sculptures. Catalogue 40 h.

1st Room (the farthest back). To the left 1. *Maratta*, Holy Family; 2. *N. Poussin*, Plague at *Marseilles*; 3. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family; 4. *Luini* (?), Madonna; 17. *A. Flaxhimer*, Adoration of the shepherds; 18. *Coro Schut*, Holy Family; 19. *Titian* (?), *Alphonso of Ferrara*. 22. *Early Florentine School*, Altar piece in 24 sections (1344); 27. *Early Flemish School* (not *J. van Eyck*), Presentation in the Temple; \*48. *Murillo*, Christ on the Cross; 50. *Guerrino*, St. Sebastian; 54. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Doge; 58. *P. Mola*, Portrait; 59. *Greuze*, Mary Magdalen; 66. *Ribera*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 72. *F. Primaticcio*, The graces. On the easels 89. *P. Neefs*, Church-interior; 91. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Calm. 2nd Room 84. *J. Weenix*, Departure of the Prodigal son; 97. *C. de Heem*, Still life; 96, 95. *Rachel Ruysch*, Fruit and flowers; 93. *Snyders*, Vultures fighting with snakes; 100. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; 110. *Gasp. Poussin*; 111. *Nic. Berchem*, Landscape; \*117. *Jan Vermeer* (van *Derft*), His own studio; 118. *Wouverman*, Return from the chase; 119. *Cuyp* (?), Cattle reposing; 121, 126. *S. Ruysdael*, Sea pieces; 128. *Van Dyck*, Cupid; 133, 134. *A. van Ereringen*; 144. *Wynants*; 145. *A. Poncker*, Landscapes; 147. *J. van Ruysdael* (?) Storm at sea; 164. *Lüder*, Portrait (1516); 168. *Rubens*, The three women at the Tomb (studio-piece); 162. *Barocci*, Portrait of himself; 169. *Wynants*, Landscape; 170. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; \*171. *Weenix* Game; 172. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 173. *Snyders*, Fox hunted by dogs. On the easels *Dou*, \*175. Prayers; 176. Portrait of himself; 179. *C. Becker*, Landscape (1669); 183. *Van Dyck* (?) Portrait; 184. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; 188. *Teniers the Younger*, Soldiers in a tavern; \*187. *Paul Potter*, Cows coming out of a stable; 188. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration at night; 196. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — 3rd Room \*196. *E. de Witte*, Church interior (1864); \*205, 206. *Van der Heist*, Portraits; 115. *A. Flaxhimer*, Donkey-driver, *Ryckaert*; 221. Musical party; 220. Peasants in a tavern; 222. *Lamp. the Elder*, Portrait of the founder of the gallery; 231. *Rubens*; 233. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 248. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape. On a stand \*13. *Teniers the Younger*, Bagpiper; 74. *Melen*, Smoker; \*75. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait of his mother; *A. Bruner*; 76. Miser; 77. Village barber; 78. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; 79. *Poussin the Younger*, Portrait; 80. *Teniers the Elder*, Fortune-teller. In the centre, a statue of Archduke Charles. 4th Room (entrance room) *Guido Bent*; 254. Female head; 255. Madonna; 257. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 26. *Van Goyen*, Dutch scene. The private apartments, containing a number of other pictures, are shown only when the family is from home.

This district is intersected by the busy JOSEPHSTADTER-STRASSE (Pl. I, C D, 4), in which, on the right, is the *Josephstadt Theatre* (No. 2Ca), founded in 1788. — Close by, in the *Plaristengasse*, is the domed Church of *Maria Treu* (Pl. I, D, 4), erected in 1698-1719, with frescoes by *A. F. Maulpertsch*.

In the XVI DISTRICT *Ottakring*, adjoining the *Josephstadt* on the W., is the large government Tobacco Factory (Pl. I, B, 3, 4) employing about 1500 hands (90% women) and producing annually 33 million cigars and 60 million cigarettes. Visitors are admitted on Mon. and Wed., 9-11 and 2-4 (80k.).

## 1. N.W. Districts - Alsergrund, Währing, Döbling.

TRAMWAYS (p. 5) Nos. A1-4; A7, 13, 14, 23, 27-31, A15, 23, B36; A27, A13-15, B32-31. STATION (p. 6) via the Gürtel and from the Schotten Ring to *Heiligenstadt* (Nussdorf). RAILWAY (p. 256) via *Heiligenstadt* to *Nussdorf*.

The *Alser-Str.* separates the *Josephstadt* from *Alsergrund*, the IX. DISTRICT. In this street No. 4 is the vast PUBLIC HOSPITAL (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*; Pl. I; D, 3), one of the largest in Europe (3000 patients). At the back is the so-called *Norrenturm*, or



'Fools Tower', built by Joseph II. for insane patients. To the W., No. 14 Lazarettgasse, is the *Lower Austrian Lunatic Asylum*.

In the Währinger-Str. are the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. II, A, B, 1; No. 10, to the right), built in 1871 by Ferstel, with sgraffito paintings, and the *Anatomical Institute*, built in 1886, with the *Anatomical Museum* (aim on application, Nos. 11 and 13, to the left). Farther on, to the right, are the *Palaces of Count Chotek* (No. 28) and *Prince Dietrichstein* (No. 30), the latter with a large garden. — The *JOSEPHINUM* (Pl. I, D, 3), Währinger-Str. 25, founded in 1783 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians, contains an excellent *Pathological Museum* (open on Sat. 10-12). In the court, a Hygieia as a fountain-figure. The *Museum of Industrial Technology* (Pl. I, D, 2, 3) contains collections of electric apparatus and articles in wood and metal (entr. Eisengasse 7), the large Machinery Hall is entered from Severingasse 9 — At Währinger Strasse 78 is the *Kaiser Jubiläums Stadt-Theater* (Pl. I; D, 2; p. 7) opened in 1898.

In the E. part of Alsergrund, in the Elisabeth-Promenade on the Danube Canal, are the large *Rudolph Barracks* (Pl. E 3) and beyond them the new *Police Office* containing the interesting *Police Museum* (adm. Tues. and Frid. 10-12). Farther to the N.W., 1/2 M. from the Schotten-Ring, is *PRINCE LIECHTENSTEIN'S PARK* (Pl. I; D, E, 2, 3), always open in summer, with the *Garden Palace*, erected in 1701-12 by Dom. Martuelli and (at the N. end of the park) the handsome Renaissance *New Palace*, built by Ferstel in 1873-75.

The *\*Liechtenstein Picture Gallery* (adm., see p. 10, visitors ring), in the Garden Palace, containing about 800 works, is by far the most important private collection at Vienna.

The gallery is rich in important works by *Rubens* and *Van Dyck*. The six pictures illustrating the story of Decius bear witness to the artist's study of the antique, and, though certainly not entirely the work of his own brush, must yet be numbered among the best examples of the master in existence. The *Daughters of Cepheus* and the portraits of his sons also deserve special attention. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The early Netherlandish and early German and Italian works will also repay careful inspection. Besides the pictures, the Florentine Renaissance sculptures represented by the reigning prince and numerous other works of art are exhibited (majolica, porcelain, Italian chests, bronzes, etc.). The rooms are decorated with ceiling paintings by *Bellucco*, *Franceschini*, and *Pozzo*. The beautiful stucco moldings should be noticed.

**First Floor.** Room 1. Florentine terracotta relief from the studio of the *Della Robbia*; terracotta bust of St. Lawrence, ascribed to *Donatello*; relief figure of a woman by *Benedetto da Maiano*; "Relief of the Madonna" by *Rossellino*; "Madonna" by *Mino da Fiesole*; majolica vessels, five Limoges enamel plates by *P. Courtois* with scenes from the Trojan War, plate by *Jean Courtois* with the worship of the brazen serpent. On the walls four pieces of Brussels tapestry with scenes from the story of Decius by *Rubens* (two others on the staircase).

Room II (Italians of the 15th and 16th cent.) To the right: "36 *Francia* (Haphael?), Portrait, no number, *Franciabigio*, Portrait, *Bernardino Luini*, Holy Family, "32 *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Ginevra dei Benzi* (early work, ca. 1472); no numbers, "Bothelsh, Madonna and Child, Portrait;

*Giuliano Mancardi*, Holy Family. — *Piera Bordone*, Portrait, 172. *Garofalo*, St. Christopher, 13. *Moretto*, Madonna with the Child and St. Anthony; 12. *Andrea del Sarto*, St. John the Baptist, 20. *Perugino*, Virgin and Child (reproduction of the picture in the Pitti Palace). *Donato da Caravaggio*, Holy Family (reproduction after Raphael). 734. *Antonio da Messina*, Man and woman (in mature portraits), 304. *Piero di Cosimo*, Holy Family, no number, 305. *St. Jerome*, *G. B. Moroni*, Portrait, 228. *Carlo Moretto*, Portrait, 24. *Contino da ...*, Holy Family. *Lupan*, Madonna and Child with St. John the Baptist and St. Catharine, 22. After *Raphael*, St. John in the desert. No number. *Tiempo Tippo*, The story of Esther with chest-painting, 1. *Marco Zappa*, *Il re Homo*, *C. Cerechi*, Madonna and Child; *Conno Turci*, St. Clara, in its old frame.

Room III (Italians of the 16th and 17th cent.) To the right 45 *Guido Reni*, St. John the Evangelist, 28. *Sassoterrato*, Madonna, 2. *Reni*, St. Jerome — 43. *Doménichino*, Satyr, 41. *Albani*, Circumcision of St. Peter, 40. *Guido Reni*, Adoration of the Shepherds, 229. *Paolo Veronese*, Betrothal of St. Catharine (study, piece) — *Michelangelo da Caravaggio*, 31. Lute player (study work), 23. *Lucretia*, Cabinet, with various objects of art. We return to R. II and enter.

Room IV. 41-52. *Rubens*, History of Decius, six large pictures with numerous figures, executed in 1615 by *A. van Dyck* from *Rubens*' designs for the Brussels tapestry manufactory. 47. Announcement of the dream, 48. Taking the augury, 49. Sacred processions, 50. Intiors sent back, 51. Battle with death of Decius, 52. Funeral. On a side table, on the table a number of excellent bronze works, including a large bronze bust by *Lodovico Lombardi*, an equestrian statuette by *Leoni*, and a figure of Christ by *A. de Vries*.

Room V. To the right 4. *Rubens*, Encomium (after *Caravaggio*), 62, same subject (ascribed here to *Van Dyck*). *St. Ursula*, *Van Dyck*, 61. Italian soldierman wrongly called *W. von Steuben* 1611. 58. *Maria Louise de Tassie* (Antwerp), 56. St. Jerome, 173. *Frans Snyder*, 11. *Van Dyck*, 78. Young girl, 68. Lady in Spanish dress, 67. Virgin and Child, 66. Portrait, 69. *Hyckart*, the painter, 73. *Corryman*, 74. Old man, 70, 71. *Rubens*, Old man and woman.

Room VI (Dutch and Flemish Masters of the 17th cent.) To the right 100. *Rubens*, Apollo (sketch), 98. *A. van Dyck*, Archduchess Isabella Clara Eugenia, 101. *Sam. van Hoogstraten*, Young man (1645), 91. *Heckert*, The five English Virgins, 87. *Rubens*, 87. Portrait of a nobleman (1616), 95. Old man, 1. *Van Dyck*, 12. *Cornelis* (portrait), 93. *Cornelis* of Nassau, 96. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait, 89. *A. van Gelder*, Young man, no number, 80. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his sister *Lyseth*, the same at her toilet, 80. *Rubens*, Ascension, *Rembrandt*, 81. Portrait of himself in robes, Portrait of a man and a woman (1634), 89. *G. Flinck* (terrace), ascribed to *Rembrandt*, Diana and *Endymion*. 12. *Rubens*, Torment of Venus (after *Titian*), 118. *Jac. Jordani*, Man at table, *Rubens*, 117. Jupiter enthroned on clouds, 115. *Liberius* and *Agrippina* (after an antique cameo), 113. *Rubens*'s two sons, 111. Daughters of *Cecrops* with the infant *Erichthonius*, 113. *Rembrandt*, the painter, 116. St. Anna and Mary and other excellent sketches.

Room VII (Various Schools) To the right 137. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait 156, 157. *Pourbus the Elder*, Old man and woman — 159. *Quadrone*, Old man — 133. *Gerard Bot*, Car's head, 127. *Ch. Labrum*, Portrait of a general, 163. *Van Dyck*, *G. de Crayer*, *Fr. Snyder*, and other painters, 122. *Rubens*, *Ajax* and *Cassandra*.

Upper Floor. Room I. Tapestries. Among the pictures 216. *Paolo Veronese*, Betrothal of St. Catharine (studio piece), 21. *San Ponsio*, Holy Family.

Room II. *Parcellan* and *Heft* were pictures. *Bern. Beletto* (Canalotto), 215. View of *Pirna*, 218. The *Königsstein* (on the Elbe), no number, Two views of the *Liechtenstein Palace*. Then, a series of Views of *Venedice* by *Antonio Canale* (*Canaletto*). — RR. III-V are closed at present.

Room VI (Netherlandish and French Masters of the 17th and 18th cent.) To the right 380, 381 *Jos Vernet*, Sea pieces, 185 *Gasp Poussin* (Daghet), Landscape; *Chardin*, 371 The admonition 379 *C. ok*, 456 *N. Poussin*, Holy Family, \*371, 369 *Chardin*, *C. ok*, 188 *G. Poussin*, Landscape, 375, 374 *J. Vernet*, 8 a pieces, no number, *Gainsborough*, Portrait. 415 *G. Honthorn*, Dentist 414 *Simon de Vlieger*, *S. van* landscape (1640); 414 *Breitelinkam* Oyster-seller; no number, \**M. Hobbema*, On the pond; \**Nie. Maes* Face maker, 410 *R. de Vries*, Landscape - No number, *A. van der Neer*, Landscape, 393 *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Landscape; no number \**Francesco Guardi*, Santa Maria della Salute at Venice

Room VII (Netherlandish Masters of the 17th cent.) To the right: 625 *D. Teniers the Younger*, Rustic musician, no numbers, *J. Wynants*, Landscape, *A. Cuyp*, River-scene *G. H. Pol*, Portrait of a lady, *Jan Steen*, Tavern scene, 442 *Ph. Wouwerman*, River-scene, with bathers, 447 *J. M. Molenaar*, 'Le Roi boat', 43. *A. Berchem*, Judgment of Paris; no number, \**Jan Steen* The letter, *Gonzales Coques* Family portrait, 430. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Robbers attack, 491 *Fr. van Mieris*, Harp-player, 335 *Corn. Pissart*, Peasant scene, no number, *S. van Ryssdael*, River-scene - 611 *C. Molenaar*, Landscape in winter, \*54 *N. Berchem*, Landscape, \*613 *J. van Ryssdael*, Landscape with high trees, 512 *A. Palamedesz*, Guard room, no number, *J. van Goyen*, Enjoyments of winter, 511 *G. Tertius*, Portrait, 520 *G. Berckheyde* Landscape *D. Teniers the Younger*, 481, 493 Peasant-scenes 480, Pilgrims, 483 *A. van Ostade* Peasant-scene; 44 *Ph. Wouwerman*, Landscape, 471 *A. Pynacker*, Landscape, 470, 468 *A. Brouwer*, Old peasant's; 465 *Lampi*, Prince John Liechtenstein, 464 *P. van der Meer*, Landscape 476, *Eglen van der Neer*, Lady in a silk dress, 55. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony.

Room VIII (Netherlandish Masters of the 17th cent.) To the right no number, *Jan Wynants*, The cottage, 513. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers, 512. *Teniers*, Tavern scene 505 *A. Palamedesz*, Guard room (1648), 551 *Ryckaert*, Musical entertainment (175), \*534 *Ph. Wouwerman*, Battle, *Teniers*, 511. Peasant scene \*553 *Seabla*, 510. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers, no number, *J. van Ronsdael*, Landscape, \*539 *A. Brouwer* Dentist, 518 *Alzheimer*, Flight into Egypt - 618 *Corn. van Haarlem*, Mythological scene - No number, \**Hobbema* Oaks near the water (from the Dudley Gallery), 612. *Rachel Ruysch* Flowers, no number, *J. van Ryssdael*, \*Forest scene, *A. van Kerkdungen*, River-scene, 332 *J. M. Molenaar*, Rustic interior - 593 *J. Jordaens*, Satyr, 516 *S. de Vlieger*, Scapier, 583 *A. van de Velde*, Ruins near the water

Room IX (Netherlandish Masters of the 17th cent.) To the right 458. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Watering horses, *J. van der Meer of Haarlem* Landscape; 577 *P. Aeffs the Elder*, Church interior, 219. *Teniers*, Shepherd scene 693. *P. van Arent*, Landscape with Diana, 645. *G. van den Leekhout*, King's feast, 536 *A. van Ostade*, Peasants dancing 191 *Corn. Molenaar*, Landscape; \**J. van de Capelle*, Calm, 822. *J. van Lubbers* Stormy sea, *J. van Ryssdael*, Landscape, 301 *J. Wynants*, Mountains landscape, 696 *S. de Vlieger*, Calm, *J. van der Heyde* Church ruins, *J. van der Heyde* and *A. van der Velde*, Chateau, 699 *A. van de Velde* Argus and Io - 63 *J. H. Knyaud*, Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, 669 *P. Codde*, Musical party (early work)

Room X (Masters of the 16th and 17th cent., mostly German and Netherlandish) To the right 719 *Master of the Female Half figures*, Lady with parrot, no number, *Magdaen*, 707 *Jan van Scorel* Portrait, no number, *B. Belam* Portrait, \**Quinten Massys* Portrait, 712 714 *B. Strigel*, Portraits, no number, *B. Zellblom* St. Nicholas 705 *Jan Joest*, Portrait (1537), \*725 *Mening*, Virgin and Child with the doctor (1742), 716 *Lucas van Leyden*, Hermit in the desert 704 *Jan van Scorel* Portrait 690 *H. Aldegreer*, Young man (1540) 713 *Mening* Virgin and Child Entrance wall 718 *M. Wohlgeant* Portrait, \*76-731, *Hugo van der Goes*, Adoration of the Magi (triptych), 724, 716 *B. van Orley*, Doctors and saints (wings of an altar piece), no number, *Lucas Cranach*, 58 *Magdalen and Catharine*; \*729 *Jan Fomquet*, Portrait (1477), \*740 *Quinten Massys* (not *Palmer*), Christ on the Cross; above, 720. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Winter-landscape



Room XI (to the right of the preceding) Animals, flower-pieces, and still life pieces by Tamm, Jan Fyt, N. van Verendael, Weenix, Valckenburg, De Koninck, Angermeyer, Hondcoeter, De Heem, Savery, Streek, Schlegel J. Roy, J. van Es, Gallemana, Van Oversche, and Snyders.

Room XII. Similar works by Jan Fyt, Hada, Weenix, De Koninck, Tamm, Hondcoeter, W. van Aalst, P. Snyders, De Heem, Van Thienen, and Hamilton. Sea pieces by S. de Vaejer, Bakhuysen, Sits, Willaerts, and Dubbels. Landscapes by Louchembourg, Van Huysum, and Jan Both.

**Hernals**, the XVII. District, including the villages of Dornbach and Neuwaldegg (p. 78), is adjoined on the N. by the districts of **Währing** (XVIII) which lies to the W. of Alsergrund, and **Döbling** (XIX). From the Lazaristengasse station of the tramway to Pötzleinsdorf, we proceed to the N. through the Turkenschanz-Str. (passing the Observatory, adm. 9-11 a.m.) to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Türkenschanz Park** (Pl. I, C, 1), with a *Restaurant* (concerts see p. 7) and a *Belvedere* (\*View, adm. all day on Sun., on week-days 4-8 in summer, 2-4 in winter, 204). The villas of the *Wiener Cottage-Verein* (Pl. I, C, D 2) are charmingly situated at the S.E. base of the *Türkenschanze*.

Döbling includes both *Ober-Döbling* and *Unter-Döbling*, to the S. and N. respectively. From the latter the *Hofburg-Warte*, passing the *Central Meteorological Station* and the fine *Park of Baron Nathaniel Rothschild* (open on Mon. & Frid. afternoon in spring; 1 A.), leads to the N. to **Heiligenstadt** (Pl. I, E, 1). *Beethoven* lived here at No. 2, *Pfarr-Platz*. **Nussdorf** (*Bockletter*, *Zur Rose*, *Branhaus*, opposite the station), farther to the N., is a favourite pleasure-resort of the Viennese. Rack-and-pinion railway to the top of the *Kahlenberg*, see p. 76.

## 2. Environs of Vienna.

The **LEFT BANK** of the Danube is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of Aspern and Wagram, fought in 1809 on the *Marchfeld* (p. 266), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the March. (Visitors to the battlefield take the *Steam Tramway* to *Aspern*, in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; return tickets 1 K. 62 or 1 A. 114. A stone lion by *Fernkorn* marks the battlefield.) The beautiful environs on the **RIGHT BANK**, such as the *Leopoldsberg*, *Kahlenberg*, *Hermannskogel*, and *Sophien-Alpe*, the picturesque hills of the *Wiener Wald*, and *Laxenburg*, *Mödling*, *Baden*, etc., farther to the S., are easily reached by railway. The paths to the points of interest are generally indicated by coloured marks and signs, a key to which is sold at the railway-stations. — Excursions by the *Waldbahn*, see pp. 83 et seq., to *Grafenstein*, p. 93; to the *Schneeberg*, p. 176, to the *Sennering*, pp. 176 et seq.

### KAHLENBERG and LEOPOLDSBERG

Charming excursion. **STA. TRAM** (p. 6; from the *Schotten Ring* in 16 min., 21 trains daily), **STAATSBahn** (p. 266, from the *Franz-Josef Bahnhof* in 10 min., or **STEAM TRAMWAY** (p. 6, lines B 32, 33, from the *Schotten-Ring* in 34 min.) to *Nussdorf* (railway fares 60 30, 30 k., steam-tramway 24 A.). From *Nussdorf* to the top of the *Kahlenberg* by the *Zahnradbahn* (rack and pinion railway) in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fare 2 or 1 A., return 2 A. 80 or 1 K. 20, Sun. and holidays 1 K. 40 k.), trains hourly, in the afternoon half hourly.

*Nussdorf*, see p. 75. We follow the lines of the steam-tramway from the railway-station to (5 min.) the station of the *Zahnradbahn*. The '*Zahnradbahn*',  $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, constructed like that on the Rigi on the 'rack-and-pinion' system, ascends at a gentle gradient (1:33 to 1:10) to the top in 32 min., passing first through vineyards, then through fine woods. Stations:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Grünzing* (Berger's Restaurant, in the vicinity, with shady garden and good wine), above the charmingly-situated village of that name, with its numerous villas;  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Krausswaldl* (Restaurant), a favourite resort, near which, to the left, is the *Köbenzl*, with château and park. The line now curves round the *Wildgrube*, and reaches ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the terminus on the **Kahlenberg** (1401 ft.). The adjacent '*Stefanie-warte*' (ascend 20 h., printed panorama 10 h.) affords a splendid view over Vienna and the Marchfeld to the Lesser Carpathians, and to the Styrian Alps on the S. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. below to the S.E. are the hamlet of *Josefsdorf* and the large *Hôtel Kahlenberg*, in an open situation (band, see p. 7).

Walkers also ascend the Kahlenberg from *Nussdorf* (1 hr.). We cross the *Zahnradbahn* (see above) above the station, and ascend along the *Schreibersbach* by a shady path called the *Beethoven Gang*, with a route bust of the great composer, who made this a favourite resort. We then follow first a poor lead path, then the road ascending past the *Inn zur Heiligen Hand* (View), to the hotel. — A fine route for good walkers (marked red) leads from the Kahlenberg to the S.W., via the *Jägermeis*, the *Hermannskogel*, and the *Himmel* (p. 77) to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Sophien-Alpe* (p. 77). From the Kahlenberg to (1 hr.) *Waidling*, or by the *Josephs Steig* to (1 hr.) *Klosterneuburg* see p. 77.

A pleasant forest-path (red marks) leads from the hotel to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Leopoldsberg** (1380 ft.), the last spur of the *Wienerwald*, rising abruptly 850 ft. above the Danube. On the substructures of the old castle to which the Babenberg dukes transferred their residence from *Melk* in 1190, is the *Leopoldshaus* (now a restaurant) with a small church (1700). \*View of the 17th terrace more picturesque than that from the Kahlenberg. S.W. *Klosterneuburg*, opposite on the left bank of the Danube; the *Bisamberg*, N., the hilly region from the *Manhartberg* to the *Polau hills*; E., the Lesser Carpathians; S.E., the *Leitha Mts.*; S., the Styrian Alps and the *Wiener Wald*; also the Danube for many miles, with its beautiful wooded islands; lastly, in the centre of the extensive landscape (900 sq. M.), the imperial city of Vienna, with the new channel of the Danube and its five bridges. — From the Leopoldsberg a path (along the wall to the left of the inn-door guide-board) descends in easy zigzags to *Kahlenbergerdorf* (railway stations see p. 93), at the N.E. base of the hill, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Another path (yellow marks), before the inn to the left, descends to (1 hr.) *Klosterneuburg* (p. 77).

A good survey of Vienna is obtained by ascending the hill to the left of *Grünzing* (see above) as far as the (191 m.) beautifully situated *Villa Bellevue*, and in 10 min. more (way indicated by a board) to the still higher '*Am Himmel Inn*' (best view from the steps of the *Hermannskogel*). Ascent of the *Hermannskogel* hence, see p. 78. From the *Himmel* a rapid descent through a shady valley to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Sieberting* (*Inn zur Heiligen Agnes*).

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.





Scale of Miles

1884

# ONTARIO R.R. MAP









# WIEN UND UMGEBUNG.

1:150,000

INDEX

Scale 1:150,000



## KLOSTERNEUBURG, DORNBACH, NEU-WALDEGG.

To *Klosterneuburg*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M., *STADTBahn* (p. 6) from the Custom House in 27-31 min.; (22 trains daily), and *STAATsbahn* (p. 255) from the Franz Josef Station in 16-20 minutes. Besides the principal station *Klosterneuburg-Weidling* there is a secondary station *Klosterneuburg-Kierling*. *STRAßBEN-TRAMWAY* (1. 6, line A 3) viâ *Dornbach* to *Neu-Waldegg*.

At *Klosterneuburg* (*Schiff; Herzogshut*), a small town (8700 inhab.) on the right bank of the Danube 3 M. above *Nussdorf* (p. 76), is situated the oldest and wealthiest *Augustinian Monastery* in Austria. The church, consecrated in 1136 a Romanesque basilica with Gothic additions, was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1689-1712 and modernized by *Jos. Kornhäusel* in 1836. The fine Gothic cloisters date partially from the end of the 13th century. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected in 1630-50 by *Felice Donati d'Alto*. On the E. dome rises the imperial crown, on the W. dome the archducal hat, in wrought iron. Within the abbey is preserved the actual archducal hat which is used at the ceremony of swearing allegiance, and there is a small collection of pictures, chiefly by Austrian masters (15th and 16th cent.), and a collection of miscellaneous objects of art.

The valuable *Treasury* (apply to the treasurer, best at 10.40 a.m.; 12 h. to the attendant) and the *Kaisertzimmer* with their handsome tapestry (attendant 1 K.) are well worthy of a visit. The *Leopolds-Kapelle* contains the celebrated *Altar of Verdun*, made in 1181 by Nicholas of Verdun, of 50 plaques of enameled bronze with rude representations of Biblical subjects (niche-work). The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th century.

The column in front of the church was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague. Good wines at the *\*Stiftskeller*, *Albrechtsberggasse* 3 (near the abbey, beyond the Gothic column go through the archway towards the town, then turn to the right into the gateway, and the view from the terrace. Frequented restaurant at the *Schneis-Stätte*, opposite. A small house adjacent to the church on the left contains a monster cask, one of the curiosities of the place.

From *Klosterneuburg* to the *Kahlenberg* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; green way-marks) see p. 76, to the *Leopoldsberg* (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) see p. 76.

In the *Waidinger-Tal*, 2 M. to the S.W. of *Klosterneuburg*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station *Klosterneuburg-Weidling*, lies the pleasant village of *Weidling* (*Goldner Sirauser, Zum Tiroler*). Further up the valley are *Unter-Weidlingbach* (*Maltschka's Restaurant*) and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ober-Weidlingbach* (*Wolner's Restaurant*). The *Kahlenberg* (green way-marks) or the *Hermannskogel* (see p. 78) may be ascended from *Weidling* in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; from *Unter-Weidlingbach* to the *Hermannskogel* 1 hr., to the *Horn* (see p. 78)  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., from *Ober-Weidlingbach* over the *Tafelberg* to the *Sophien-Alpe*  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., see p. 78.

From *Kierling* (lunatic and whey-cure establishment, pension 60 K. per week), in the valley of that name, 2 M. to the W. of the station *Klosterneuburg-Kierling* pleasant wood-paths (2 hrs.) lead by the *Eichen-Auen* and (1315 ft.) and thence viâ the *Kanzel-Hütte* and *Wendisch-Hütte* to *Ober-Weidlingbach* or viâ the *Geisler-Hütte* to *Unter-Weidlingbach* (see above).

*Dornbach* and *Neu-Waldegg*, *Restaurant zur Goldenen Waldschnepper*, closed in winter) two adjoining villages belonging to the XIII. district *Hernals*, on the spurs of the *Wiener Wald*, are fro-



quently visited. The chief attraction here is the *Park of Prince Schwarzenberg*, through which a road (one-horse carr 3-4 K.) ascends from the tramway terminus to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Hameau*, or *Helländer Dorf* (1515 ft; Inn), a fine point of view E., a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the Lesser Carpathians; S., the mountains with the Schneeberg in the background. From the Hameau a pleasant and well-shaded path leads in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the \**Sophien-Alpe* (1595 ft.; Inn), which may also be reached direct in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by a picturesque path from Neuwaldegg via the *Rohrer-Hütte* (Inn). The *Franz-Karl-Aussicht*, 10 min. to the S.W., is another fine point of view. We may then descend the *Haller-Tal* or by the path past the 'Knodelhütte' Inn. to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hütteldorf* (p. 84).

Other paths descend from the *Sophien-Alpe* to *Hinter Hainbach*, to *Steinbach* (recommended to good walkers), and to *Ober-Wedlingbach* (p. 77).

A steep path descends to the N. from the Hameau to *Unter-Wedlingbach* (see p. 77). — A fine point of view is the \**Habsburg Warte* (adm. 20 h.) on the \**Hermannskogel* (1780 ft.), ascended from the Hameau in 2 hrs., or from Sievering, Weidling, Wedlingbach, or Himmel (p. 76) in  $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. A little below the top is a restaurant. A path, indicated by red marks, leads from the Hermannskogel over the *Jägerwiese* (laverntel so by is the *Jungfern-Bründl*) to the *Aahenberg* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., comp. p. 77). — The *Gauzinger* (1273 ft.; restaurant), to the S.W. of Dornbach, is another excellent point of view. It is reached from Ottakring (p. 71) by a pleasant path in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., or from the station of Hütteldorf Hacking (p. 84) in 1 hr.

#### MÖDLING, LAXENBURG, BADEN.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY (comp. R. 21) to (10 M.) *Mödling* in 19-35 min. (fares 1 K. 60, 1 K. 20, or 80 h.; return, 2 K. 50, 1 K. 90, or 1 K. 20 h.), to *Laxenburg* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (2 K., 1 K. 50 h., or 1 K.; return 3 K. 20, 2 K. 40, or 1 K. 60 h.), to *Baden*, 17 M., in  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. (2 K. 40, 1 K. 80, or 1 K. 20 h.; return, 3 K. 80 h., 2 K. 80 h., 1 K. 80 h.).

The Southern Railway (see p. 174) passes through pleasing scenery, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. over numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The city extends as far as ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Meidling*. To the right, beyond the avenue from Schonbrunn to Laxenburg, is the *Gloriette* (p. 69).  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hetzendorf*, with an imperial château (to the left);  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Atzgersdorf-Mauer*; 6 M. *Liesing* (\**Waldbauer*), with a large brewery and restaurant (fine view from the pavilion in the garden).

FROM LIESING TO KALTENLEUTGENEN,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., branch railway in 22 min. (return ticket from Vienna 2 K. 40, 1 K. 90, or 1 K. 20 h.). The only intermediate station of importance is ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Perchtoldsdorf* (\**Schwarzer Adler*, good wine), also a station on the steam tramway to Mödling (p. 61). The Gothic church, destroyed by the Turks in 1883, has been restored.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kaltenleutgeben*, a charming village with numerous villas and two hydro-paths, in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing*. We may then ascend (green marks) to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hollenstein* (2120 ft.), the *Julienturm* on which commands a superb view. Another good view is obtained from the *Josephs-warte* (1886 ft.), on the *Fährberg* or *Parapluenberg*, reached in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Kaltenleutgeben or Perchtoldsdorf. Pleasant walk ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) from the *Fährberg* to the *Julienturm*.

8 M. *Brunn am Gebirge Maria Enzersdorf*.

10 M. **Mödling** (*Hôtel Kursalon*, R. from 3 K., \**Goldnes Lamm*, good wine; *Hôt. Mödling*, *Enzenbrunner*, garden-concerts in summer) is an old town with 11 100 inhabitants. At the W. end is the *Stadt-Park* with a 'Kursalon' (see above) and summer theatre. To the right, on a rock, rises the Gothic *Church of St. Othmar* (built about 1464, restored 1690), with a crypt adjoined by a round Romanesque burial-chapel ('*Karner*'), dating probably from the end of the 12th century. To the left of the railway lies the suburb of *Schöffel*, with the *Hyrtl Orphanage*. About 1½ M. to the W. is the hydropathic of *Priessnitztal*; and ¾ M. farther on is the *Richards-Aof* dairy-farm (1210 ft.; hence to Gumpoldskirchen 1½ M., see p. 84).

The \***Brühl** electric railway from Mödling to Hinterbrühl, 2 M. in 20 min., 33 trains daily; fare to Klausen or Vorderbrühl 20, Hinterbrühl 30 k.; a ravine in the limestone-rock, abounding in natural beauties, is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose father adorned it with pleasure grounds and artificial ruins. The road passes at the entrance to the valley, under the Vienna water-conduit, and follows the left bank of the brook to (½ hr.) Vorderbrühl. The path on the right bank of the brook (which is crossed before the aqueduct is reached) is preferable. As far as Vorderbrühl the valley is called the *Klause* (the houses on the road being named *Klausen*), at the end of which on the hill to the left rises the ruin of *Mödling*. The valley then expands into the pleasant dale of the *Vorderbrühl* (\**Hôt. Garm. Hajek*, R., 3-12 K., B. 80 k.; \**Zwei Raben*, R. 25 pous., 5-8 K.; *Goldner Stern*, unpretending, at the farm of the prince is a *café*; Dr. S. *Heimpfungs Satorium*). To the N.E., ¼ M. above the Vorderbrühl, is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Badetzky*, charmingly situated.

Another very attractive path leads to the (¾ hr.) Vorderbrühl along the brow of the hill leading up the *Klause* on the N. Beyond the church of St. Othmar we ascend in 10 min. to the *Schneeberg Turm* on the *Kalenderberg* (1150 ft.), thence a good path, protected by railings, at the end of which we descend into the Brühl by steps cut in the rock. Or we may follow a path to the right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to (¼ hr.) the castle of *Liechtenstein*, part of which has recently been restored, and joining it is a modern *Château* with a garden in the English style. From the *Hôtel Badetzky* (see above) a road descends to the left to (¾ M.) Vorderbrühl. From *stat. Klausen* (see p. 78) to Vorderbrühl by the castle of Liechtenstein is a walk of 1 hr.

The top of the '*Kleine Antikerg'*' to the S.W. of the Vorderbrühl is crowned by the *Husaren-Tempel* (1020 ft.), erected by Prince Liechtenstein in 1818. Seven Austrians who fell at Aspern and Wagram are interred in the vault below. Extensive view. The road leading to it is bad at first, but afterwards improves. The walking route (¼ hr.) is preferable. We follow the hill-head, passing the *Stern* inn, beyond which we ascend to the left (*H. Sarentenpelgasse*), after a few min. at the foot of the station we keep to the right, at the second to the left. From the temple via the *Annagar* to *Badetzky*, see p. 80.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is less interesting. The road leads by *Hinterbrühl* (*Hôt. Heilmannshof*, *Pantlauerhof*, *Weintraube*, *Restaurant Hölzlemaihle*) and *Gaden* (1035 ft., p. 82) to the well preserved valley of (½ M.) \**Heiligenkreuz* and its Romanesque church (1160-67; partly

rebuilt in the Transition style in the 13th cent.) with fine cloisters and the tombs of Frederick the Quarrelsome (d. 1248) and other members of the Babenberg family. The imposing church dates from the 14th century. Refreshments in the court. Thence (6 m.), see p. 81, through the *Sattelbach Tal* and the pretty *Helenen Tal* to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaden by *Siegenfeld* (d. 60 ft.) to the *Helenen Tal*, the latter part rugged. Other paths run from Gaden in 1 1/2 hr. to *Kainhofen* (p. 82), or via the *Hahnberg* and the *Calenberg* (p. 83) to Baden. If time be limited, the traveller should return from the *Hosaren Tempel* to Mödling, go by railway to Baden and visit the *Helenen Tal* thence.

The ascent of the *Anniger* (2210 ft.), 2 2/3 hrs. from Mödling (re-marks) is interesting. The *Wilhelmswarte*, on the highest point of the *Anniger* plateau, commands a magnificent view. At the *Buchbrunn*, a little below the summit, to the N.W., is the *Anniger Haus* (restaurant in summer). The *Anniger* may also be ascended from the *Hosaren Tempel* (see above, in 1 1/4 hr.), *Gampoldskirchen*, Baden, *Hinterbrühl* and Gaden (shortest and easiest).

Branch-line from Mödling to (10 min.) **Laxenburg** (\**Kreuz Stern*; *Hartmann's Restaurant* at the station), an imperial chateau and park on the *Schwechat* and the Vienna and Neustadt Canal. The *Alte Schloss* was erected in 1353 by Emp. Albrecht II. and after its destruction by the Turks in 1683 rebuilt under Leopold I. by Barnacini in 1687-93; the *Neue Schloss* ('*Blauer Hof*') with the theatre dates from the reign of Maria Theresa (ca. 1752). The flower gardens are closed, but the \*Park (985 acres) laid out in the English style in 1782 and 1798, is open to the public. The principal points are generally visited in the following order (directions from the rangers in the park).

Monument of Francis I., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi, Rittersgruft, a Gothic chapel, Meierel (farm), Rittersau. Near the last (1 M. from the station) is the \**Franzensburg*, erected in 1799-1836 in the medieval style, on an island in the lake (ferry 20 kr.), and adorned with numerous works of art (visitors are hurried round by a guard, fee 1/2-1 kr.). The *Waffenhaus* contains a leaden statue of Emp. Francis I. by Fr. Xav. Messerschmidt (1769). In the *Hapsburg Saloon* are marble statues of 16 sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI., by Paul Strucl (1830), and a leaden statue of Maria Theresa by Messerschmidt (ca. 1760), in the *First Reception Room*, portraits of 7 princes and a majolica stove, leather hangings, and ceiling of the 18th cent.; *Second Reception Room*, ceiling of the 16th and three cabinets and leather hangings of the 17th cent.; in the *Drawing Room*, two large pictures by Hockle (Marriage of Francis II. in 1806 to his third wife), in the *Dining Room*, a fine round table, said to date from 1228, and glass, etc., in the *Bed Room*, a copy of Durer's Holy Trinity (p. 61), in the *Dressing Room*, wall-decorations of the 17th cent., in the *Throne Room*, Coronation of Francis II. and Banquet in the Rittersgruft at Frankfort, in the *Chapel*, marble walls, etc., from the Romanesque chapel of St. John (Capcha Spreuza) at Klosterneuburg (p. 77), consecrated in 1222, taken down in 1791, from the *Tower*, a superb view, in the *Hungarian Coronation Saloon*, the \*Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1836), painted by Hockle, Coronation of Empress Carolina (1825), by Reuber, in the *Hall*, Interview of Leopold with Sobieski, Emp. Max or the Martinswau, and three other pictures by Hockle, in the \**Lothringersaal* (Lorraine Room), portraits of 20 princes of this family, ceiling and panelling of the 16th cent., modern stained glass. We now cross the bridge at the back of the *Franzensburg*, turn to the right along the lake and follow its bank past the *Tourier Platz* (tournament ground) and *Grotto*, then cross the *Gothic Bridge* to the *Swedish Pavilion*, a relic of the Viennese exhibition, and the *Gold-fish Pond*; thence along the channel to the *Karolinenhaus*, whence we return by the *Prater*, an imitation of the old Vienna Prater.



# KK Lustenbors u Park LAXENBURG

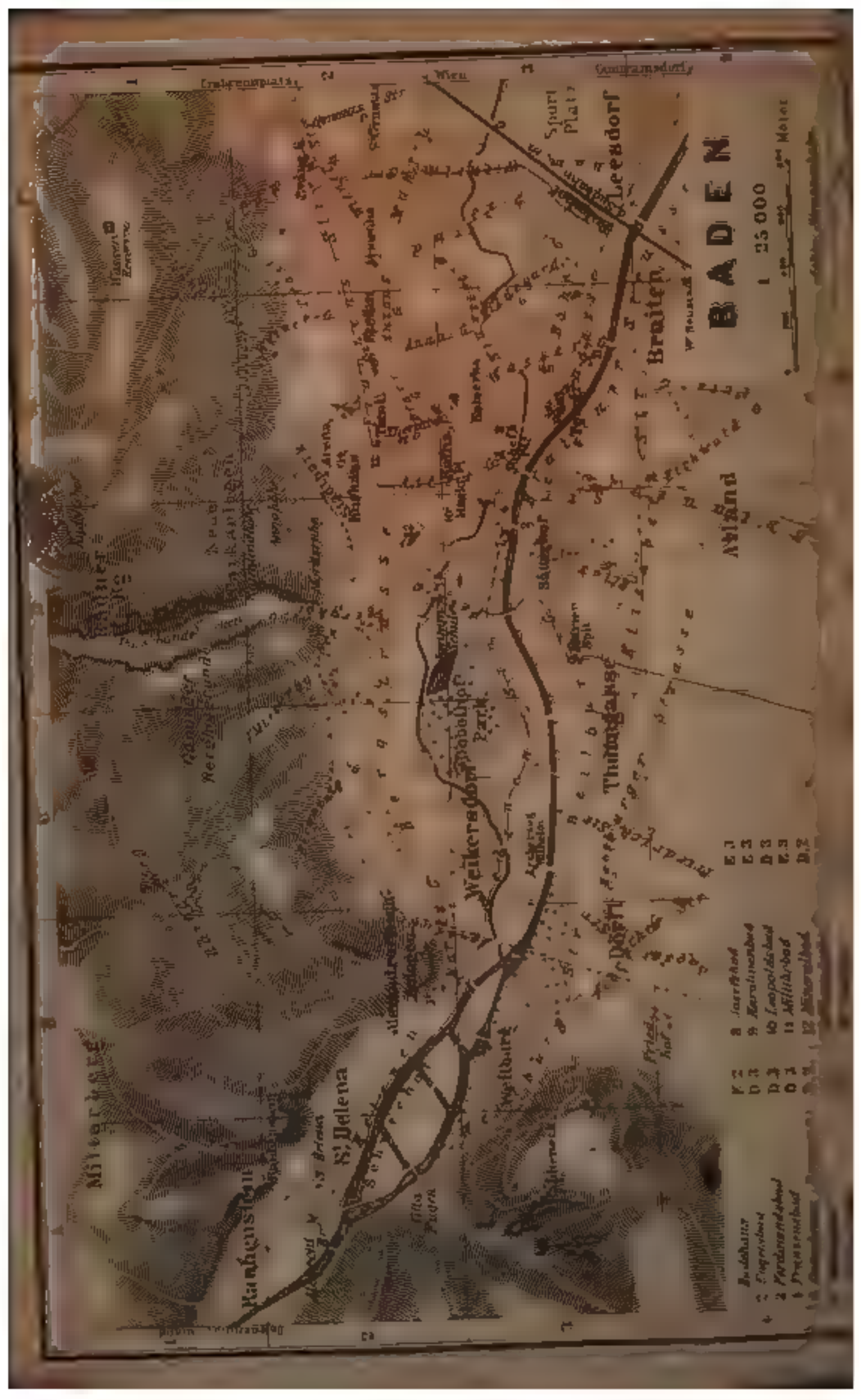
1. Neue Schloss
2. Trutz Schloss  
(Blauer Hof)
3. Schlossparkkirche
4. Theater
5. Fildfeld Haus/Rinderhof
6. Kaserne II
7. Schaurenberg I
8. Turm











# BADEN

1:25,000



Baden	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Baden	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

to the railway-station. — If time permit, we may also visit the *Marianna-Isel* (by boat), beyond the *Franzensburg*.

A walk through the park by the above route, allowing  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr for the *Franzensburg*, takes 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs, but a delay sometimes occurs at the château, as a limited number of persons only are admitted at one time.

The S. Railway from Mödling to Baden passes (13 M.) *Guntersdorf* and (14 M.) *Gumpoldskirchen* (*Bairischer Hof*; *Krone*, *Adam's Restaurant*), famed for its wine. Short tunnel.

**16  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Baden.** — **Hotels.** *SACHER'S HOTEL* (Pl. 1, A, 2), at *Rauchenstein* (p. 82), with garden, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. 4-6 pens. 12-18 K.; *HOTEL PETER*, adjacent, *GRÜNER BALN* (Pl. a, E, 2), *Reuggasse*, R. from 3, pens. from 10 K.; *CENTRAL HOTEL* (Pl. b, E, F, 3), R. 4-8, pens. from 12 K.; *GOLDENER HIRSCH* (Pl. e, E, 2), *Hauptplatz*; *GOLDENER LÖWE* (Pl. c, E, 3), *Weilburggasse* 1, R. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ -10, pens. from 8 K.; *STADT WIEN* (Pl. d, E, 3), *Hauptplatz*; *SCHWARZER BOCK* (Pl. f, D, 3), *SCHAFERIN* (Pl. g, E, 3), *Wassergasse* 26; *HOT NAGL* (Pl. h, E, 1), *Neugasse* 15. **Pensions.** *J. GERNER*, *Franzens-Str.* 16, with garden, pens. 9-20 K.; *PENS. CORTELLA*, *Josephs-Platz*; *PENS. RAUCHENSTEIN*, at *Rauchenstein*. — **Hotels Garni:** *HERZOGHOF*, *HOT RECHT BEGGER*, *MOZANTHOR*, *MARIENHOF*, etc. **Sanatoria.** *STÄDTISCHES BADEHAUS* (Pl. E, 2) in the *Stadtpark*, well fitted up, pens. 20-30 K.; *K. KANSTALT GUTENBRUNN*, Pl. 5, *Schlossgasse*, R. weekly from 20 K., pens. 40 K.; *SACHER'S HELEVENTAL HYDROPATHIC*, at *Rauchenstein* (p. 82). **Restaurants** in the hotels and at the *Aurhaus*, *Sauerhof*, *Weilburggasse*, *Reicher*, opp. t the railway station. **Cafés.** *Kurhaus*; *Pavillon*, in the *Stadtpark*; *Schopf*, *Weilburggasse*; *Café Francais*, *Hauptplatz*; *Fischer*, *Neugasse* with garden, *Dobelfhof*, in the *Dobelfhof-Park* (p. 82).

Cabs from the station to the town, one-horse 1 K. 1 K. 60 h., two-horse 1 K. 80 h. 3 K. By time 1 or 1 K. 60 h. for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 40 50 h. each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. At night 50 per cent more. Drives in the environs, see tariff. **ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS** 1. From the S. station (Pl. F, 3) by the *Neugasse* (Pl. E, 3) and *Helenen-Strasse* to *Rauchenstein* (Pl. A, 1, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., 24 h.), in winter to the *Pelzgasse* only (Pl. D, 3, 2, 12 h.). 2. From the S. station via the *Franzens-Str.* (Pl. F, E, 2, *Kurhaus*) and *Alteggasse* to the *Josephs Platz* (Pl. E, 3, 12 h.). 3. From the *Pelzgasse* (Pl. D, 2, 3) via *Bosch* to *Isolan* (p. 174, 3 M., 30 h.) and to *Rauchenstein*, every 10 min. in summer (fare 24 h.). **OMNIBUSES** To the *Kramer-Haus* from the *Josephs-Platz* (80 h.) and from the *Rauchenstein* station (60 h.), to *Alland* (1 h., 30 h.) and *Heiligenkreuz* (1 h., 20 h., return ticket 2 K.), twice daily from the *Schwarzer Bock* Hotel.

**VISITORS TAX**, after the first five days: 1st cl. 16, 2nd cl. 10 K. — **MUSIC TAX**, 6 or 4 K.

**POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE** (Pl. E, 3), *Neugasse* 35.

**Baden** (695 ft.), a town with 15,800 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Schwechat*, is celebrated for its warm springs (72°-97° Fahr., chief ingredient, sulphate of lime), which were known to the Romans (*Thermæ Pannoniæ*), and are annually visited by about 23,000 guests. The chief spring (*Römerquelle* or *Ursprung*; Pl. 14) rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the *Calvarienberg*, in the dolomite limestone, through which it is reached by a passage, 40 yds. long (see 504). The entrance is in the left corner of the shady *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, E, 2), which contains the *Städtisches Badehaus* (see above), the *Kurhaus*, a *Trinkhalle*, the *Arena*, an open air theatre, the *Indane Fountain* (by Kassin), and a bronze bust of the poet *Franz Grillparzer* (d. 1872), erected in 1874. Bath daily 7.30-8.30, 12-1, and 8-9.30. Most of the baths are fitted up for both sexes bathing in common ('*Vollbäder*'), costumes being provided for



the purpose. The *Herzogsbad* (Pl. 6) holds 150 persons, adjacent, in the *Franzens-Str.*, are the *Antonsbad* and *Theresienbad* (Pl. 13). In the *Berg-Str.*, near the park, is a \**Swimming Bath* (Pl. 12) with thermal water (75° Fahr.; bath 6) h., and in the pretty *Dobelhofer Park* (Pl. C, 2, 3) is a *Swimming Bath* with river water.

A path ascends the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr) *Calvarienberg* (1070 ft.), with several view-points (*Moritzruhe*, *Annahöhe*, *Raimundhöhe*, Pl. D, 2). The ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Theresienwarte* (1365 ft.; Pl. D, E, 1, Restaurant *Ruolofshof* at the foot) is another fine point.

The *Helenen-Tal*, a picturesque wooded valley, is the favourite promenade. It may be reached from the S. station via the *Neugasse* and *Helenen-Strasse* (tramway No. 1, p. 81) or from the *Kurhaus* via the *Berg-Strasse* (Pl. C, D, 2), with its handsome villas on the slope to the right, and the *Karlsgasse* (Pl. B, C, 2). The entrance to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the *Vienner* waterworks. Farther on, on the left bank of the *Schwechat*, are the villages of *St. Helena* and *Rauhenstein* (*Sacher's Hotel*, see p. 81), commanded by the well preserved ruin of *Rauhenstein* (worthy of a visit; good path to it through the *Alexandrowicz* grounds, as entered from the *Berg-Strasse* in *Baden*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). — Opposite *St. Helena*, on the right bank, at the foot of a hill crowned with the ruin of *Rauheneck* stands the *Weilburg*, a chateau of Archduke Frederick, built in 1823-25 by Archduke Charles (d. 1847), with a fine Gothic chapel. Above the *Weilburg* are pleasant grounds extending past the *Villa of Archduke Eugene* up to the *Hauswiese* (\**Café*) and the ruin of *Scharfeneck*.

The *Urtelstein* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Baden*), a rock which formerly closed the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a good survey of the wooded valley (small *café*). Farther distant are the *Cholera-Kapelle* and ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the electric tramway-terminus) the *Old and New Krainer-Hütte* (omnibus, see p. 81), and a little higher up is the *Augustiner-Hütte* (all four with good restaurants).

The main road continues to ascend the valley of the *Schwechat* via *Sattelbach* and (3 M.) *Moyering*, the hunting-lodge in which the Crown Prince *Rudolph* died in 1889 (now a convent, opp. site of the hill upon which a monument to the Crown Prince was erected in 1898 from the chateau of *Achilleion* at *Corfu*, 10 (4½ M.) *Albani* (omnibus, p. 81), whence a road leads to the Abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 179). Another road diverging 1 M. above the *Urtelstein* tunnel unites the *Helenen-Tal* with ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Sagenfeld* and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Baden* (to the *Brühl*, see p. 80), while a third road (omnibus, p. 81) leads direct from *Sattelbach* (see above) to *Heiligenkreuz*.

The \**Eiserne Tor* (*Hoher Lindkogel*, 2825 ft.) the highest hill in the environs, is ascended from *Baden* in 3 hrs. to the shooting-ledge in the *Weichsel-Tal* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr), thence by a path, indicated by red and blue marks, to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr) summit (Restaurant, view tower). Marked paths also ascend (in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr) from the *Krainer-Hütte* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (p. 174).



## II. UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA, SALZKAMMERGUT, AND SALZBURG.

3. From Vienna to Linz . . . . .	83
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### 3. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. RAILWAY (Stationsbahn) in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 16 A 90, 1 A 50, 6 A 34 A, express 22 A 20, 13 A 70, 7 A 40 A.) The trains start from the West-Bahnhof (Pl. 1, C. 5). In the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) the steamboat is preferable (9 hrs.), comp. p. 18.

Vienna see p. 1. Soon after starting we observe *Schonbrunn* (p. 69) on the left. 2 M. *Penzing* (p. 69) opposite it *Hietzing*. Near (3 M.) *Baumgarten* to the left rises the archi-episcopal chateau of

*Ober-St-Valt.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (Hôtel Kretschmer, at the station, with numerous villas (through the *Haller-Tal* to the *Sophien-Alpe*, see p. 78). On the left, *Marubrunn*, with its pilgrimage-church and a monastery, now a foresters school 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Hadersdorf-Weidlingau*, with a château and park

A little to the N.E. lies *Hadersdorf*, presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Landon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park (fine sarcophagus by F. Zauner). Thence through the pleasant *Mauerbach-Tal* to (3 M.) *Vorder-Hainbach* (= *Café-Restaurant Lohner*), from which a road to the right leads through a narrow wooded valley to (1 M.) *Hinter-Hainbach* (ascent of the *Sophien-Alpe*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., see p. 78). Above *Vorder-Hainbach* is ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) another lateral valley containing the charming hamlet of *Stenbach* (see p. 78). In the main valley, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, is the old Cistercian monastery of *Mauerbach* (now a branch of the poor-house of Vienna), founded by Frederick the Handsome (d. 1322), the rival of Lewis the Bavarian (two inns in the village). A good path thence ascends the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \**Tulbinger Kogel* (1624 ft.), a fine point of view, with a belvedere tower and an inn, descent to *Tulln* (p. 93) on the *Franz-Josef-Bahn*.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Purkersdorf* (795 ft.; Inns), with numerous villas.

To the N.W. rises the (3 hrs.) *Troppberg* (1772 ft.), a good point of view. A shady path leads to the N. over the *Eichberg* (1380 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Vorder-Hainbach* (see above). — The *Kudolfshöhe* (1552 ft.), 1 hr. to the S., also commands a beautiful view; we may return thence by the *Schöffelwarte* (1415 ft.) to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Purkersdorf*.

The line turns to the left and runs through the *Wolfsgraben* and the *Pfultau* towards the heights of the *Wiener Wald*, passing the small stations of *Kellerwiese* and *Unter-Tullnerbach*. To the S.W. of (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tullnerbach-Pressbaum* (1040 ft.) are the sources of the *Wien*. Woodland scenery as far as (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rekawinkel* (1185 ft.; \**Rail. Restaurant & Hotel*), a summer-resort. The *Wienerwald-Warte* on the *Jochgrabenberg* (2118 ft.), 1 $\frac{1}{3}$  hr. to the S., commands a wide view. Two long tunnels, then across a viaduct, 82 ft. high, to (19 M.) *Eichgraben*. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neulengbach* (800 ft.), in the pretty valley of the *Tullnbach*, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. The *Buchberg* (1523 ft.), 1 hr. to the N., commands a beautiful view.

27 M. *Kirchstetten*; 30 M. *Boheimkirchen*, on the *Perschlingsbach*. Beyond (34 M.) *Pottenbrunn* the line crosses the *Traisen*. 38 M. *St. Pölten* (876 ft., \**Rail. Restaurant*; \**Hôt. Pittner, Kaiserin von Oesterreich, Bahnhof-Hôtel*, all near the station, *Löwe*), an episcopal see, with 14,500 inhabitants. The *Cathedral*, founded in 1030, rebuilt in the baroque style early in the 18th cent., contains good stained glass in the S. aisle.

Excursions. To the S. to *Schloss Ochsenburg*, at the end of the *Stemsfeld*, with fine view (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), to the châteaux of *Viehofen* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), *Goldegg* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), and *Friedau* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), with gardens and art-collections.

From *St. Pölten* to *Tulln*, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., branch line (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.). We descend the valley of the *Traisen* to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Herzogenburg*, a fine old abbey, with collections and a good library, where the line forks to the W. to *Göttweig* (p. 92) and (25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Krems* (p. 92), to the E. to *Traismauer* (p. 93) and (39 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tulln* (p. 93).

From *St. Pölten* to *Mariazell*, 52 M., railway via *Scherbrunn*, *Lilienfeld*, *Hohenberg*, and *St. Egyd* to (35 M.) *Kernhof* in 9 hrs.; thence diligences in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., comp. p. 179).

From St. Pölten to *Loobersdorf* (p. 174), 46½ M., railway in 3 hrs., see *Haedeker's Eastern Alps*.

43 M. *Prinzersdorf*, on the *Pielach*, which is well stocked with fish. On a hill to the right is the ruined castle of *Hohenegg*. 48½ M. *Loosdorf*, with cement-works. To the S. is the handsome château of *Schulloburg*; to the N., the ruined castle of *Osterburg* and the châteaux of *Sitzenthal* and *Albrechtsberg*. Beyond a tunnel we reach (53 M.) *Melk* (750 ft., p. 91), with its imposing monastery, the finest point on the line. The train crosses the *Melk*, and then skirts the *Danube*. On the opposite bank is the château of *Weitenegg* (p. 91). On the hill farther on, *Schloss Artstetten*, property of Archduke Charles Lewis. — 58 M. *Pöchlarn* (705 ft., p. 91).

FROM PÖCHLARN TO WAIÐHOFEN, 73½ M., railway in 5 hrs. Stations: *Erlauf*, *Wieselburg*, *Purgstall*, with a château of Count *Schaffgotsch*, 17 M. *Scheibbs* (94 ft.; *Reinshl*, *Adler-Rose*) prettily situated and visited as a summer resort. 19 M. *Neubruck*, at the mouth of the *Jessnitz*. 29½ M. *Kienberg-Günning*.

27 M. *Gaming* (1110 ft., *Höllriegl*, *Lochner*), a pleasantly situated little town with the ruins of a Carolingian convent. An attractive excursion may be made hence through the romantic *\*Friaufstal* to the (5½ hrs.) *Larsing Fall* and the *\*Oetachergraben*. Ascent of the *\*Oetacher*, easy and attractive (diligence to *Lackenhof* in summer daily in 4¼ hrs.). We follow the *Lanz* road (see below) to the (1 hr.) fork of the road before the *Grubberg* (171 ft., *Jagersberger Inn*), and then the road to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2617 ft., *Schreimüller*), thence by a marked path to the *Riffelaufl* (4310 ft.) in 1 hr. and to the *Oetacher Inn* (4680 ft.) in ½ hr. more, lastly across the *Kreutboden* to the (1¼ hr.) pyramid on the top of the *\*Oetacher* (6210 ft., extensive view).

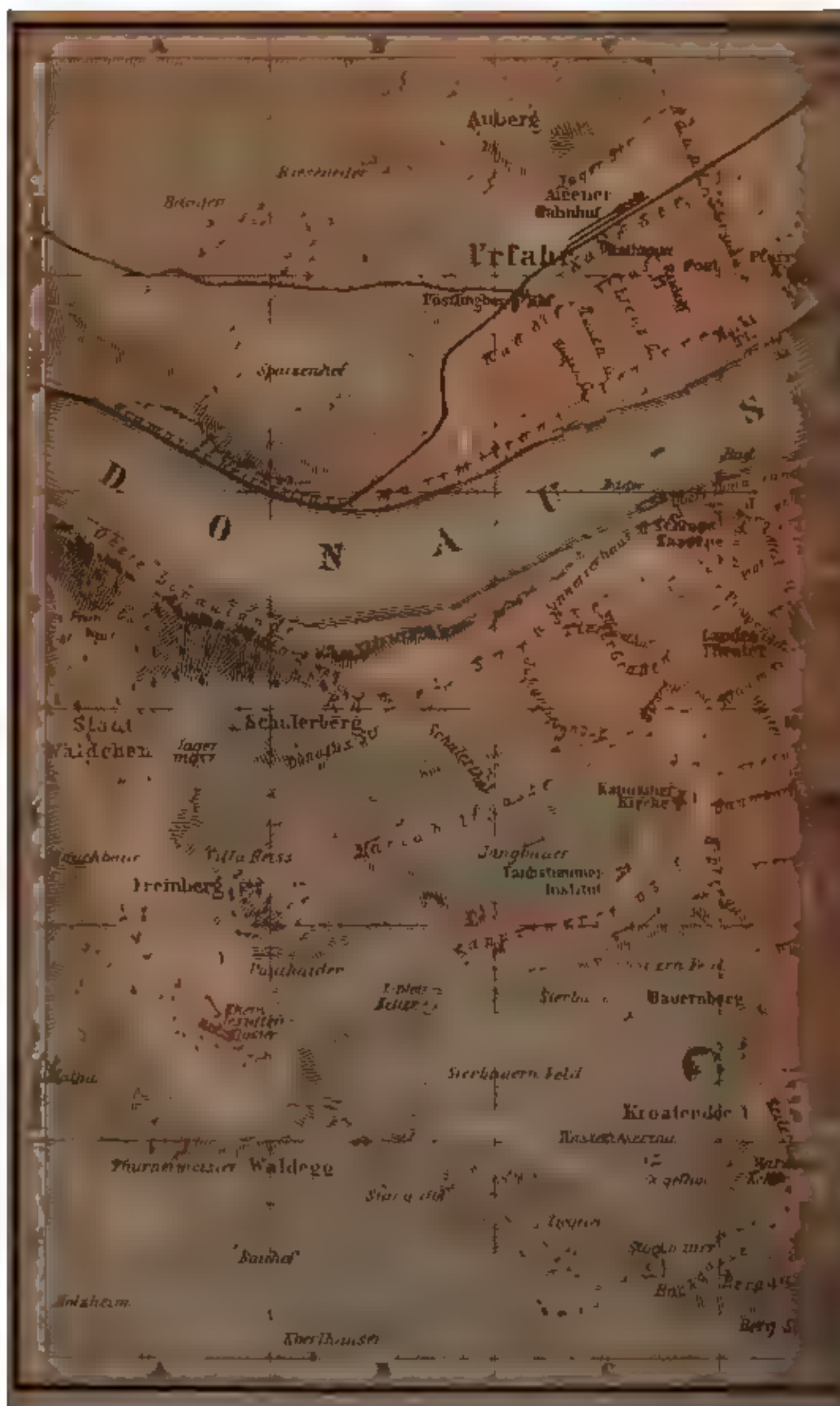
30 M. *Lanz* (1020 ft., *Grubman*; *Lunzer Hof*, *Kandlner*), prettily situated on the *Ybbs*, and pleasant for a prolonged stay. The lake of the same name (2820 ft.) lies 1½ M. to the E. 45 M. *Göding* (1745 ft.; *\*Reichenpfaden*; *Mutterhuber*), at the confluence of the *Ybbs* and the *Gist*. Pleasant excursion to the *\*Steinbach-Tal* through the *\*Nal*, a romantic gorge, to the (1½ hr.) hunting lodge of Baron A. *Rathschild*. — 58 M. *Gstadt* (branch to *Ybbitz*, 4½ M.) — 73½ M. *Waidhofen* (see below).

Beyond *Pöchlarn* we cross the *Erlauf*. On the right, *Marbach*, above it, the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taufel* (p. 91). 61½ M. *Krummussbaum*; in the distance on the left bank of the *Danube* the *Persenbeug* (p. 91) and *Ybbs* (p. 91). — Near (66 M.) *Kemmelbach* *Ybbs* (715 ft.) we quit the *Danube* and enter the valley of the *Ybbs*. — 77½ M. *Amstetten* (*\*Hofmann's Bahnhof-Hôtel & Restaurant*; *\*Schmidt*; *Goldnes Lamm*).

FROM AMSTETTEN TO KLEIN REIFLING, 29½ M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. Stations: *Umfersfeld*, *Hum Krummen*, *Sonntagsberg* (where the *Ybbs* is crossed), and (15 M.) *Waidhofen* (1168 ft., *\*Hôtel In der Pfingst-Lose*, etc.), a summer resort in a pleasant valley (to *Pöchlarn*, see above). The line here enters the *Seeberger Tal*, which ascends towards the S. At (20½ M.) *Oberland* (1015 ft.) it crosses the watershed between the *Ybbs* and *Enns*, the boundary line between Lower and Upper Austria, and then it descends past *Saffers* and (25 M.) *Weyer*, a long village in a narrow valley, to (29½ M.) *Klein Reifling* (see p. 182 and *Haedeker's Eastern Alps*).

We quit the valley of the *Ybbs*. 89 M. *St. Peter* (1½ M. to the S., the large Benedictine abbey of *Seitenstetten*). 94 M. *Haag* (to the left, *Schloss Salaberg*), 102 M. *St. Valentin* (880 ft.; *Rath-*



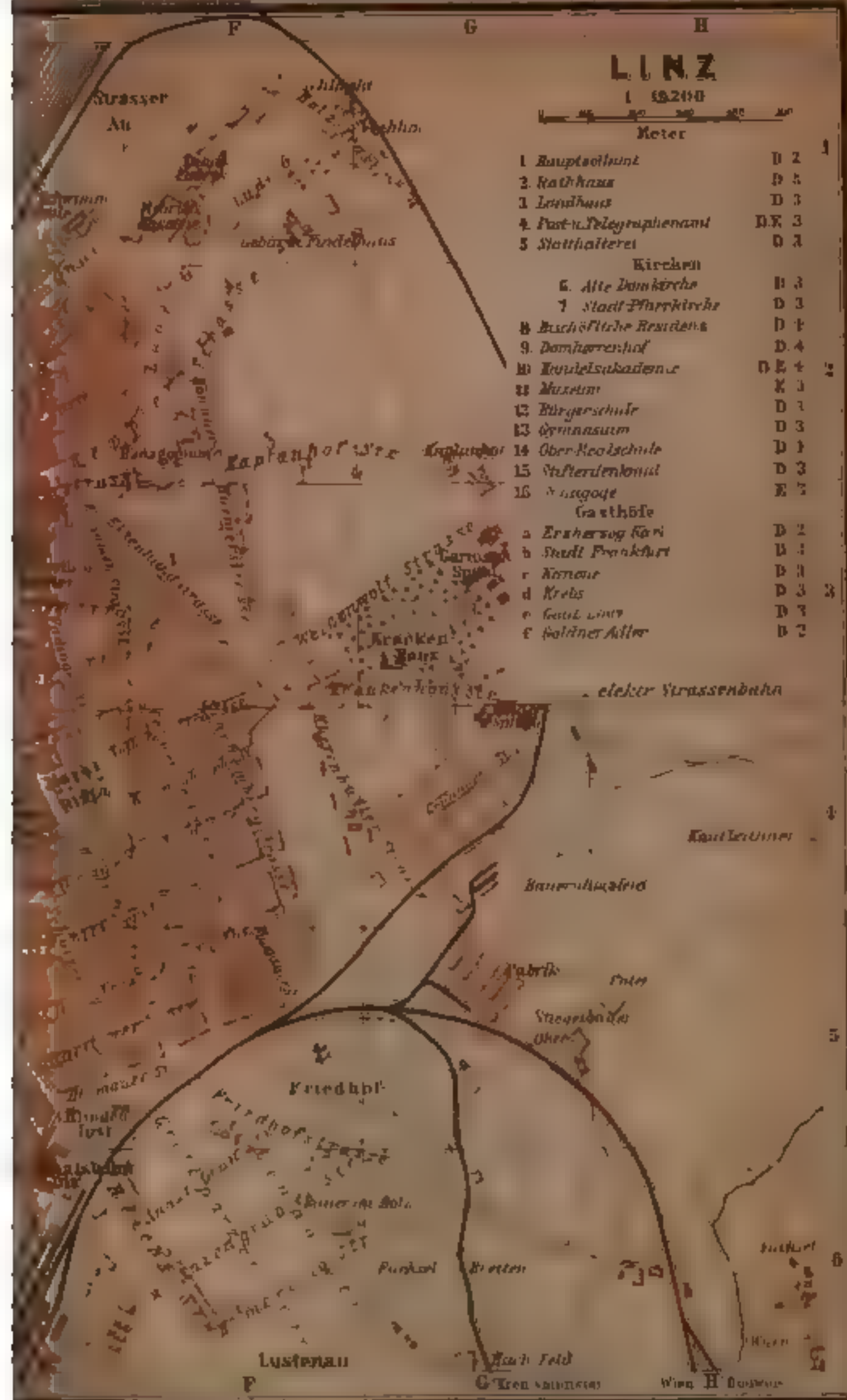


# LINZ

1:50,000

0 100 200 300 400  
Meter

- |                           |       |   |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
| 1 Hauptbahnhof            | D 2   | 1 |
| 2 Rathaus                 | D 3   |   |
| 3 Landhaus                | D 3   |   |
| 4 Post- u. Telegraphenamt | D X 3 |   |
| 5 Statthalterei           | D 3   |   |
| <b>Kirchen</b>            |       |   |
| 6. Alte Domkirche         | D 3   |   |
| 7. Stadt-Pfarrkirche      | D 3   |   |
| 8. Bischöfliche Residenz  | D 1   |   |
| 9. Domherrenhof           | D 4   |   |
| 10. Konvaleszenzhaus      | D E 4 | 2 |
| 11. Museum                | E 3   |   |
| 12. Bürgerschule          | D 1   |   |
| 13. Gymnasium             | D 3   |   |
| 14. Ober-Realschule       | D 1   |   |
| 15. Stifterdenkmal        | D 3   |   |
| 16. Synagoge              | E 3   |   |
| <b>Gasthöfe</b>           |       |   |
| a. Erhardsgg. Hof         | D 2   |   |
| b. Stadt Frankfurt        | D 1   |   |
| c. Karmel                 | D 1   |   |
| d. Krebs                  | D 3   | 3 |
| e. Gasth. Linz            | D 3   |   |
| f. Goldener Adler         | D 2   |   |







# LINZ

1:19200

Meter

- |                           |        |   |
|---------------------------|--------|---|
| 1 Hauptbahnhof            | D 2    | 1 |
| 2 Rathaus                 | D 3    |   |
| 3 Landhaus                | D 3    |   |
| 4 Post- u. Telegraphenamt | D.F. 3 |   |
| 5 Stadthaus               | D 3    |   |

## Kirchen

- |                          |        |   |
|--------------------------|--------|---|
| 6. Alte Domkirche        | D 4    |   |
| 7. Stadt Pfarrkirche     | D 3    |   |
| 8. Bischöfliche Residenz | D 4    |   |
| 9. Domherrenhof          | D 4    |   |
| 10. Handelsakademie      | D.F. 4 | 2 |
| 11. Museum               | E 1    |   |
| 12. Bürgerschule         | D 3    |   |
| 13. Gymnasium            | D 3    |   |
| 14. Ober-Realsschule     | D 1    |   |
| 15. Stifterdenkmal       | D 3    |   |
| 16. Kapelle              | E 3    |   |

## Verwaltung

- |                    |     |   |
|--------------------|-----|---|
| a. Erzherzog Karl  | D 2 |   |
| b. Stadt Frankfurt | D 3 |   |
| c. Kanone          | D 3 |   |
| d. Kreis           | D 3 | 3 |
| e. Gold- u. W.     | D 3 |   |
| f. Goldschmied     | D 2 |   |

elektr. Strassenbahn

Kaufleuten

Bauernhofsfeld

Kudrik

Unter

Vogelwiese

Pfiedhof

Michael

6

Lustnau

Buchfeld

G. K. K. K. K. K.

Wien H. B. B. B. B.



Near this, in the Museum-Str., is the handsome \***Museum Francisco-Carolinum** (Pl. 11; E, 3), in the late-Renaissance style, erected in 1892 from designs by *Bruno Schmitz*. Around the second floor, in front and on the E. and W. sides, runs a \***Frieze** (360 ft. long, 8 ft. high) in white sandstone, designed by *Prof. zur Strassen* of Leipzig (d. 1897), representing the progress of culture in Upper Austria from the earliest times down to its occupation by the House of Hapsburg. Adm. in summer on week-days 9-12 and 2-5, 40 h., Sun. and holidays 9-12, 10 h.; in winter closed on Mon. and Thurs., other days 10-12 and 2-4.

**1st Floor.** Prehistoric and Roman antiquities found in Upper Austria, large collection of weapons; art industrial objects, collection of musical instruments, including a piano presented by *Lrard Freres* to Beeth ven in 1803; 'loom with Gothic furniture; Hall with ecclesiastical sculptures and paintings, Hall with peasants' costumes. In the banquet-hall are two large landscapes by *Obermaullner* (Celtic burial-gr and at Halstatt and View from Kreuzen near Grein). **2nd Floor.** Extensive mineralogical and geological collections; rel. of map of Upper Austria; picture gallery. - **Ground Floor.** Coins, seals, natural history specimens. **Sunk Floor.** Weapons from the peasants' war, cannons; rustic tavern and dwelling-room, with interesting furniture. Objects in iron, tombstones, etc. - The building is surrounded by a garden, the gate, brought from the *Landhaus*, is a specimen of highly finished iron-work (end of the 17th cent.).

In the **PROMENADE** (Pl. D, 3), with its fine avenue of plane trees, to the right, are a monument to *Adalbert Stifter*, the poet (1805-68), by *Rathausky* (Pl. 15) and the *Landhaus* (Pl. 3), or *House of the Estates*, built in 1562, with a court surrounded by arcades. The beautiful marble portal and the Hall of the Estates date from the original building. Beside the portal is a marble bust of *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898). Opposite is the *Theatre* (Pl. 16).

From the Promenade the *Herren-Str.* and then (to the right) the *Laubach-Str.* lead to the \***Marien-Dom** (Pl. D, 4), commenced in 1862 from the designs of *V. Statz* of Cologne (d. 1898) in the early-Gothic style, with a tower 425 ft. in height. The richly decorated choir is completed and used for service.

A good road ascends hence in windings, over the *Bauernberg*, to the (1½ M.) **Freinberg** (Pl. A, 5). The massive tower erected on the top by *Archduke Maximilian* of Este (d. 1864), the constructor of the fortifications of Linz (which have since been dismantled), with a small church added later now belongs to the *Jesuits*. A good level road leads hence towards the N. to the (10 min.) \***Jägermayer** (Pl. A, 4; *Restaurant*, cab from Linz 3 K.), with pleasant grounds and several fine points of view. A beautiful panorama is obtained from the \***Franz-Josefs-Warte** (Pl. A, 3) a tower 66 ft. high, on the N. margin of the plateau (adm. 10 h.) at our feet lie the Danube, the town, and its environs, to the S. stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria. Adjoining the tower is the inn *Zur Schönen Aussicht*. The *Jägermayer* is about 1 M. due W. from the bridge over the Danube. The direct route to it is by the *Schweizerhaus-Gasse* and the *Römer-Str.*; it is pleasanter,



though 20 min. longer, to follow the road on the bank of the river as far as the *Calvarienberg*, and to ascend thence direct through the wood.

The view from the \**Pöstlingberg* (1762 ft.; electric tramway, see p. 86), on the left bank, 1 hr. to the N.W. of *Urfahr*, is still more extensive, and particularly fine by evening-light. The mountain-line (pretty views) ascends past the chateau of *Hagen* (now a brewery), to the right is the *Petrinum*, a seminary for boys. From the terminal station (1700 ft.) we ascend a few yards to the pilgrimage church and the Hôtel-Restaurant. *Bergbahn* on the top (near it is the Restaurant *Jaglbauer*). Good panoramas by *Edlbacher*.

From the *Pöstlingberg* a path provided with way-marks leads in 1½ hr. to the \**Giselwarte* on the *Fichtenberg* (3033 ft.), a belvedere commanding an extensive view (fine). About 1 hr. farther is the small bath and summer-resort of *Kirchschlag* (2911 ft.). The *Giselwarte* may also be reached from *Linz* direct by several routes (marked) in about 3 hrs. — \**St. Magdalena*, a pilgrimage church (inn) ¼ hr. to the N. of *Urfahr*, is another admirable point of view (one-horse carr. there and back 7 A.M. and may easily be combined with the *Pöstlingberg*). The Cistercian abbey of *Hühnering* (p. 90) 4½ M. down the Danube, may be reached by the high road or by a route through the *Kürnberger Forst*.

FROM *URFAHR* (Linz) TO *AIGUN-SCHLAG*, 36 M., railway (*Mühlkreisbahn*) in 3¼ hrs. The train ascends the left bank of the Danube to (5½ M.) *Gutenheim* (p. 90), turns N.W. to (20½ M.) *Neufelden* in the valley of the *Gross Mühl*, and then follows that stream. 22½ M. *Purnstein*, above, to the right, the ruined chateau of *Purnstein* — 36 M. *Aigen* (1843 ft.; *Almberger*) is a pretty village enclosed by finely wooded hills. To the S lies (2½ M.) the wealthy and Premonstratensian abbey of *Schlägl*, with an interesting Gothic church and a considerable library.

FROM *LINZ* TO *KLAUS-STYRLING*, 41 M., narrow gauge railway (*Krems-Tabakbahn*) in 3½ hrs. At (7½ M.) *Traun* the line crosses the *Traun* (p. 90), and at (11 M.) *Nettingsdorf* enters the smiling *Kremsdal*. 12 M. *Nustalbach* (with *Schloss Weissenberg* on a hill to the right); 20 M. *Unter-Rohr* to *Bad Hall*, see below. 22½ M. *Kremsmünster* (1885 ft.; \**Kaiser-Max-Sonne*), a prettily situated little town (1800 inhab.), with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 777 by *Tassilo*, Duke of Bavaria. The present palatial structure dates from the 18th cent.; it contains a valuable library, a picture gallery, and a cabinet of antiquities with several rare curiosities (relics of Duke *Tassilo*, of 777). In the lower floors of the lofty observatory, which is admirably fitted up, is an extensive natural history collection. — At (38½ M.) *Herold* the line enters the valley of the *Steyr* and reaches its terminus at (41 M.) *Klaus-Styrling* (1535 ft., *Rahschhof Hotel*). Thence to *Stoder* and *Hindlach-Gärten* (p. 183) see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From station *Unter-Rohr* (see above) a branch-line runs in 12 min. to *Bad Hall* (1230 ft., *Muriesthof*, \**Fischerhof Karl*, *Sussmayer*; *Budapest*), a watering place with springs impregnated with iodine. *Kurhaus*, baths, and colonnade, and a theatre and fine park. — From *Hall* a railway runs via *Pergers* in 1¼ hr. to (14 M.) *Steyr* (see p. 181 and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

#### 4. The Danube from Passau to Vienna.

STEAMBOAT to *Linz* twice daily in about 3½ hrs. (upstream in 9 hrs.) fares 5 A. 60 or 3 A. 40; from *Linz* to *Vienna* once daily in 9 (upstream 18) hrs., fares for the descent 9 A. 40 or 5 A. 20 for the ascent 4 A. 70 or 3 A. 40. Austrian custom-house examination at the landing place in *Passau*. Passengers by the first morning steamer may embark the night before and sleep on board (berth 1 K. 5 A., cabin 12 K.) — Railway, see R. 3. Down stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between *Kemmlach* and *Melk* only.













The scenery of the Danube is grander but less smiling than that of the Rhine: while the finest points are often rather far apart. The mountains are higher, and the banks are generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture; but the population is poor and sparse, and there is an almost total absence of the busy traffic which characterizes the sister-river.

The names of the steamboat-stations are printed in bold type.

**Passau**, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*. — A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as Engelhartzell to Bavaria.

**L. Erlau**. — **R. Schloss Krempelstein**, on an abrupt cliff.

**L. Obernzell** or *Hafnerszell* (964 ft., *Post*), with large quarries of graphite and an old château now occupied by the district authorities.

**R. Viechtenstein**; on the hill an old château, the property of Count Pacht. Farther on, the *Jochenstein* juts far into the river on the left, the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

**R. Engelhartzell** (*Post*), prettily situated. Near it is *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pacht.

**L. Ranriedl**, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited, at the foot of the hill is the village of **Niederranna**.

**R. Wesenfer**, with a large wine-cellar hewn in the rock, formerly owned by the cathedral-chapter of Passau.

**L. Marbach**, with the ancient tower of a mediæval castle.

**R. Waldkirchen**, a ruin on a pine-clad rock.

**L. Hayenbach**, or the *Kerschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time after a bend in the river.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

**L. Obermühl**, a pleasant village, the *Kleine Mühlbach* descends from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

**L. Neuhaus**, a handsome château on a lofty wooded height, the property of Herr von Plank. The Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain shortly before we reach —

**R. Aschach** (*Adler, Niklas*), a small town extending picturesque along the bank, with a chateau and park of Count Harrach. The *Pöstlingberg* (p. 88) comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows.

From this point to Linz, and beyond it, the valley was the scene of many sanguinary encounters during the revolt of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1646 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains to prevent the Bavarians from assisting Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz. — *Railway to Wels*, see p. 94.

About 1½ M. to the E., on the left bank of the Danube, are the favourite chalybeate baths of **Mühlacken** (\**Aurhotel*, English landlady, pens. 6-10 A.), in well-wooded environs.



Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of *Stau* and *Schaumburg*.

L. *Landshag*, with a hunting lodge of Count Harrach.

R. *Brandstadt* is the station for (1½ M.) *Eferding* (rail stat.; see p. 94). To the left, in the distance, rises the *Postlingberg*.

L. *Ottensheim*, burned in 1899 (rail stat.; see p. 88). Château of Hr. von *Weissenegg*.

R. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian abbey (1146), with a pleasant garden. The church and conventual buildings date from the 18th century.

L. *Schloss Buchenau*. Then the *Postlingberg*, with its church. To the right, the *Calvarienberg*, with the *Jägermayer* rising above it. The steamer passes under the bridge and reaches —

R. *Linz* (see p. 86).

Below *Linz* the right bank of the river is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and environs. The steamer passes under the *Linz and Budweis* railway-bridge (p. 254).

R. *Zirclau*, at the influx of the *Traun*. Opposite to it —

L. *Steyregg*, partly concealed by a wooded island. Above it rises *Schloss Steyregg*, the seat of Count *Weissenwolf*. The steamer threads its way among numerous islands.

L. *Mauthausen* (Post), a small town, is the station for *Enns* (p. 86), 2½ M. from the river. Railway to *Grein*, see below. *Schloss Pragstein* projects far into the stream. On the right the green *Enns* flows into the *Danube*, and retains its colour for a long distance. Below the village the steamboat passes under the bridge of the railway from *St. Valentin* to *Budweis* (p. 254).

R. *Wallsee* (905 ft.), a village on a hill, amidst fruit-trees, and the handsome *Schloss Wallsee*, with its lofty tower commanding a fine view, the property of Archduke *Franz Salvator*.

L. On an eminence, a little inland, *Schloss Clam*. Near —

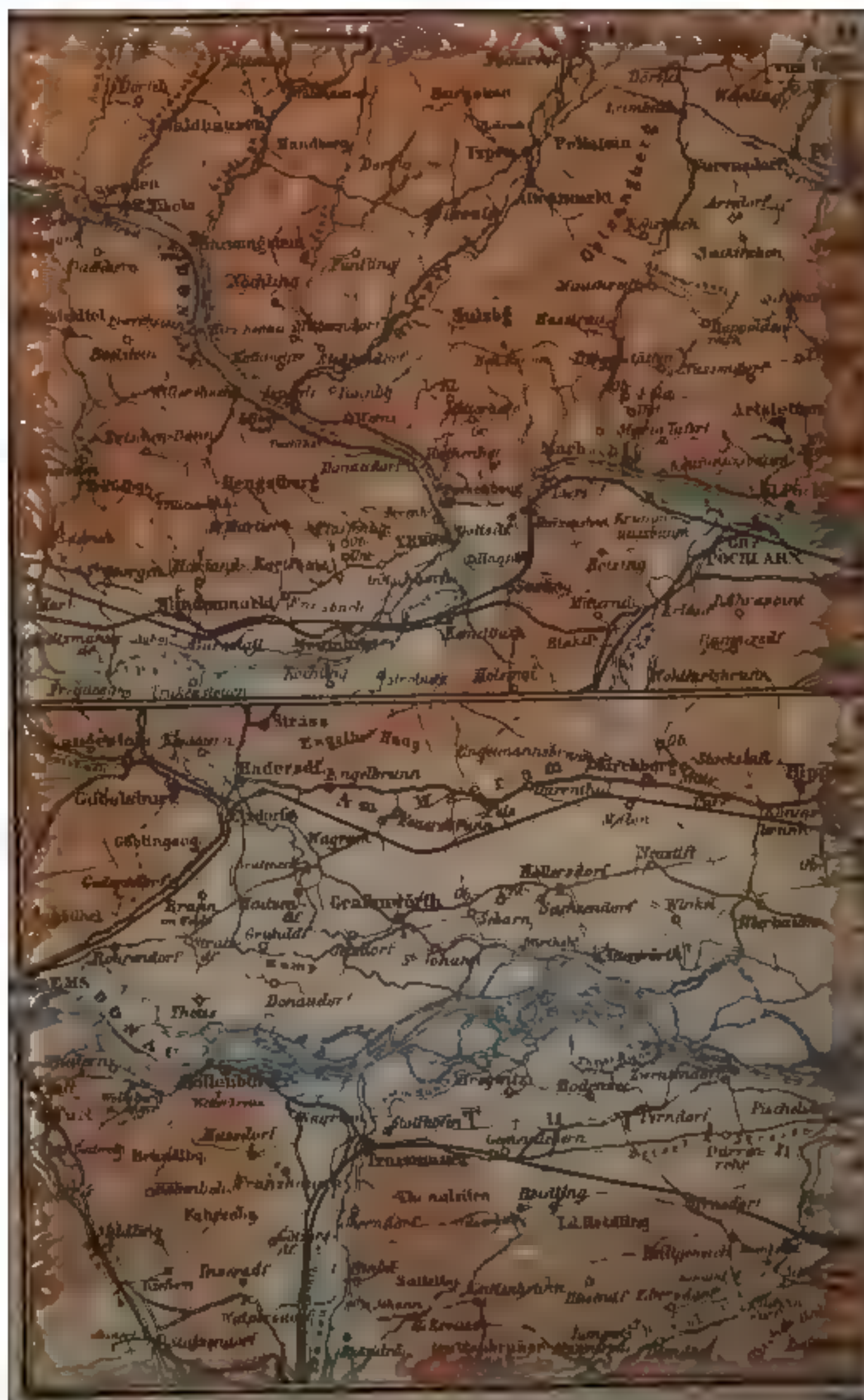
R. *Ardayser* the *Danube* suddenly turns to the N. On the *Kollmitzberg* (1538 ft.), high above, is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Ottilia*. The channel contracts, and is flanked by lofty, wooded hills.

L. *Grein*, 715 ft.; *Goldenes Kreuz*, *Goldene Ente*), a pretty little town, is commanded by the *Greinburg*, a castle of the Duke of *Coburg*. Railway viâ (19 M.) *Mauthausen* (see above) to (23½ M.) *St. Valentin*, see p. 85.

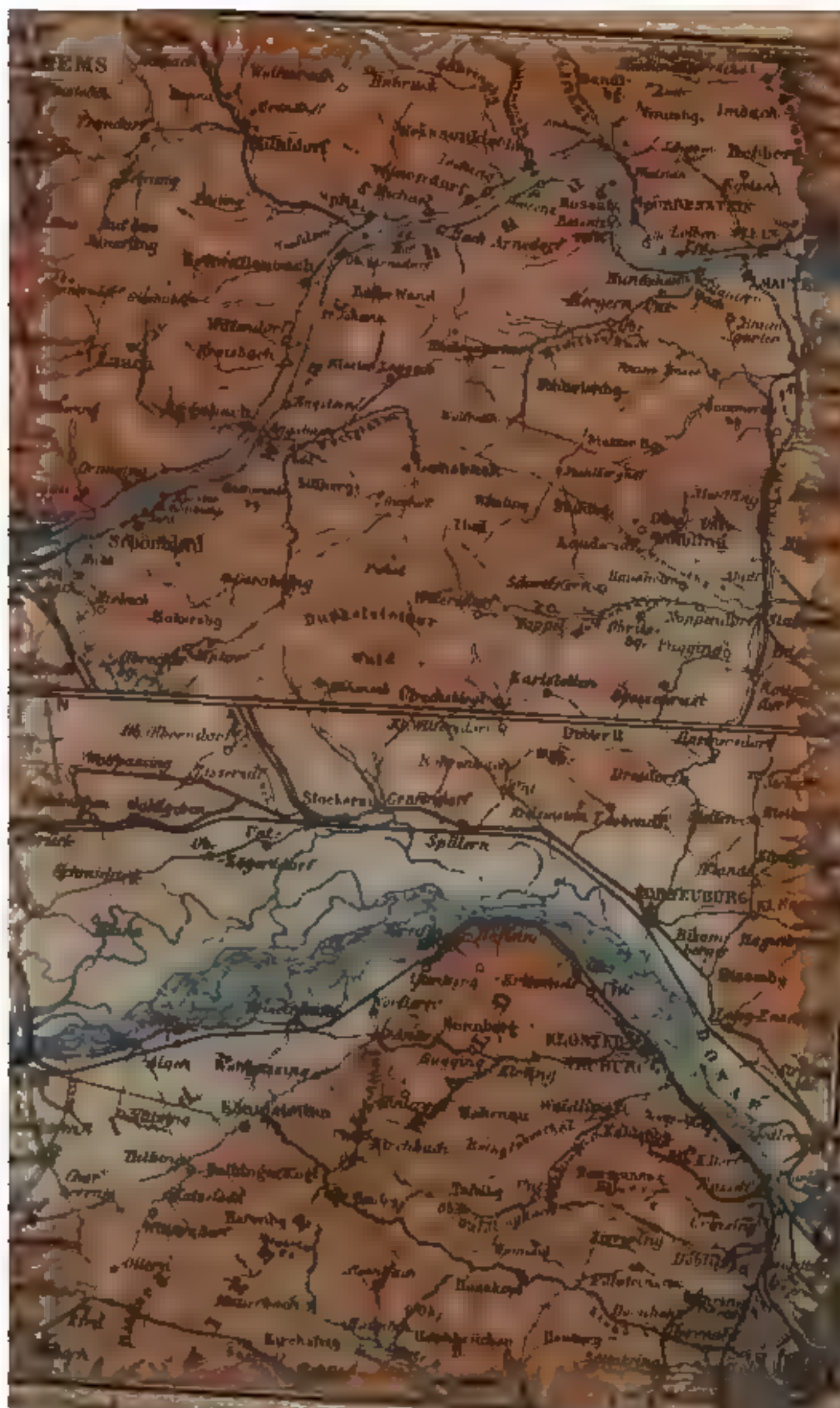
On a hill 3 M. to the N.W. (omnibus 60A, carr. 6 K) lies the hydro-pathic of *Kreuzen* (1570 ft., pens. from 38, baths 12 A. weekly, closed in winter), finely situated, with pleasant grounds.

Ridges of rock projecting far into the stream here form the '*Greiner Schwall*' ('surging water'). The stream is divided by the large island of *Wörth* on the N. side of which the main arm descends in rapids called the '*Strudel*' ('whirlpool', 'eddy'), 500 yds. long and 10-15 yds. in width. The steamer steers along the bank of the *Wörth*, at the N. end of which are the ruins of a castle and a stone cross. Opposite, on the left bank, is the village of *Struden*, with the ruin of *Werfenstein* on an abrupt rock. A little lower the *Haus*



















*stein*, a lofty rock, crowned with a ruined tower, forms a new obstacle to the stream, causing the once dangerous *Wirbel* ('whirlpool'), now an ordinary rapid. At the end of the defile lies —

L. *St. Nicola*, with fine rocky scenery, a resort of artists.

L. *Sarmingstein*, with an old watch-tower.

R. *Freenstein*, with a ruined castle. — L. *Isperdorf*, where the *Isperbach*, the boundary between Upper and Lower Austria, falls into the Danube.

R. *Donaudorf*, with a small chateau. Opposite, on a rock projecting into the river, rises —

L. *Persenbeug*, a chateau of Archduke Otto.

R. *Ybbs* (*Lamm*; *Stadt Wien*), the Roman *Pons Iudis*. One of the two large buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a poor-house, connected with that of Vienna. — The river forms a large bend. To the right is the mouth of the *Ylbs* (p. 85). To the S. a distant view is obtained of the Austrian Alps, with the *Getscher*. At *Sarling* on the right, the railway approaches the river (p. 85).

R. *Säusenstein*, on a rocky promontory.

L. *Marbach* (*Ochs, Adler*), a market town. On the hill above it (1470 ft.; 1 hr.) rises the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Tafel* (*Inn*) commanding a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, and the Styrian and Austrian Alps. Opposite Marbach is the rail. stat. *Krummussbaum* (p. 85). A little farther on the *Erlauf* falls into the Danube.

R. *Pöchlarn* (rail. stat.; *Goldenes Schiff*), the traditional residence of *Rüdiger of Bechlaren* — one of the heroes of the *Nibelungen-Lied* — who accorded a brilliant reception to *Chriemhild* on her journey to the land of the Huns. On the opposite bank is *Klein-Pöchlarn* and above it is *Schloss Artstetten* (p. 85). Farther down, the church of *Ebersdorf* on the left. The valley now expands. Near —

L. *Waltenegg* are the picturesque ruins of an old castle, said to have been erected by *Rüdiger of Bechlaren*. Below it is the little chateau of *Lubereck*.

R. *Melk*, or *Mölk* (rail. stat., *Melker Hof, Ochs, Railway Hotel*), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, 188 ft. above the river, founded in 1059, re-erected in 1701-38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble contains a famous organ. The library (30,000 vols., valuable incunabula, and MSS.) in its handsome saloon, and the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The private chapel of the abbot contains the '*Melker Kreuz*', 2 ft. high, admirably executed in embossed gold, dating from 1363, the back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. *Melk* and *Mautern*, which lies farther down, are also mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. — The landing-place of the large steamers is 1 M. from the railway-station (p. 85). — Cable-ferry to the left bank (24 h. there and back).

Below Melk the Danube enters the *Wachau*, a sequestered dole many miles in length, noted for its scenery and its legends.

L. *Emmersdorf*, opposite the influx of the *Pielach* (p. 85). — R. *Schönbicht*, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

L. *Aggsbach*. Opposite, on a lofty rock, is the picturesque ruin of *Aggstein*, once a dreaded robbers' castle. Below —

L. *Schwallenbach* the *Teufelsmauer* (devil's wall), a rocky ridge extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.

L. *Spitz* (*Röastle*), a market-town with an ancient church and a ruined castle, is built around a vine-clad hill.

The *\*Jauerling* (8145 ft.), ascended from *Spitz* by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (view-tower and tourists' hut at the top).

R. *Arnsdorf*. — L. *St. Michael*. On the roof of the old church are placed seven hares made of clay, a quaint memorial of a snow-drift which once so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.

L. *Wesendorf*. Then *Weissenkirchen* (*Löwe*).

Peasant excursion by (1½ hr.) *Weinzierl* to (¾ hr.) the château of *\*Hartenstein* (Hydropathic), finely situated above the *Teufelskirche* ravine. We may then go through the *Kremstal* and past the ruin of *Hohenstein* to (2 hrs.) *Obermühlthal* (Inn), whence a road leads through the gorge of the *Krems* to (¾ M.) *Senftenberg*, with a ruined castle, and (4½ M.) *Krems* (see below).

R. *Rossatz*, a market-town and chateau. Opposite, on a rocky eminence, rise the ruins of the castle of —

L. *\*Dürrenstein* (680 ft.). In 1192-94, according to the tradition, Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur-de-Lion a prisoner here for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. The village looks picturesque from the river, the modern Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, the old abbey, and the church are the chief buildings. A Warriors' Monument, by Schachner and Baumgartner, was erected here in 1905.

R. *Mautern*, the Roman *Mutunum Favianus*. An iron bridge, resting on six piers, connects Mautern with —

L. *Stein* (*Inn*), a town of 4300 inhab., with three churches. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and on the *Frauenberg* the remains of another stronghold. The old town of *Krems* (*Hirsch; Hôt. Bahnhof*; pop. 12,700) is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin monastery of *Und*. The *Municipal Museum* is interesting (open on Sun.).

FROM KREMS TO ANSDORF, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. *Hadersdorf* (junction for *Sigmundsherberg*, p. 251) 9¼ M. *Wagram*, ½ hr. to the W. of which is *\*Schloss Grafenegg*, the property of the Duke of Ratibor, with a fine park and interesting stables. 20 M. *Abadorf* (p. 255).

From *Krems* to *St. Pölten*, see p. 84.

Below *Krems* the line to *St. Pölten* (p. 84) crosses the Danube. We now near the famous Benedictine abbey of *Göttweig*, founded in 1072, on a hill 866 ft. high, 3 M. from the Danube. The present



extensive buildings were erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are very imposing. The abbey possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc.

The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream. To the right, on the crest of the hill, rises the solitary church of *Wetterkreuz* (1207 ft.)

**R. Hollenburg** (772 ft.), with a chateau and park, and above it a ruined castle. The right bank also now becomes flat, and the scenery is uninteresting until Vienna is approached.

**R. Traismauer**, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. Near it the *Traisen* falls into the Danube. Then, **Zwentendorf**.

**R. Tulln** (*Hirsch, Löwe*), one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the *Comagenæ* of the Romans, and the station of one of their river-fleets, is also mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. Beside the old church is an ancient Romanesque \*Chapel house. In the extensive plain here, the *Tullner Feld*, an army of 60,000 Germans and Poles assembled in 1683, and marched thence to aid the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the *Staatsbahn* (p. 255).

From Tulln to *Herzogenburg* and *St. Pölten*, see p. 84; to *Abdorf-Hippersdorf* and *Krems*, see pp. 92, 255.

Below Tulln, as the *Wiener Wald* is approached, the scenery improves.

**R. Greifenstein** (*Schwarzer Bär, Hirsch*), with a fine ruined castle of Prince Liechtenstein, which attracts many visitors from Vienna (station on the *Staatsbahn*, p. 255). *Hadersfeld* (inn), on the hill, from which pleasant forest-paths lead to *Klosterneuburg, Kierling*, etc., commands the whole valley of the Danube.

**L. \*Kreuzenstein**, a castle concealed by trees, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but restored and tastefully fitted up with old furniture, weapons etc. by Count Wilezek.

**R. Höflein**, below which the river suddenly turns to the S. In the distance we observe the *Leopoldsberg* and the *Kahlenberg* (p. 76).

**L. Korneuburg** (548 ft., *Goldenes Kreuz*), with 8300 inhab., lies in the plain, on the *Nordwest-Bahn* (p. 259). Along the bank extends the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (1180 ft.). In the distance glitter the domes of the great Augustine abbey of *Klosterneuburg*.

**R. Klosterneuburg** (p. 77). Below it the *Leopoldsberg* (p. 76) lies so close to the river as scarcely to leave room for the railway and the road. To the right, on a prominent spur, is the church of the *Leopoldsberg* (p. 76), at the foot of which, amidst vineyards, lies *Kahlenbergerdorf*.

**R. Nussdorf** (p. 75). The *Danube Canal* to Vienna diverges here to the right.

**R. Vienna** (560 ft.), p. 1.



FROM VÖCKLABRÜCK TO THE ATTERSEE AND MONDSEE (for details, see *Badetour & Eastern Alps*). RAILWAY TO (7½ M.) Kammer in 3½ min.; thence STRAMBAU on the Attersee to Unterach six times daily in summer (1½-2 hrs., fares 3 A 2, 2 A 10 A, OMNIBUS from Unterach to, 2 hr., 8 A 10 A; see) and STRAMBAU thence ten times daily to Scharfing (in 2 Lr., 90 A, and 1 Lr. Mondsee (in 1-4½ Lr., 1 A 20 A). The Attersee line diverges to the W. from the State Railway and skirts the winding Ager, which it finally crosses. — 1½ M. Kammer (*Hot Kammer*, R. 2.5 A. *H. Wolf, Traube*, etc.), a pleasant village with lake baths, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee or Kammersee (175 ft.). This lake 12½ M. in length, 1.2 M. in breadth and 600 ft. in depth, is the largest (1.5 sq. M.) in Austria, and is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. The steamboat, leaving the quay at the railway-station, touches at several stations, including Attersee (1½ hr. Attersee), at the foot of the Buchberg (2650 ft.) and Buchbach (Juni), whence a pleasant excursion in dry weather may be made to 3 Lrs. the Langbach Lakes (p. 107). The steamer next stops close to the precipitous rocks at the head of the lake and halts at Weissenbach (p. 101), where a good road leads through the sequestered Weissenbach Tal to 1 M. Unterweissenbach (p. 17, omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 120). The steamer coasts the pine-clad *Brennberg* to Burgau (10 A.) and Unterach (*Guttes Schiff*, *Mayer*, a summer resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the *S. Ache*, which descends from the Mondsee. The *Scharfberg* (p. 104) may be ascended thence in 4½ Lrs. The best route, recommended to experts, guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 6 A., from See on the Mondsee (4 A. 20 A.).

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (pass through the woods on the right bank preferable) follows the left bank of the Ache to 1½ M. the steamboat station near the E. end of the Mondsee (1670 ft., a picturesque lake. M. long and 1½ M. broad, bounded on the S. by the imposing Schafberg. The steamboat call at *Krensdorf* and *Pichl* (H. A. Hof) and then crosses to Scharfing *der Schafberg*, on the E. bank, ½ M. from the railway station of the same name. 105). The Schafberg (p. 104) may be ascended thence in 3½ Lrs. (guide, 8 A., unnecessary). Beyond Scharfing the steamer crosses the S. shore to Ploberg (H. Ploberg, railway-station, see p. 103) and then steers obliquely across the lake with fine mountain views. Mondsee (*Post, H. H. Traube, Adler, A. H. H. H.*, on the lakeside, a thriving place (1800 inhab.) with a large church and a number of country seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. Omnibus from the (8 A. M.) *M. H. H. H.* Chapel. Narrow-gauge railway to Sauberg via St. Lorenz, see p. 103.

Beyond Vöcklabruck the train twice crosses the Vöckla, which falls into the Ager here. 45 M. *Redl Zopf* (1750 ft.), with a large brewery; 50 ½ M. *Frankenmarkt* (1670 ft., Rail R. restaurant). The railway quits the Vöckla and winds through the wooded hill-district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. The highest point is stat. *Flerbner* 1960 ft.). Near (58½ M.) *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen* the overhanging summit of the Schafberg is seen on the left. 62 M. *Steindorf* (1780 ft., Rail Restaurant), junction for (23½ M.) Braunau (p. 94). 63 M. *Neumarkt-Kostendorf*.

The Tannberg (570 ft., Inn with view tower), 1 hr. from Neumarkt or from Weng commands a superb view (path marked). Descent to (1½ hr.) *Mattsee* (see below).

Beyond (65½ M.) Weng the line skirts the pretty *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*. — 67 M. *Wallersee*. — 69 M. *Seekirchen* (1670 ft., Railway Inn).

Diligence daily in 1½ hr. to (8 M.) *Mattsee* (1650 ft., *Iglbräu, St. St.*), charmingly situated on a neck of land between the *Ober-Trimmersee* and



*Nieder Trummersoe* (the 'Maltzborn');  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.W. is the smaller *Grubensee*. The *Schönberg* (1880 ft.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) affords a good survey; and a still finer one is commanded by the *Buckberg* (2610 ft.; 1 hr.; key of the pyramid at a cottage near the top).

The train enters a wooded tract and crosses the ravine of the *Fischach* several times. 73 M. *Hallwang-Elzhausen*. We now turn to the S. into the valley of the *Salzach*; to the left, the rounded *Gaisberg*, to the right, the *Untersberg*, *Watzmann*, and the *Staufen*. 75 M. *Berg-Mariapfain* (p. 102). 77½ M. *Salzburg*.

**Salzburg.** — **Arrival.** The STATE RAILWAY STATION is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D, 1), about 1 M. from the *Stadt Brücke* (steam tramway, see below). There are separate waiting rooms (restaurant in each) for the trains to Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck) and for those to Bavaria (Rosenheim, Munich). — The SALZKAMMERGUT STATION (p. 100) faces the state railway station.

**Hotels** (often full in summer, rooms should be engaged in advance). \*HOTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. D, 1) at the station, with lift and a large garden. R. 3-9, B. 1 K. 40 A., D. 4 K.; HOTEL BRISTOL (Pl. e, D, 3), *Makart Platz*, R. 3-10 A., \*HOTEL D'AUTRICHE (Pl. a, D, 3), *Schwarz Str.*, R. 3-5½ K.; \*HOTEL NERLICH (Pl. b, D, 1), R. 2-8, B. 1 K. 20 A., D. 4-5 A.; \*HOTEL PITTER (Pl. l, D, 2), *Westbahn-Str.*, R. 2½-4 K.; \*HOTEL RESTAURANT MIRABELLE (Pl. m, D, 3), near the theatre, with garden, R. 3-4 A.; KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. E, D, 1), near the station, R. 2½-4 A. — In the town, on the left bank. GOLDERS SCHIFF (Pl. d, E, 4), *Residenz Platz*, R. 2½ A.; GOLDNER KRONE (Pl. f, D, 3), GOLDNER HIRSCH (Pl. j; D, 4), M. FLUAMER (Pl. o, D, 4), GOLDNER HORN (Pl. v, D, 4), all in the *Getreidegasse*. STIEGLER (Pl. x, O, 3), *Gastlengasse*. On the right bank. VON STEIN (Pl. h, D, E, 3), on the *Salzach*, R. 2-3 K.; GABLERBRAT (Pl. i, D, 3), *Tralbe* (Pl. k, D, 3), RÖMISCHER KAISER (Pl. s; D, 3), TIGER (Pl. t; E, 3) moderate, HENGGE BRAU (Pl. w, D, 3), *Linzergasse* 11, KREBS (Pl. x, D, 2), *Mirabel. Platz*, VON WOLFF DIETRICH (Pl. y; E, 2), *Wolf-Dietrich-Str.* 16, STEINLECHNER, *Algier Str.*, 1½ M. from the station. PENSION LING, near the station, KOLLER'S HOTEL GANNI (see below), *Linzergasse*, R. 1½-2 A.

**Cafés.** *Tomazetti*, *Ludwig-Victor-Platz*; *Lobmaier*, *Universitäts Platz*. On the right bank. *Café Bazar*, *Schwarz-Str.*, *Corso*, *Gosela Quay*; *Kaffee Linzergasse* (see above); *Central*, *Schwarz-Str.* — **Confectioner.** *Perz*, *Ludwig Victor Platz*.

**Restaurants.** \**Kurhaus* (see p. 100, concerts in the evening), *Mirabelle* (see above), *Wiener Arche*, *Franz-Josef-Str.* 7, *Railway Restaurant*. — *Wirtin St. Peter's Stifskeller* (Pl. D, 4; p. 98), at *Schneider's Linzergasse* 15 and *Keller's*, in the *Getreidegasse*, at the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc. — *Beer* at the *Sternbräu-Garten*, *Getreidegasse*, *Stieglkeller*, *Gastlengasse* 8, with view; *Schanzikeller* outside the *Kapitaner Tor*, with view, *Modlhamarkeller*, outside the *Klassen-Tor*, also with view; *Augustiner Bräuhaus*, at *Müll* (quiet rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

**Baths.** *Kurhaus* (p. 100), with baths of every kind. *Municipal Baths* in the *Bräuhaus-An* near the *Caroline-Brücke* (Pl. G, 4). *Wasserschnee-Anstalt Persch* (p. 111), with swimming bath, restaurant, etc. *Swimming Baths* near *Schloss Leopoldsdakron*, 1¼ M. to the S.W. (p. 107). *Mud Placcone* and *Palm Baths* at the *Ludwigbad* and the *Marienbad*, 1¼ M. from the town (omnibus from the *Goldene Horn*); at *Bad Auenbrunn*, 2¼ M. to the S.W., near *Leopoldsdakron* (omnibus from the *Collegien Platz* at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.).

**Cabs.** From the station into the town with luggage, 1 K. 20 A. or (two horses) 2 A., at night 1 K. 80 or 3 A. 2 A. — By time half-a-day 5 K. 80 A. or 10 K.; whole day 12 or 18 K. — To *Buchteggaden*, see p. 112. — To *Alpen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Kleheim*, and back, 3 K. 30 A. or 4 K., every ¼ hr. or waiting; 40 or 60 A., tolls and fees included.

**Steam Tramway (Locobahn)** from the railway station through the town every 2 hrs. in the afternoon, hourly in the forenoon to (63 min.) *St. Leon*.



# SALZBURG

1:17,550

0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Stat. Meter  
Lokalbahn

- |                        |  |     |
|------------------------|--|-----|
| 1                      | Botanischer Garten                                   | D4  |
| 2                      | Burgerschule   | D3  |
| 3                      | Hofbrunnen   | E4  |
| 4                      | Kapitelsschwemme                                     | E4  |
| Kirchen u. Klöster     |  |     |
| Augustiner Kloster und |  |     |
| 5                      | Augustiner Kirche                                    | C2  |
| Benediktiner Abtei und |  |     |
| 6                      | Kreuzgang  | E4  |
| 7                      | Bürgerhospitalkirche                                 | D4  |
| 8                      | Dreifaltigkeitskirche<br>und Seminar                 | D3  |
| 9                      | Frankiskaner Kloster<br>und Kirche                   | D4  |
| 10                     | Kapetaner Kirche                                     | EF4 |
| 11                     | Kapuziner Kloster<br>und Kirche                      | E3  |
| 12                     | Kollegienkirche                                      | D4  |
| 13                     | Loretto Kloster u. Kirche                            | D2  |
| 14                     | Protestantische Kirche                               | C23 |
| 15                     | S. Erhardspitalkirche                                | F45 |
| 16                     | S. Margarethenkapelle                                | E4  |
| 17                     | S. Michaelskirche                                    | E4  |
| 18                     | S. Peterstiftskirche                                 | DEA |
| 19                     | S. Sebastianskirche                                  | E23 |
| 20                     | Prämonstratenser Kloster<br>und Kirche               | C3  |
| 21                     | Prämonstratenserinnen Kloster<br>und Kirche/Nonnberg | EF4 |
| 22                     | Kollegium Gebäude                                    | D4  |
| 23                     | Landtags Gebäude<br>Thumseehof                       | E4  |
| 24                     | Leichenhof S. Peter                                  | E4  |
| 25                     | " S. Sebastian                                       | E2  |
| 26                     | Mariensäule  | E4  |
| 27                     | Mozarts Geburtshaus d. Mus.                          | D4  |
| 28                     | Mozarts Standbild                                    | E4  |
| 29                     | " Wohnhaus   | D3  |
| 30                     | Mutterhaus   | C2  |
| 31                     | Pferdeschwemme                                       | D4  |
| 32                     | Post u. Telegraph                                    | E4  |
| 33                     | Rathhaus   | D3  |
| 34                     | Regierung u. Landgerichte                            | E4  |
| 35                     | Sommer Reitschule                                    | D4  |
| 36                     | Theater  | D3  |

Durchgänge



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# SALZBURG

1:17 550

100 200 300 400 500

Stadtbahn  
Meter  
Lokalbahn

- 1 Botanischer Garten D4
- 2 Burgerschule D3
- 3 Hofbrunnen EA
- 4 Kapitelschweune EA

## Kirchen u. Klöster

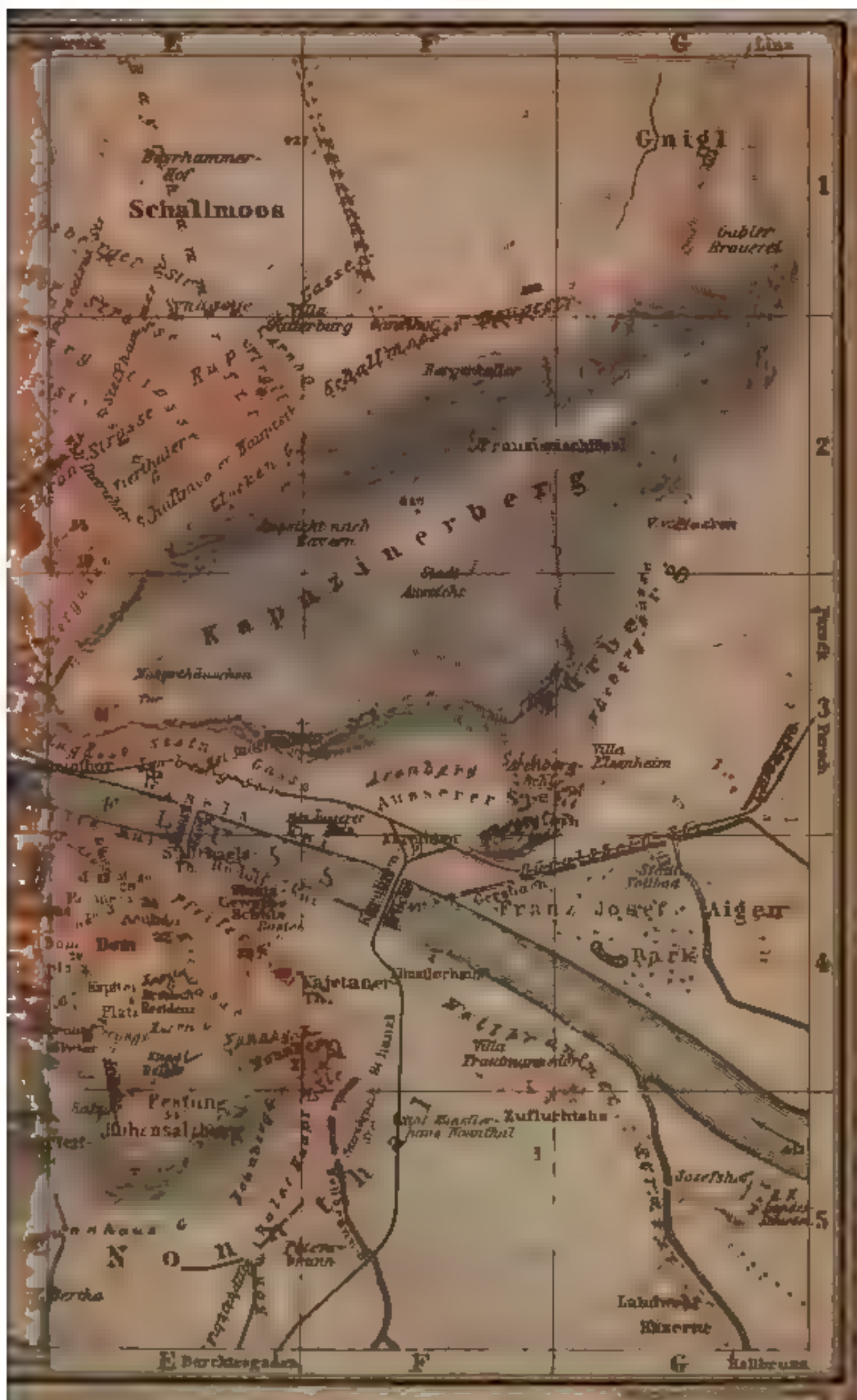
- 5 Augustiner Kloster und Kirche C2
- 6 Kreuzgang EA
- 7 Bürger Spitalkirche D4
- 8 Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar D3
- 9 Franziskaner Kloster und Kirche D4
- 10 Kajetaner Kirche EP4
- 11 Kapuziner Kloster und Kirche EA
- 12 Kollegienkirche D4
- 13 Loretto Kloster u. Kirche D2
- 14 Protestantische Kirche C23
- 15 St. Erhard Spitalkirche EP4
- 16 St. Margarethenkapelle EA
- 17 St. Michaelskirche EA
- 18 St. Peter Stiftskirche DE4
- 19 St. Sebastianskirche E23
- 20 Ursuliner Kloster und Kirche C3
- 21 Ursulinerinnen Kloster und Kirche (Nonnberg) EP4
- 22 Kollegium Gebäude D4
- 23 Landtags Gebäude EA
- 24 Leutnerhof St. Peter EA
- 25 " " St. Sebastian E2
- 26 Mariensäule EA
- 27 Mozarts Geburtshaus & Mus D4

- 28 Mozarts Standbild EA
- 29 " " Wohnhaus D3
- 30 Mutterhaus C2
- 31 Pferdeachweune D4
- 32 Post u. Telegraph EA
- 33 Rathaus D3
- 34 Regierung u. Landgericht EA
- 35 Sommer Reitschule D4
- 36 Theater D3

Durchgänge



Flusslinie Salzach





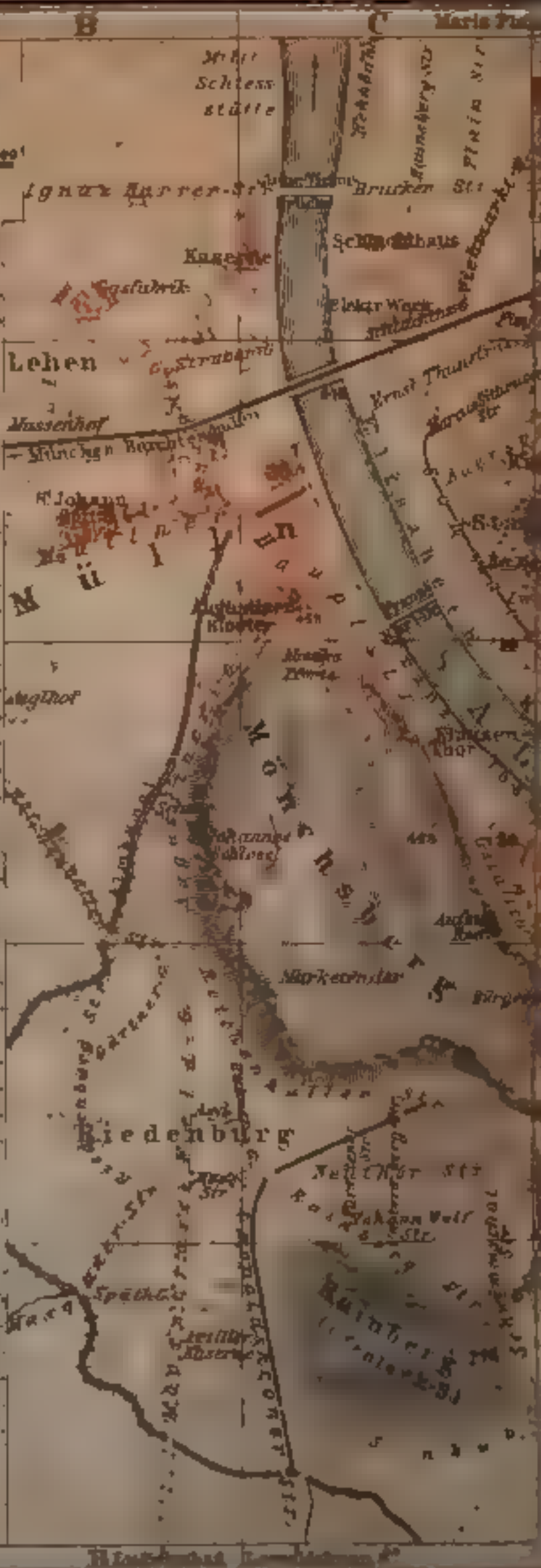
# SALZBURG

1 : 17,550

100 200 300 400 500 600

- |   | Meter |      |
|---|-------|------|
| 1   | 100   | 200  |
| 2   | 300   | 400  |
| 3   | 500   | 600  |
| 4   | 700   | 800  |
| 5   | 900   | 1000 |
| 1 Botanischer Garten                      | D 4   |      |
| 2 Bürgerschule                            | D 3   |      |
| 3 Hofbrunnen                              | E 4   |      |
| 4 Kapitelschwenne                         | E 4   |      |
| Kirchen u. Klöster                        |       |      |
| 5 Augustiner Kloster und Kirche           | C 2   |      |
| 6 Kreuzgang                               | E 4   |      |
| 7 Bürgerhospitalkirche                    | D 4   |      |
| 8 Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar       | D 3   |      |
| 9 Franziskaner Kloster und Kirche         | D 4   |      |
| 10 Kajetaner Kirche                       | E F 4 |      |
| 11 Kapuziner Kloster und Kirche           | E 3   |      |
| 12 Kollegienkirche                        | D 4   |      |
| 13 Loreto Kloster u. Kirche               | D 2   |      |
| 14 Protestantische Kirche                 | C 2   |      |
| 15 St. Erhardspitalkirche                 | F 4   |      |
| 16 St. Margarethenkapelle                 | E 4   |      |
| 17 St. Michaelskirche                     | E 4   |      |
| 18 St. Peterstiftskirche                  | D E 4 |      |
| 19 St. Sebastianuskirche                  | E 2   |      |
| 20 Ursuliner Kloster und Kirche           | C 3   |      |
| 21 Ursulinen Kloster und Kirche, Fannberg | E F 4 |      |
| 22 Kollegium Gebäude                      | D 4   |      |
| 23 Landtags Gebäude                       | E 4   |      |
| 24 Leichenhof St. Peter                   | E 4   |      |
| 25 " " St. Sebastian                      | E 2   |      |
| 26 Mariensäule                            | E 4   |      |
| 27 Mozarts Geburtshaus & Mus.             | D 4   |      |
| 28 Mozarts Standbild                      | E 4   |      |
| 29 " " Wohnhaus                           | D 3   |      |
| 30 Mutterhaus                             | C 2   |      |
| 31 Pferdeschwenne                         | D 4   |      |
| 32 Post u. Telegraph                      | E 4   |      |
| 33 Rathaus                                | D 3   |      |
| 34 Regierung u. Landgericht               | E 4   |      |
| 35 Sommer Reitschule                      | D 4   |      |
| 36 Theater                                | D 3   |      |

Durchgänge









hard (p. 112). The stations within the town are *Fünfhau*, *Kurhaus*, *Bazar*, *Mozartplatz*, and *Augsers Stein* (branch to *Parsch*, p. 101), beyond which the line crosses the *Canonen-Brücke* to (2 M.) *Innere Nonntal*. Thence to (3 M.) *St. Leonhard*, see p. 112. Fares 1 A 20 c 80 h, return tickets are valid only on day of issue.

Tramway from the station every  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. via the *Stadt Brücke* to the *Residenz-Platz* and the *Kapitel-Platz*, and from the *Residenz-Platz* via the *Mozart-Platz* and *Quingasse* to *Nonntal*. CABLE TRAMWAY to the fortress, see p. 101. — LIFT to the *Monchsberg*, see p. 100.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32, L. 4), in the *Residenz-Platz*, entrance to the right, by the guard-house.

Art Exhibition in summer at the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 100). — Permanent Exhibition of Industrial Art in the *Mirabell Schloss* (p. 100).

Money Changers. *Spängler*, Mozart Platz 4, *Berger*, Getreidegasse. — Strangers' Information Office (Augsers Bureau), in H. Drögl's bookshop, *Sigmund-Haßpergasse* 10, and at *Ludwig-Victor-Platz* 7.

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1300 ft.), the ancient *Juvavum*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again. The town (33,400 inhab.; 600 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the province. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Monchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Capuzinerberg* on the right bank. Frequent fires have left few medieval buildings here. Most of the principal edifices were built by the splendour-loving archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the *Salzach*, its central point being the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome \**Residenz-Brunnen* (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664-80 by *Ant. Doro*. Each of the horses and figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious *Residenz*, or Imperial Palace (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1692-1724, and now partly occupied by Grand-Duke Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the *Neugebäude* (1588), including the *Government Buildings*, *Law Courts* (Pl. 31), and *Post and Telegraph Offices* (Pl. 32), with a small tower containing a set of chimes which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock (names of the tunes on a tablet on the Palace). On the S. side is the \**Cathedral* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari* in the late-Renaissance style, with florid stucco ornamentation. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a \**Font* in bronze, dating from 1321; while the chapels of the aisles have modern pictures by Glötzle. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing (apply to the vergier, in the transept to the right). — In the *Dom-Platz*, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a *Column of the Virgin*, in lead, by *Hagenauer* (1771).

**\*Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 28), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the great composer (1756-91) was born, No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting **Mozart Museum** on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc., adm. 1 K.)

On the S. side of the cathedral is the *Kapitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough (1792; Pl. 4). On the left side of this Platz is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. E, 4)

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the **Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and adjoining the *Chapels of St. Maximus* and *St. Gertrude* are interesting. The former chapel, the most ancient Christian shrine in Salzburg, is, according to the legend, the spot whence St. Maximus and his companions were cast down in 477 by the pagan Heruli. The late-Gothic *\*Church of St. Margaret* (Pl. 16) in the centre of the burial-ground was erected in 1483 and restored in 1864. *Abbot Johann Staupitz* (d. 1524), the friend of Luther, is interred in the *Chapel of St. Velt*. The *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to the composer *Michael Haydn* (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn, and the tombstone of St. Rupert (d. 718) — The *Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* (Pl. 6) contains a library of 70,000 vols., with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., an interesting treasury and archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the gate, to the left of the church-door) — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 96, good wine).

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, restored in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with later additions. The hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work vaulting and its series of chapels, dates from the end of the 15th century. On the high-altar, a *\*Madonna*, in wood, by M. Pacher (1480). In the *Franciscan Monastery* opposite a performance is given daily at 10.30 a.m. (ladies not admitted) on the 'Pansymphonium', an instrument invented by Father Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882).

Adjoining are the stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, and the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35, adm. 20 h.), with three galleries hewn in the rock. The *Winter Riding School* has a ceiling-painting of a tournament (1690).

On the N. side of the barracks, in the *Universitäts Platz*, is a horse-trough (Pl. 31) with a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670). Thence to the W. runs the *\*Neuthor*, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the *Mönchsberg*, leading to the suburb of Riedenburg. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, in memory of Archb. Sigismund.



the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds to the left of the exit (204). — In the Universitäts-Platz rises the **Collegiumkirche** (Pl. 22; D, 4), a handsome baroque edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696–1707 from plans by *Fischer von Erlach*.

On the Franz-Joseph-Quai is the valuable **\*Museum Carolino-Augustinum** (Pl. D, 3, adm. 1 K., on Sun. 60 h.; daily in summer, 8–1 and 2–6, Sun. and Thurs. in winter, 1–4, good light necessary).

**GROUND FLOOR** In the *Vestibule* are a handsome bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of several archbishops in stone. The *Lapidarium* contains Roman mosaic pavements, milestones, monuments, etc. — **FIRST FLOOR** In the *Hall of Industry* are works of the art-handicrafts and a Guild Room, with master-works. *Music Room*, with a fine collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. *Hall of Antiquities*, with prehistoric and Roman bronzes, etc. *Weapon Saloon* weapons of the last three centuries. *Medieval Kitchen; Study*, *State Room* of the time of the Thirty Years War; *Hunting Room*, *Women's Apartment*, with bay windows and old paintings on glass, *Dining Room*, *Romanesque Chapel and Sacristy*, fitted up in the Gothic style, *Gothic Hall*, *Rococo Room*, *Renaissance Hall*. — **SECOND FLOOR** *Work Room* of 1600 from the Pongau. *Library*. *Collection of Documents, Seals and Coins*. *Kriß's Relief Map of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut*, a large and carefully executed work, completed by *Petkun*. *Picture Saloon*. *Collection of Costumes*.

The houses of the adjacent *Gotättengasse* (Pl. C, 3; electric lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests. The *Klauser-Tor* was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river, which is now bordered by the broad *Franz-Josefs-Quai*, planted with trees. Beyond the gate is the iron *Franz-Karl-friedbrücke* (foot-bridge).

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of **\*Hohen-Salzburg** (1780 ft.) now reached in 2 min. by a **CABLE RAILWAY**, starting in the *Festungsgasse*, close to St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 4; fare 60, up and down 80, including admission to the fortress and the view-tower 1 K. 20 h.). The railway is 200 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 58–100. Halfway up is the station *Mönchsberg*, adjoining the restaurant *Zur Katz* (approach to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100). Farther on the train penetrates the wall of the fortress by a tunnel and reaches the upper station in the *Hasengraben* (Restaurant). The *View Tower* (82 ft. high, platform 560 ft. above the town) commands a splendid **\*Panorama** extending from the Gaisberg to the Donnersberg, with the town in the foreground and the Bavarian plain to the N. The fortress, now used as barracks, was founded in the 11th cent. and extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496–1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Goldene Stube* contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The **\*Mönchsberg** (1646 ft.), a wooded hill about 1½ M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with



beautiful views. An *Electric Lift* (200 ft.; fare 40, down 20, up and down 50 h.) ascends every 10 min. from Gstättengasse 13 (Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (\**Restaurant*, with frequent concerts). The *Belvedere* (20 h.), 360 ft. above the Salzach, commands a splendid panorama, more picturesque, though less extensive, than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the fortress, is especially attractive. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the *Bürgerwehroseller* (Restaurant), to the W. to the \**Restaurant St. Hubertus* below the *St. Johann-Schlösschen* (now the *Villa Paschkoff*), and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station *Mönchsberg*, on the cable-railway (p. 99), through an archway under the *Restaurant Katz* (the view, see p. 99) and past the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the *Villa Freyburg*. The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 99).

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the *Nonnberg* (Pl. E, F, 4) so called from a Benedictine nunnery situated here. The Gothic *Convent Church* (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.), possesses a fine winged altar-piece, beautiful stained glass (15th cent.), a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. The cloisters, dating from the end of the 11th cent., are the oldest now extant in Germany (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. Outside the *Kajetanertor*, on the Salzach, is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. F, 4), for exhibitions of art (p. 97).

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron *Stadt-Brücke*. In the 'Platz', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is (Pl. 30) the *House of Paracelsus*, the celebrated physician (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy. In the *Maxart-Platz* is *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; see p. 98; opposite is the *Theatre* (Pl. 36 D, 3), a handsome rococo building by Fellner & Hellmer (1893). Farther on, in the *Mirabell-Platz*, stands the *Mirabell-Schloss* (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf-Dietrich, rebuilt after a fire in 1818 and now the property of the town. The staircase is adorned with sculptures by Rapp-Donner. The *Mirabell-Schloss* contains a geological-mineralogical collection of 20,000 specimens (open Wed. 1-4 and Sun. 10-1), and a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 97). Behind the château lies the *Mirabell Garden* (also entered from the *Maxart-Platz*), laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, etc., and connected with the *Kur-Garten* by the *Mirabell Steps*.

Adjoining *Schloss Mirabell* on the N. is the well-kept *Kurgarten*, containing a *Kurhaus* and *Bath House* (Restaurant; concerts, see p. 96). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and *Panorama of Salzburg* (adm. 40 h.) — To the W. on the *Elisabeth-Quai*, is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14), a Romanesque edifice by Gots (1867). — In front of the station is a tasteful marble statue of the *Empress Elisabeth* (d. 1898), by E. Hellmer (1901).

Above the *Stadt-Brücke* (p. 100) on the right bank of the Sal-

zach the *Gisela Quay*, with a monument to the Stadtholder Count *Stigmund Thun* (d. 1897), by *Breitner*, and the iron *Mozartsteg* (foot-bridge), extends to the *Carolinen-Brücke* and the *Franz-Josef-Park* in the *Brodhäusel-Au* (Pl. G, 4), the 'Prater' of Salzburg.

In the *Linzer-gasse* on the right bank, about 200 paces from the *Stadt-Brücke*, opposite the *Gablerbräu Inn*, and recognisable by its large stone portal (r.), is the entrance to the \**Capuzinerberg* (2130 ft.). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11) is reached in 8-10 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', with 225 steps, or by the *Capuzinerstiege* (*Steingasse 9*, also with steps). At the top visitors ring at the gate (2h) and enter the park. On the left, brought hither from Vienna, stands the '*Mozart-Häuschen*', in which Mozart completed the opera of '*Zauberflöte*' in 1791 (adm. 20h). In front of it is a bronze bust of Mozart by *Hellmer*. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right *Maria-Plain*, to the left *Mülln*, in the centre the *Salzach* stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on another direct on-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Stadt-Aussicht*' (1985 ft.), the finest point on the *Capuzinerberg* (pavilion) — admirable \**View of the town and fortress, the Hochstaufen, Sonntagshorn, Latten-Gebirge, Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennau-Gebirge*. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci Schloßl*, or *Capuziner Schloßl* (Restaurant), 780 ft. above the *Salzach*, and commanding a view towards the E. and S. A path leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the *Linzer-gasse*.

The \**Gaisberg* (4220 ft.), 3 hrs. to the E., is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A *Zahnradbahn*, or rack and-pinion railway, ascends to the summit from *Parach* (1410 ft.), reached by the *Staatbahn* (p. 117) in 6 min., or by the steam-tramway (p. 97) in 15-20 min., or by  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.'s. walk from the *Carolinen-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4) via the *Aigen* and *Gaisberg* road. Opposite the station is the *Post Hôtel*, to the left higher up, Dr. *Breyer's Hydropathic Establishment* (*Wasserheil-Anstalt*, p. 96). The ascent by the railway, which is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 2:100, takes about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares, up 4 K 8h, return-ticket 6 K 12h). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of *Judenberg-Alp* (2415 ft.), to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3270 ft.; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock to the terminal station (4190 ft.). A few paces to the W. is the *Hotel Garderospitze* (lt. 3-4 K), on the N.W. brink of the plateau commanding a charming view of Salzburg. The \**View from the summit* (4220 ft.; 5 min.) embraces the *Salzburg Alps* and the plain, in which seven lakes may be described.



**Aigen**, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S E of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 117). At the entrance to the grounds ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station) is a *Hotel & Restaurant*, with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (60 h.). The *Kanzel* is the finest point.

About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jakob am Thurn** (1700 ft., Restaurant), an excellent point of view ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from stat. *Elsbethen*, p. 111). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (steam-tramway, see p. 96), with garden and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., was built by Archbp Marcus Sittich in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). Adm. to the garden (\*Restaurant) free; to the château and the fountains 20 h. The flower-garden is adjoined by the *Park*. Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monats Schlösschen* (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (10 min.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht*, on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the '*Steinerne Theater*', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed before the archbishops. We then return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left. — About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of **Anif** (Count Arco-Steppberg), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 112).

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S W of Salzburg (steam tramway to Nonntal, p. 97) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 96; restaurant, rowing and sailing boats). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the *Moos-Strasse*, which traverses the moor to Glansee, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat cutters, and the '*Moos-Bader*' or peat baths. The *Ludwigsbad* is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Leopoldskron, and the *Marionbad*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.

From Grödig (steam tramway from Salzburg in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., p. 112) a marked path leads to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Reitenwirt* and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ängel Mühle* Inn, whence a carriage road ascends by the falls of the *Glau* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the *Fürstenuennen* (1450 ft.). In the vicinity are the (1 hr.) *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant *Fürstenuennen*).

To the N. ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720 ft.), erected in 1634. The \*View from the parapet is the most extensive in the vicinity of Salzburg, but is partially intercepted by trees. Evening-light most advantageous.

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the *Freieck* (5910 ft.), the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6080 ft.), and the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6430 ft.). The mountain is usually ascended from Grödig (see above guide necessary). The path leads via the *Reitenwirt* (see above) and the (3 hr.) *Upper Reitenwirt Alp* (16 erled) to the (1 hr.) *Untersberg Haus* (5110 ft.; inn), whence the *Geierck* may be ascended in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., thence to the *Salzburger Hochthron*, the finest point of view, in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. A visit to the *Kolovratz Höhle*, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations, now easily accessible may be made in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the *Upper Reiten-Alp*.





**Aigen**, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the **Saisberg**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 117). At the entrance to the grounds ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station) is a '*Hotel & Restaurant*', with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (6 k.). The *Kanzel* is the best point.

About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jakob am Thurn** (1700 ft., Restaurant), an excellent point of view ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from stat. *Erbsbitten*, p. 117). From the '*Aussicht*', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (steam-tramway, see p. 96), with garden and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., was built by Archbp. Marcus Sittich in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1613). Adm. to the garden (\*Restaurant) free; to the château and the fountains 20 k. The flower-garden is adjoined by the *Park*. Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monats-Schlösschen* (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (10 min.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht*, on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the '*Steinerne Theater*', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed before the archbishops. We then return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left. — About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of **Amberg** (Count Arco-Steppberg), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 112).

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of Salzburg (steam-tramway to Nonntal, p. 97) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 96; restaurant, rowing and sailing boats). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the *Untersberg*. On the '*Moos-Strasse*', which traverses the moor to Trapeck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the '*Moos-Bäder*' or peat baths. The *Ludwigbad* is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Leopoldskron, and the *Marientbad*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.

From *Grödig* (steam-tramway from Salzburg in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., p. 113) a marked path leads to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Rosittenwirt* and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kugel-Mühle Inn*, whence a carriage-road ascends by the falls of the *Glan* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the *Fürstenbrunn* (1650 ft.). In the vicinity are the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Quarries* which yield the beautiful *Untersberg marble* (Restaurant *Fürstenbrunn*).

To the N. ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720 ft.), erected in 1634. The \*View from the parapet is the most extensive in the vicinity of Salzburg, but is partially intercepted by trees. Evening-light most advantageous.

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the *Gebirgskopf* (5310 ft.), the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6080 ft.), and the *Barchtasgrubener Hochthron* (6470 ft.). The mountain is usually ascended from Grödig (see above, guide necessary). The path leads via the *Rosittenwirt* (see above) and the ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Upper Rositten-Alp* (deserted) to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Untersberg-Haus* (5410 ft.; inn), whence the *Gebirgskopf* may be ascended in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; thence to the *Salzburger Hochthron*, the finest point of view, in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. A visit to the *Kotzwartsloch*, a cavern containing fantastic ice formations, now easily accessible, may be made in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the *Upper Rositten-Alp*.

## 6. From Salzburg to Ischl. Aber-See. Schafberg.

40 M. SALZKAMMERGUT-LOKALBAHN (narrow-gauge railway) in 3-3½ hrs. (first class 8 K. 50, third class 4 K. 80 h.). This is an attractive excursion, with which the charming visit to *St. Wolfgang* and the \**Schafberg* may be combined (4-5 hrs. more; the steamer should in that case be joined at *Lueg*, p. 103).

*Salzburg*, see p. 96. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 96). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Galsberg, and Nockstein to the right. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Itzling* we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (6 M.) *Eugen-dorf-Kaltham* (1830 ft.). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M. *Kratwiesen*. Beyond (10 M.) *Enzersberg* (2040 ft.) we descend in windings, crossing the *Fischbach*. — 13 M. *Thalgau* (1785 ft.), a prettily situated little town on the *Fuschler Ach*. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllen-Gebirge. — 17½ M. *St. Lorenz* (1600 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M., in 10 min.) to *Mondsee* (see p. 95).

Near (19 M.) *Plomberg* the train reaches the lovely *Mondsee* (p. 95), into which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hill-side and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20 M. *Scharfling* (1770 ft.); the village (p. 95) lies below to the left (½ M.). — Farther on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the *Eibenberg Tunnel* (1900 ft.), is ¼ M. long. Beyond the wood-girt *Krotensee* we reach (22 M.) *Hüttenstein*, with a château to the left (ascent of the Schafberg, see p. 105). We descend through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the Schafberg Hotel) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the Aber-See. Beyond (23 M.) *Bullroth* the line sweeps round and reaches —

23½ M. *St. Gilgen* (1825 ft.; \**See-Hotel*, on the lake, R. 2-4 K.; *Post*), an attractive village at the N.W. end of the Aber-See.

Excursions. \**Falkensteinwand*, 1-1¼ hr. We proceed to *Fürberg* (Ebner), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake via *Brunnwinkel* (½ hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the *Scheffel Monument* (a pyramid, 13 ft. high), we ascend to the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of *St. Wolfgang*. (The path leads on, passing the *Villa Frauenstein*, to *St. Wolfgang*; 1½ hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (½ hr.) the *Aber-See Panorama* and (2 min.) the *Scheffel-Blick*, on the top of the *Falkensteinwand*.

FROM *ST. GILGEN* TO *SALZBURG*, 18½ M. The road passes (½ M.) *Fuschl* (2170 ft.; *Brannenwirt*), at the E. end of the small *Fuschl See*, ascends gradually to (9½ M.) *Hof* (2120 ft.; *Post*), and then descends, passing the *Nockstein*, to *Guggenthal* (1995 ft.; *Bräuhäus*) and (18½ M.) *Salzburg* (p. 96).

The \**Aber-See* or *St. Wolfgang-See*, a greenish-blue lake (1800 ft.), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 370 ft. deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely shaped mountains. A STEAMBOAT (preferable to the



Georgward Radstädter Tansen Ankehl Tannebergstraße Hackholz  
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Hafnerack Hochzink  
1861 1862

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**Worldview**

J. SCHAFBERG.

## 6. From Salzburg to Ischl. Aber-See. Schafberg.

40 M. SALZKAMMERGUT-LOKALBAHN (narrow gauge railway) in 3-3½ hrs. (first class 8 A. Sch., third class 4 A. Sch.) This is an attractive excursion with which the charming visit to *St. Wolfgang* and the *\*Schafberg* may be combined (1-3 hrs. more; the steamer should in that case be joined at *Loos*, p. 105).

*Salzburg*, see p. 96. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 96). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with the *Untersberg*, *Hohe Göll*, *Gaisberg*, and *Nockstein* to the right. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Itzing* we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (6 M.) *Eugendorf-Kalham* (1830 ft.). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M. *Krautriesen*. Beyond (10 M.) *Enzersberg* (2040 ft.) we descend in windings, crossing the *Fischbach* — 13 M. *Thalgau* (1785 ft.), a prettily situated little town on the *Fuschler Ach*. To the E. rise the *Schober*, *Drachenstein*, *Schafberg*, and *Hollen-Gebirgs*. — 17½ M. *St. Lorenz* (1600 ft.; *Rail Restaurant*) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M., in 10 min.) to *Mondsee* (see p. 95).

Near (19 M.) *Plomberg* the train reaches the lovely *Mondsee* (p. 95), into which the *Schafberg* descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hill-side and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long — 20 M. *Schäftlitz* (1770 ft.); the village (p. 95) lies below to the left (½ M.). — Farther on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the *Eibenberg Tunnel* (1900 ft.), is ¼ M. long. Beyond the wood-girt *Krotensee* we reach (22 M.) *Hallenstein*, with a chateau to the left (ascent of the *Schafberg* see p. 105). We descend through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the *Schafberg Hotel*) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the *Aber-See*. Beyond (23 M.) *Billroth* the line sweeps round and reaches

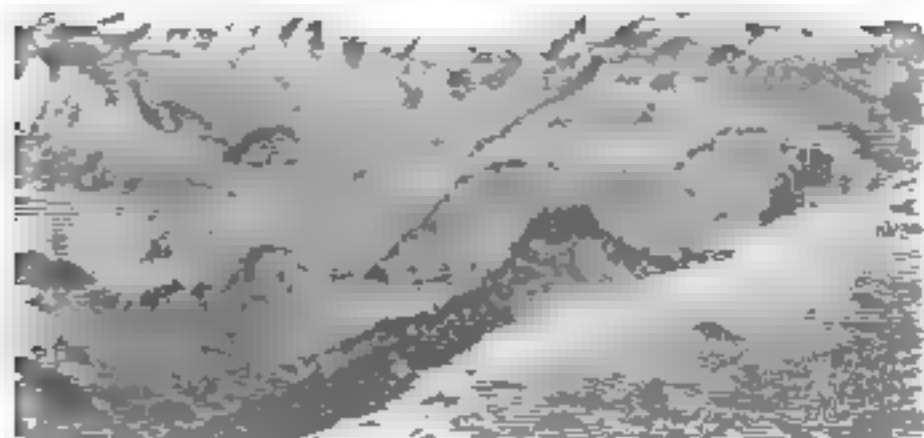
23½ M. *St. Gilgen* (1825 ft., *\*See-Hotel*, on the lake, R. 2-4 K., *Post*), an attractive village at the N.W. end of the *Aber-See*.

Excursions. *\*Falkensteinwand*, 1¼ hr. We proceed to *Furberg* (*Ebner*), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake via *Braunaukel* (½ hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the *Scheffel Monument* (a pyramid 11 ft. high), we ascend to the (2 hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of *St. Wolfgang*. (The path leads on, passing the *Villa Frauenstein*, to *St. Wolfgang*, 1½ hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (½ hr.) the *Aber-See Panorama* and (3 min.) the *Scheffel-Blick*, on the top of the *Falkensteinwand*.

FROM ST. GILGEN TO SALZBURG, 18½ M. The road passes (½ M.) *Fuschl* (2100 ft., *Brunnenstr.*), at the E. end of the small *Fuschl-See*, ascends gradually to (9½ M.) *Hof* (2220 ft., *Post*), and then descends, passing the *Nockstein*, to *Guggensthal* (1925 ft., *Braunaustr.*) and (1½ M.) *Salzburg* (p. 96).

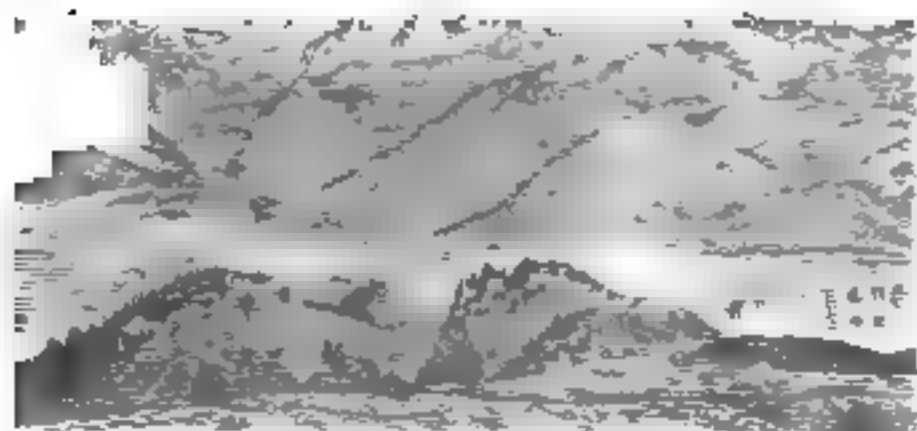
The *\*Aber-See* or *St. Wolfgang-See*, a greenish blue lake (1800 ft.), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 370 ft. deep, is bounded on the N. by the *Schafberg*, while on the S. beyond the wooded banks rise the *Sparber*, *Hohe Zinken*, *Königsberghorn* and other picturesquely shaped mountains. A *STRAMBOAT* (preferable to the

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HAFBERG



## 6. From Salzburg to Ischl. Aber-See. Schafberg.

40 M SALZKAMMERGUT-LOKALBAHN (narrow-gauge railway) in 2-3½ hrs (first class S A. 50, third class 4 K 90 h). This is an attractive excursion with which the charming visit to St. Wolfgang and the \*Schafberg may be combined (45 Lrs. more, the steamer should in that case be joined at Lueg, p. 103).

Salzburg, see p. 98. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 96). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Gaisberg, and Nockstein to the right. Beyond (1¼ M) *Itzing* we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (6 M) *Eugendorf-Kalham* (1830 ft.). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M *Krautriesen*. Beyond (10 M) *Enzersberg* (2040 ft.) we descend in windings, crossing the *Fischbach* — 13 M, *Thalgau* (1765 ft.), a prettily situated little town on the *Fuschler Ach*. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Hollen-Gebirge. — 17½ M. *St. Lorenz* (1610 ft., *Rail Restaurant*) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M, in 10 min.) to *Mondsee* (see p. 95).

Near (19 M) *Plomberg* the train reaches the lovely *Mondsee* (p. 95) into which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hill-side and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds long — 20 M *Schnefing* (1770 ft.); the village (p. 91) lies below to the left (½ M) — Farther on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the *Eibenberg Tunnel* (190 ft.), is ¼ M. long. Beyond the wood-girt *Krotensee* we reach (22 M) *Huttenstein* with a chateau to the left (ascent of the Schafberg see p. 105). We descend through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the Schafberg Hotel) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1.4), with a fine view of the Aber-See. Beyond (23 M) *Bittroth* the line sweeps round and reaches —

23½ M *St. Gilgen* (1825 ft., \**See-Hotel* on the lake, R. 2-4 K., *Post*), an attractive village at the N.W. end of the Aber-See.

EXCURSION \**Falkensteinwand*, 1-1¼ hr. We proceed to *Fürberg* (Eberl, either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot, round the N. end of the lake via *Brannenburg* (½ hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the *Schoffel Monument*, a pyramid, 13 ft. high, we ascend to the (½ hr.) pilgrimage chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, passing the *Villa Frauenstein* to St. Wolfgang, 1½ hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right (½ hr.) the *Aber-See Panorama* and (1 min.) the *Schoffel Block*, on the top of the *Falkensteinwand*.

FROM ST. GILGEN TO SALZBURG, 18½ M. The road passes (½ M) *Fuschl*, 2100 ft., *Brannenburg*, at the E. end of the small *Fuschl-See*, ascends gradually — (3½ M) *H. 1* (2220 ft., *Post*), and then descends, passing the *Noeckstein*, to *Guggenthal* (915 ft., *Irthaus*) and 18½ M) *Salzburg* (p. 96).

The \**Aber-See* or *St. Wolfgang-See*, a greenish-blue lake (1800 ft.), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 370 ft. deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg while on the S. beyond the wooded banks rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn and other picturesquely shaped mountains. A STEAMBOAT (preferable to the

railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen via St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versa. The boat touches first at *Furberg* (p. 103), on the E. bank, and then steers round the projecting *Falkensteinwand* (p. 103). On the S. face of the Falkenstein, in red letters a yard high, is an inscription in honour of the poet Victor von Scheffel. The next steamboat-station is at the *Bräuhäus Lueg* on the W. side of the lake (railway-station, see below). The boat then descends the lake, passing the *Villa Frauenstein* (1), threads the narrows of St. Wolfgang, and calls at the *Station of the Schafberg Railway* and at *St. Wolfgang* (see below). Thence our course lies past the *Pörlstein* to the terminus at *Strobl*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 100).

The RAILWAY leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the lake to the stations of (25 M.) *Lueg* (see above) and (26 M.) *Gschwandt* and then intersects the flat delta of the *Zinkenbach*. At (27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zinkenbach* we cross the stream. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Wolfgang* (Hotel *Erzherzog Franz Karl*), the station for St. Wolfgang and the *Schafberg Railway* (steamer to the village in 5 min., to the mountain railway in 10 min.).

**St. Wolfgang** (1820 ft., \**Hôtel-Pension Peter*, in an elevated situation, R. from 2 K., \**Weisses Ross*, at the steamboat-quay, R. 1 K. 60 h. 4 K., *Zum Touristen. Zimmerbrau*, both well spoken of; *Hirsch*; *Alter Peterbräu*) is a considerable village, prettily situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a winged \**Altar-piece*, carved in wood by *M. Pacher* in 1481. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs (1615).

The \***Schafberg** (5840 ft.), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the *Aber See*, the *Mondsee*, and the *Attersee*, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. A RACK-AND-PINION RAILWAY ascends from St. Wolfgang to (4 M.) the top in 1 hr. (fare 6 down 4, up and down 9 K.). — The railway-station (\**Hôtel Peter zur Schafberg-Bahn*) lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of the village, near the lighthouse. Soon after starting the line crosses the *Diettlach* by a viaduct 50 ft. high and then leads to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1:10. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Station for water and passing. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. In the valley to the left lies the *Dorner Alp* (3430 ft.), magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the *Hochkogel*, *Hohel Gall*, *Watzmann*, and *Untersberg*. Near the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schafberg-Alp* (4465 ft., *Hôtel*), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over the bare upper slopes. 3 M. *Schafberg-Höhlen* (ca. 4920 ft.), near interesting stalactite caves (adm. 1 K.). Beyond a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed), we reach the (4 M.) terminus *Schafbergspitze* (5665 ft.). An easy path leads hence to (6 min.) the summit (*Hotel*, R. 2-3 K.; rooms should be ordered in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang).

The "View (comp. the annexed Panorama) embraces the mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See. The most conspicuous group is that of the massive Dachstein to the S., to the E. rise the Hohe-Gebirge and the Priel group, to the S.W. the Berchtesgaden mountains.

Paths also ascend the Schafberg from St. Gilgen or Hüttenstein (see p. 103), from Scharfing (see p. 95), and from Unterach (see p. 93).

The RAILWAY TO ISCHL leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (see p. 104) along the Aber-See. In front rise the Sparber and Kettenkogel, in the background the Todte Gebirge — 31 M. Strobl; the village (\**Hôtel am See*, with garden, R. 2½ K.; *Brandauer, Aigner*) and steamboat-station (p. 104, to St. Wolfgang ¼ hr.) lie ½ M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the *Weissenbach* and pass (34 M.) *Aigen-Voglhub* and (34½ M.) *Wacht*. We then cross the *Ischl* flowing from the Aber-See, to (35 M.) *Aschau* and recross it to (36¼ M.) *Pfundt* (Inn). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the *Calvarienberg* by a tunnel 770 yds. long. At (38½ M.) *Kattenbach*, at the S.W. end of *Ischl*, we pass over a viaduct, 130 yds. long, cross the *Traun* and reach (40 M.) *Ischl* (p. 107).

## 7. From Attnang to Ischl and Aussee viâ Gmunden.

48 M. RAILWAY to (27½ M.) *Ischl* in 1½, 2 hrs (fares 4 K. 20, 2 K. 60, 1 K. 40 H.), to (48 M.) *Aussee* in 2½ hrs (6 K. 70, 3 K. 10, 2 K. 90 H.). — From Vienna to Ischl viâ Attnang, 178 M., express in 6¾ hrs., viâ Amstetten and Salzburg, 202 M., in 8¾ hrs.

*Attnang*, see p. 94. The railway crosses the *Ager* (on the right, *Schl. von Puchheim*, p. 94) and the *Aurach*, and then follows the smiling *Aurach* valley to (8 M.) *Gmunden*. The station 1575 ft., Buffet) lies above the town to the W. 1 M. from the lake (electric tramway to the market-place, in ¼ hr. 40 H.).

**Gmunden.** Hotels. \**Hotel Attnang* (Pl. a, R. 4-7, D. 4 K. — *Ballerweck* (Pl. b) R. 3-12 K., both first class, on the lake, \**Goldenes Schiff* (Pl. c) R. 2-6 K. \**Hotel Maria* (Pl. e, on the lake with garden R. 1-6 K., L. 60 H., \**Krone* (Pl. e), *Frank'sches Plätzl*, Post. \**Goldener Brunnen* (Pl. f), \**Goldenes Sonnen* (Pl. g), *Schwab's*, *Kath. u. Platz*, *Continental Hotel* (Pl. h, in *Traund* of plain — Cafes, \**K. Sonnen* (Pl. i) on the lake with restaurant, large terrace, reading room etc., *Café Pöschl* on *Ager*, on the *Ispern*; *B. u. H. Pöschl's* *Schl.* both in the *Markt* Platz.

**Sanatorium**, well situated on the slope of the *Hohe Gebirge*, R. 3-16, board 18 K. — **Baths** of all kind at the *Bad von und Austria*. *Faßnitz-Bad* at the bridge over the *Aurach*; *Thermebad*, Elisabethstr. 76, *Swimming-Baths*, by the *Ispern*.

**Theatre** (Pl. j) from June to September. **Visitors Tax**. Visitors staying not longer than 3 weeks pay 2 K. per week, for a longer stay season-tickets must be taken (16 K., additional members of the same family 1 K. each). **Alms** tax 6 H.

**Carriages**. Drive within the town one-horse carr. 1 K., two-horse 1 K. 30 H.; to the Railway Station 2 or 3, at night 2 K. 90 H. or 4 K.; to the *Traun-Fall* (2½ hrs.) 6 or 15 K.; no extra charge for returning, and



a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 1 K. or 1 K. 40 h. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 2 A. to 2 K. 40 h. per day.

**Boats.** To Ort or Weyer with one rower 80 h., Grunberger Gut 80 A., Steinhans 1 A. 20, Altminster 1 A. 60, Kleine Ramsau or Ebenzweier 1 K. 80 h., Horsengut 2 A. Laimaustiege 2 A. 60 h. (return-fare included), with two rowers, one half in re., for waiting, 20 A. per ¼ hour, boat per hr. with one rower 1 A. 20, with two rowers 1 A. 80 h.

**Gmunden** (1395 ft.), a pleasant town (6200 inhab.) and favourite summer-resort, is charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee. The *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern *Protestant Church* in the English Gothic style. The shady *Esplanade* (band 8 to 9, 11.30 to 12.30, and 6 to 8; Sundays 11.30 to 1 and 5.30 to 7), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake to the left is the wooded *Grunberg* (3295 ft.), then the *Traunstein* (5550 ft.), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the *Erlkogel* (3150 ft.); farther to the right, in the background, the *Wilde Kogel* (6865 ft.) and the *Kleine Sonnststein* (3030 ft.), apparently terminating the lake, then the *Sonnstein-Hohe* (3430 ft.), the broad *Fahrmaus* (3940 ft.), the *Kranabet-Sattel* (5600 ft.) and the *Höllen-Gebirge*. Pleasant gardens and villas in the environs.

**SHORT WALKS** (routes all indicated by marks) To the N. the (1 ½ hr.) *Grunenberg* (1575 ft.), to the W. the \**Hochkogel* (1770 ft.), with splendid view (10 min.), at its S.W. base the \**Town Park* (fine views) and the (25 min.) \**Satori-Anlage*, a charming park, to the S.W. *Ort* (1 ½ hr.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 77 yds. long. To the E. *Baumgarten* (¾ hr.) to the S.E. *Siberrott* (¾ hr.), on the slope of the Grunberg, both with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun lie the shady *Kronprinz Rudolf Anlagen* (pleasure-grounds), with two restaurants (2 hr.). On the height to the E. is the chateau of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission). On the E. bank lie the *Alpensteig* (1 ½ hr.), *Grunberger Gut* (¾ hr.) *Steinhans* (40 min.), *Kleine Ramsau* (50 min.), the *Horn* (1 ½ hr.), and *Stainzger* (1 ½ hr.) all with restaurants (the last four are steamboat stations).

**LONGER EXCURSIONS** Through the Satori Park (see above) to the (1 ½ hr.) *Gmundner Berg* (1700 ft.; fine view; Inn at the top), descend (1 hr.) the *Reinold-Mühle* (Inn) in the Anrath-Tal, and return by *Fuchswater* to (2 hrs.) Gmunden. The \**Traun Fall* may be visited on foot (3 ½ hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 91) or by one of the sail-farries that leave Gmunden twice weekly at 10 a.m., descend to the fall in 1 ½ hr., pass it by means of the canal (der Gate Fall) and land passengers ¼ hr. lower down (a novel and pleasant trip quite without danger, fare 3 A.). The return is made by train - Across the *Himmelreich-Weise* (2500 ft.), and the *Hochgerstner* (3140 ft.) with a view of the gorges of the Dachstein to the (3 ½ hrs.) *Landsch-See* (2890 ft.), return either by *Franz-Josef's* (2 hrs.), or by (1 ¾ hr.) the *Kleine Ramsau* (see above), and by steamboat thence to Gmunden. Finger posts on this route, so that a guide may be dispensed with. *Traunstein* (5550 ft.), ascended in 4 hrs. from Laimaustiege (interesting (guide necessary, 8 A.). The *Alpensteig* (the highest peak) commands a magnificent view, particularly of the Totes Gebirge and the Dachstein.

**FROM Gmunden TO ISCHL** (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 1 K. 70 and 1 K. 40 h., preferable to the railway, tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train) The train (best views to the left) passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Villa, and at *Altminster* approaches the beautiful \**Traunsee*.

# GMUNDEN.

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TRAUN-  
SEE

Elektrische Bahn

Wagner & Debes Leipzig





(1385 ft.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. long). —  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. (from Attnang) *Ebenzeier*, with a château (now a girls' school), pretty retrospect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached. Behind the Traunstein are the *Hochkogel* (4865 ft.) and the fine cone of the *Erlkogel* (5160 ft.) — 13 M. *Traunkirchen*, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the \**Stein Inn*. The train next threads two tunnels and reaches ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Traunkirchensee*, the station for the village of *Traunkirchen* (Post; *Burgstaller*), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the *Sonnstein Tunnel*, 1570 yds in length, and stops at (17 M.) *Ebensee-Landungsplatz* (Post. *Bäckerwirt*) a steamboat-station. It then crosses the *Traun*, and reaches ( $17\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Ebensee-Bahnhof* (1395 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a prettily situated place of some importance (5860 inhab., including Langbath), with salt-works and a large ammonia-factory. The brine evaporated at Ebensee is brought from Ischl and Hallstatt (p. 110) in wooden pipes.

**Excursions.** Pleasant walks on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Steinkogl Hotel*, a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below). — The \**Langbath Lakes* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Ebensee Langbath to the *Vordere See* twice daily, returning from the *Kreh*, there and back 3 A.). The road ascends the *Langbath Tr.* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Kreh* (2130 ft., Inn) and (1 M.) the *Vordere Langbath See* (2215 ft.), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hutere See* (2385 ft.).

The line now ascends the valley of the Traun.  $19\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Steinkogl*, at the mouth of the *Traunweissenbach-Tal*, 6 M. up which lies the picturesque *Offensee*. —  $24\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Müller-Weissenbach* (road to the *Attersee*, p. 95). Near Ischl the train crosses the Traun.

$27\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ischl*. **Hotels.** \**KAISERIN ELISABETH* (Pl. 1), R. 5-12, B. 1 A. 30 A., omnibus 1 A.; \**HOTEL BAKER* (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, both 1st class; \**GOLDENE KREUZ* (Pl. 5), R. 3-6, B. 1 K.; \**Post* (Pl. 3), R. 2-6 A.; \**HOTEL AUSTRIA*, on the Esplanade; \**VICTORIA* (Pl. 4), R. 8-12 A.; \**BRÜDERGEGENSTANDT* (Pl. 6); \**KAISERKÖNIG* (Pl. 8); the last five with garden restaurants; \**HOTEL-PENSION RUDOLFSBURG*, with café-restaurant, at the end of the Esplanade, R. from 3, pens. from 10 A. Second-class *STERN* (Pl. 7), *RAISSLERHOF* (Pl. 8), etc. *PENSION FLORA*, *HOTELS GARNIS RAMSACK*, *ATHEN*, *UNION*. — *Dr. Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the end of the Esplanade, pension from 62 A. per week; *Dr. Wiener's Hydropathic*, Esplanade (*Kaltenbach-Str.* 11).

**Cafés, etc.** \**Kur-Salon*, with café, reading room, etc. (see p. 108). — *Café Rumsauer*, opposite the Post Hotel; *Waher*, Esplanade; *Zauner*, *Pfarrgasse*, confectioner's; *Rudolfsruhe* (see above). — *Rail. Restaurant*. — *Theatre* (Pl. 10) during the season.

**Visitors' Tax (Kurtaxe).** Between June 1st and Sept. 30th each visitor whose stay exceeds 3 days pays a weekly tax of 2 K. For a stay of 22 days or more a Kurtaxe of 16 A. (incl. 6, children 2 A.) and a music-tax of 6 A. (each adult member of a family 2 A.) are exacted. — The band plays in the *Rudolfs Garten* (or, in bad weather, in the *Trinkhalle*) from 7 to 8 a.m., from 8 to 9 in the *Kurbad-Park* or *Saal*, from 12 to 1 p.m. on the Esplanade, and from 5 to 6.30 in the *Kurbad-Park* or *Saal*.

**Carriages.** From the station to the town, with one horse 1 A. 20 A., two horses 2 A.; at night 1 K. 30 or 2 K. 80 A.; to the station 2 or 3 A.; at night

2 K. 80 h. or 4 K. Drive within the town 80 h. or 1 K. 40; at night 1 K. 40 or 2 K. 40 h. To *Hallstatt* (2½ hrs.), 12 K. 20 h. or 21 K.; *Gosau-Schnee* (1 hr.), 18 K. 30 or 25 K. 60 h.; *Walsenbach* on the *Attersee* (2½ hrs.), 19 to 23 K. These fares include the driver's fee.

English Church Service in the season at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

*Ischl* (135 ft.), the central point of the *Salzkammergut*, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, is now a highly fashionable resort. Pop. 2300. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt) there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, in addition to the whey cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The shady *Bahnhof-Strasse* leads from the station past the *Rudolfs Garten* and the *Post Office* to the *Parish Church* (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresa and adorned with altar-pieces by *Kupelwieser*. In the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz* are the *Trunkhalle* (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, and beyond it, to the right, the *Wierbad* and the *Giselaad*. To the left are the extensive *Salt Works* (Pl. 13) and the *Salt-Water Vapour Bath* (Pl. 14).

From the *Kaiser-Ferdinands Platz* the *Pfarrgasse* leads to the *W*, to the *Franz-Carl-Platz*, which contains a handsome bronze fountain in memory of the parents of the Emperor *Franz Joseph*, and to the *Traun Bridge*. On the left bank of the *Traun* at this point begins the *Sophien-Esplanade*, with its pleasant avenues, confectioner's and café. — In the *Wier-Park* is the *Kur-Salon*, with café, restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the *Wier-Strasse*, is a colossal bust of *Dr. Wier von Rettenbach* (d. 1844), who first brought *Ischl* into notice. — In the *Schulgasse* (No. 7) is a small *Museum* (adm. on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-12, 4 h.), with natural history specimens and other objects from the *Salzkammergut*.

**WALKS.** The *Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). The *Neue Schmatzau* (1½ M.) a café to the left of the road to *Khennsee*, affords a good view of *Ischl*. — The *\*Soylent-Doppelbach* (café; view of *Ischl*, the *Dachstein*, and the *St. Wolfgang-Tal*) may be reached in ½ hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (¾ hr.) *\*Dachstein- Aussicht* and the *Hohenstein Waterfall*; we return either to the right by *Trunkelbach* (¾ hr.) or to the left through the *Jainzen-Tal* and by the *Gudrien Tau* (1 hr.). — To the W. by the (¼ hr.) *Conventenberg* to the (½ hr.) *Ahornbach* (café). — From the esplanade through the *Franzens-Asée* past *Kaltenbach* rail station (p. 105) to the (½ hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Platz* to the ruin of (1 hr.) *Windenstein*, on the slope of the *Kater Gebirge*. Through the valley of the *Traun* by the shady promenade following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) *Laufen* (see p. 119). — Right bank of the *Traun*. Ascent of the *\*Sinnkogel* or *Hundkogel* (160 ft., ½ hr.), finest view of *Ischl* and its environs from the *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Warte* (small restaurant). — Across the *Steinfeld Brücke* to the (½ hr.) *Rettenbach Mill* (café) and the (¼ hr.) *Rettenbach-Waldhaus* a pretty ravine), return by *Sierren's Abendst* (fine view) to (¾ hr.) *Ischl*.

To the *Ischl Salt Mine* (*Ischler Salzberg* 3170 ft.), 4 M. We follow the road via *Reiterndorf* (Bachwirt) to 13 M. *Perneck*, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining office. The mine, an inspection of which takes 1½ hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once









weekly (2 K., the illumination at other times costs about 12 A.). The brine, which is conducted to Ischl and Eben-see and then evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt and is then drawn off.

From Ischl to *St. Wolfgang* and the *\*Schafberg*, a charming excursion for half a day, see p. 104 (return ticket, 2nd class 1 K. 80, 3rd class 11 K. 40). To *Aussee*, see below; to *Hallstatt* and *Gosau*, see R. 8. To *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (p. 95) omnibus daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Mitter-Weissenbach*.

FROM ISCHL TO AUSSEE. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the *Striuskogel* (p. 108) and recrosses the Traun, 30 1/2 M. *Laufen*. The picturesque village (1570 ft., *\*Rossl, Krone*) lies on the opposite bank, 1/4 M. to the S. The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. — The train again crosses the Traun, 31 1/2 M. *Ansenau*. — 33 1/2 M. *Goisern* (1631 ft.; *Petter's Hotel*, R. from 2 K.; *Gosere Mühle, Ramsauer, Zur Wartburg; Bär*) a considerable village (1200 inhab.), containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, and frequented as a summer-resort. About 1/2 M. to the N. is the *Marie-Valerie-Bd.* with sulphurous and iodine springs. — 35 1/2 M. *Steg* (*Goldnes Schiff*), at the N. end of the Lake of *Hallstatt* (p. 110). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake, the line, 50 ft. above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the *Sarstein* (6470 ft.). 38 M. *Gosau-mühl* (p. 111). 39 1/2 M. *Hallstatt*, opposite the village of that name (p. 110). — 41 M. *Obertraun* (1676 ft.; *Zum Sarstein*), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

The line now runs, skirting the base of the *Sarstein* through the wild and narrow *Koppen-Tal*. The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the foaming Traun three times. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (48 M.) the station of *Aussee* (2090 ft., Railway Restaurant and Hotel), at *Unter-Kainisch* (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town.

**Aussee.** Hotels. *\*HAKINGER'S HOTEL KAISER VON OESTERREICH; \*ERZHERZOG FRANZ CARL (Post); \*ERZHERZOG JOHANN; SONNE; WILDER MANN; Pension HÜRSCH, Pension SZAMWALD*. — *Kurhaus*, with restaurant, reading-room, etc., in the Meisery Promenade.

Cab from the station to the town, with two horses 3 A., to the Grundl See or to Alt-Aussee, 1 K. 60 h. or 6 A., there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 8 or 13 A., to Gosau via Grundl See and back (tour of the three lakes), with stay of 1 hr., 8 A. 40 or 13 A. 30 h., each additional hour's stay 1 K. 2 A. or 2 K. These fares include the driver's fee. — Omnibus from the station to the town 60 h., to Alt-Aussee and Grundl See, see below.

*Aussee* (2130 ft.), a Styrian market-town, charmingly situated on the Traun, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good winged altar-piece of 1449. — A little to the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee, is *\*Dr. Schreiber's Kur Anstalt Alpenheim*, and about 1/2 M. farther on is the *\*Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth* (R. from 3, board 8 K.).

Excursions. — To ALT-AUSSEE (3 M.), a drive of 1/4 hr. (carnage, see above); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station (1 K. 40 h.). The road (the Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade) preferable for walk-

ing, 1 hr 10 min) follows the wooded valley of the *Alt-Ausseer Traun* to **Alt-Aussees** (*Seewirt*, on the lake, R. from 3 K), on the charming *Alt-Ausseer Lake* (2320 ft., overshadowed by the precipitous *Trieggewand* on the E., the *Treusenstein* on the S., and the *Loser* and *Sandling* on the W.). The lake is skirted all the way round by the *Erzherzog Franz Carl Promenade*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. long. The *Seeräse* (on foot  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., by boat  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), at the N.E. end, commands a grand view of the *Dachstein*.

To the **GRAND SEE** (1 M.), a beautiful drive of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (as far as *Schramm's Inn*; carriages see above, omnibus four times daily, fare . K. from the station (K 60h)). The road leads for the most part through woods, skirting the *Grundlsee Traun*, which it crosses at the (3 M.) *Secklause* (to the right, the *Hôtel Belcane*, with fine view), and then along the lake to the (1 M.) *Hôtel Schramm* (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. The *Grundl-See* (2325 ft.),  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the *Tote Gebirge*. The road next leads past the (2 M.) *Inn zum Ladner* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gössl* (Vert), at the upper end of the lake. From the *Secklause* a small screw-steamer plies six times daily in summer to the *Schramm*, *Ladner*, and *Gössl*. From *Gössl* a path leads to (1 M.) the beautiful *\*Topfsee* (2350 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long (boat across in 25 min.; boatman to be brought from *Gössl*). About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on lies the sequestered *Kammer See* (2360 ft.), in a grand situation at the base of the *Tote Gebirge*. This *\*Drei-Seen-Tour*, or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (fare from *Schramm's Inn* to *Gössl* and back, including the ferry across the *Topfsee*, 2 K).

Railway from *Aussees* to *Steinach* and *Seltstal*, see p. 183.

## 8. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling viâ Gosau.

RAILWAY to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hallstatt* station in 40-50 minutes. STEAMBOAT between the station and town of *Hallstatt* in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., in connection with each train (fare 50, return 80h). Railway tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of *Hallstatt* (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the *Hôtel Kaniz*). OMNIBUS (9 seats) between *Hallstatt* (*Seesider*) and *Gosau* scheduled every morning in summer in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., returning in the afternoon; fare 3, there and back 4 K. CARRIAGE from *Hallstatt* to *Gosau* scheduled and back, 16, with two horses 24 K., from *Gosau* to *Steez* (*Goldner Schöb*), 14 or 20 K. (fee included). One-horse carr. from *Ischl* to *Hallstatt* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 12 K. 30h, two-horse carr. 21 K., to *Gosau* (*Brandwart*) in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 14 K. 30h or 24 K. 60h, to *Gosau* scheduled in 4 hrs., 16 K. 30 or 28 K. 40h and driver's fee of 2 K. - Diligence from *Gosau* to *Abtenau* daily in 4 hrs. (3 K. 40h); from *Abtenau* to *Golling* twice daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (2 K. 60h).

Railway from *Ischl* to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hallstatt* station, see p. 109. The *Hallstätter See* or *\*Lake of Hallstatt* (1620 ft.), which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the *Sarstein*; S. the *Krippenstein*, *Zwölferkogel*, and *Hirtatz*; W. the *Flassen*, *Gosauhals*, and *Ramsauer Gebirge*).

**Hallstatt** (*Hôtel Kaniz*, with terrace on the lake, R. 2-7 K., *Grüner Baum*, *Zur Sonnyhütte*, well spoken of, *Adler*, plain), a long village (740 inhab.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Prot.), lies within very narrow limits between the hillside and the lake. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach* forms a waterfall. The old *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent., numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. In the former *Gefängnishaus* or prison, is a small



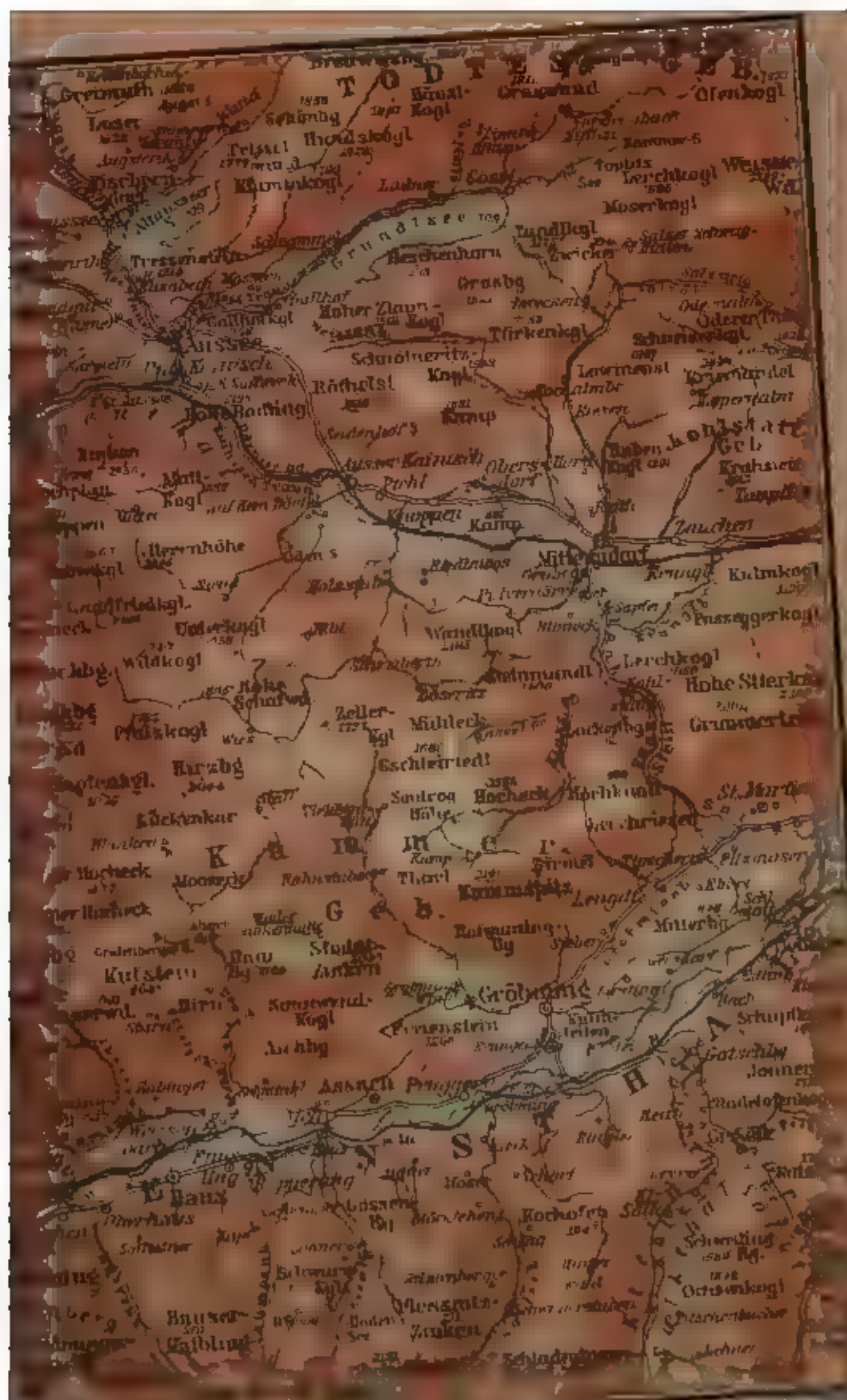
















**Museum** (open 8-12 and 1-6, see 40 h.), with Celtic antiquities. A road leads to the S. to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Lahn* (Inn), a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*, with the *Salt Works*.

**Excursions.** The *Rudolfsturm* (2800 ft.) occupied by the manager of the salt mine is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 7, to the mine 9 A 40 h.) The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which more than 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B.C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the Imperial Nat. Hist. Museum at Vienna (p. 48) and in the Museum at Linz (p. 87), but there are also a few in the Hallstatt Museum (see above). — The mining-offices and the entrance to the *Hallstatt Salt Mine* (3675 ft.) are reached in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 108 tickets of adm. at the offices).

The *Waldbach-Strub* (2060 ft.) in the well-wooded *Echern Tal*, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 305 ft. through a cleft in the rocks. The *Schleier Fall*, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. — A picturesque path (*Malersteig*) leads along the *Waldbach* from *Croatto's Inn* (halfway through the *Echern-Tal*) to the *Lahn* and back to Hallstatt.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** from Hallstatt (*Plassen, Sarstein, Dachstein*, etc.) see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The road from **HALLSTATT** to **GOSAU** skirts the lake to the (2 M.) *Gosau-Zwang* (see below),  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of the *Gosaumühl* (inn, ferry to the station, see p. 109), at the mouth of the *Gosau-Bach* [Pedestrians should take the more interesting *Soolenleitungs-Weg* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the *Rudolfsturm* along the mountain-slope, with a constantly varying view of the lake, at the *Gosau-Zwang* it joins the road.] The road now turns to the W., passes under the *Gosau-Zwang* (an aqueduct, 146 yds long and 140 ft. high at its highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Bach*. Near the long village of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Vorder-Gosau** (2510 ft.; *Brandwirt*) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the *Donnerkogel* (6730 ft.) The carriage-road ends at (3 M.) *Gosau-Schmied* (2540 ft., \*Inn).

We may ascend on foot through the wood to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) beautiful green *Vordere Gosau-See* (2880 ft.) 1 M. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, surrounded by woods. To the S.E. in the background towers the lofty *Dachstein* with the two *Gosau* glaciers, to the right the *Torstein* and *Donnerkogel*. About  $\frac{5}{2}$  M. farther up the valley (ferry to the upper end of the *Vordere See* 60 A) is the light-green *Hinterer Gosau-See* (3790 ft.), a lake about half the size of the *Vordere See*, grandly and widely situated.

**FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU, 13 M.** From *Vorder-Gosau* the road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the *Pass Gschütt* (3185 ft., Inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the province of Salzburg, then it descends via ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Russbach-Sug* (2660 ft., two inns) to the (5 M.) *Lammer-Brücke* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. is the *Zwieselbad*, see p. 112) and re-ascends to (3 M.) **Abtenau** (2335 ft., *Post*; *Roter Orbs*), a village of some size.

The route over the *\*Zwiesel-Alp* (3105 ft.) is, however, far preferable to the above mentioned road (from *Gosau* 9, to *Abtenau* 6 hrs.; guide

8 K 404, to Abtenau 8 K). The bridle path from Gosau, indicated by red marks, diverges to the right from the road near the church and ascends gradually, chiefly through wood. At the foot of the peak the road crosses a fence, the path to the right leads to the (23/4 hrs.) *Ed Alp* (4776 ft., inn), 1/4 hr. to the summit. The magnificent view includes the Dachstein and Torstein, with the Gosaulal and its lakes far below, to the S. the Tauern chain from the Hochalpnitz to the Gross-Glockner, to the S.W. the Leogangener Alp, the Tennen Gebirge, the Hohe Tauern, and finally the Untersberg. — The descent (red way-marks) leads through wood and past several farms to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Lammer-Brücke*. We may either cross the bridge and follow the road directly to (1 1/2 M.) *Abtenau*; or without crossing, follow the cart track to the right to the (1/2 M.) *\*Hötel Zwieselbad*, with a mineral spring and baths in a quiet and sheltered situation. The road hence joins the (1/2 M.) Gosau road (see above), and in 1 M. more reaches *Abtenau*.

FROM ABTENAU TO GOLTING (11 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 110). The road leads to the N.W. to *Döllerhof* and (1 1/2 M.) *Mühlrain* and then descends into the deep and well-wooded valley of the *Schwarzbach*, which it crosses near its junction with the *Lammer* (1 1/2 M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing (1/4 M.) the *Voglau Inn*. 1/2 M. Bridge across the *Lammer*, crossing which we may visit the (1 1/2 M.) *\*Aubach Fall*, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230 ft. (40 h.). About 1 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the *St. Veit's Bridge*, which affords a fine view of the wild *\*Lammer-Ofen*. The road descends to (1 M.) the *Lammer-Brücke* (*Brückenwirt*) and follows the right bank to (3 M.) *Scheffau* and (3 M.) *Golting* (p. 117).

## 9. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

### From Berchtesgaden to Saalfelden.

15 1/2 M. *STRAIM TRAMWAY* to (1 M.) *St. Leonhard* in 53 min., thence to *Berchtesgaden* seven times daily in 1 1/4 hr., and to *Königs-See* four times daily in 2-2 1/2 h. A. At Berchtesgaden the omnibus stops at the salt-mines and at the *Reichenhalla* station. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 2 A., to Königs-See 3 K., return-ticket 6 A. One-day ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and back via Reichenhalla, 5 K. 80, 4 K. 20 A. Carriage from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 10 or 16 K., there and back 13 or 21 A., to the Königs-See and back 10 or 21 A. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case). The drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-mines, occupies 8 hrs. A supply of *scab* change in German money will be found useful.

The *STRAIM TRAMWAY* (*Salzburger Localbahn*, p. 96) leads through the suburb of *Vonauthal* (p. 100), passes (4 M.) *Heubrunn* (p. 102) and (5 M.) *Amst* (p. 102) and near (1 1/4 M.) *Grading* (*\*Brannhaus*, *Lowe*), at the foot of the *Untersberg* (p. 103) crosses the *Alm Canal* conducted to Salzburg from the *Ache*, which traverses the *Königs-See*. On the hill to the right is the old château of *Glancsch*, behind which towers the pointed *Hochstaufen* (3815 ft.), on the left is the *Schmidtenstein* (5175 ft.), resembling a castle. The line skirts the *Alm Canal* (cement-works) and reaches its terminus at the station of (8 M.) *St. Leonhard* (1585 ft.; *Restaurant*). On the hill to the left is *Schloss Gartenau*, above the prettily situated village of *St. Leonhard*.















On the right, near the (5 min.) *Restaurant Drachenloch* high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the *Drachenloch* ('dragon's hole'). A narrow dingle, traversed by the Ache, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the *Hohgott*, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein* (1490 ft.), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff, the Bavarian station is 1 M farther on, near an old tower. —  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M *Schellenberg* (1560 ft., \**Forelle Untersberg*) — The road follows the right bank of the Ache and reaches the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M) *Almbach-Klamm Hotel* (1660 ft.), where a bridge on the right leads to the *Almbach-Klamm*, a picturesque gorge recently made accessible as far as the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Thereseu-Klause*. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M beyond the hotel the road from *Hailbrunn* via *Zill* (p. 117) joins our road on the left. The valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann* with the *Watzmann Glacier* between them suddenly appear. Crossing the *Larobach*, and then the Ache by the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Freimann-Brücke*, we soon obtain ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, delightfully situated on the hillside, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M farther on at a finger-post indicating the way to the *Salzberg und Königs-See*, a road (the direct route to the *Königs-See*) leads across the *Goldbach-Brücke* to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M) the *Salt Mine* (1740 ft.).

A VISIT TO THE SALT MINE TAKES ABOUT AN HOUR. Ticket for the regular trips at 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., 2. # each, at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. separate trips for not less than 8 persons, 2. # each tickets at the mining-office, opposite the entrance shaft. Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. The *Salt See*, illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat.

The mine lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M from Berchtesgaden to which the *Bergwerks-Allee* leads. — The *Salzburg* road, leading straight on from the *Goldbach* bridge crosses the *Gernbach* (on the left is the *Malerhugel*, a massive rock commanding a beautiful view), and ascends through the suburb of *Vonntal* to (1 M) Berchtesgaden.

$15\frac{1}{2}$  M *Berchtesgaden*. *Hotels*. *GRAND HOTEL & KURHAUS*, well situated, R. 4.7, board 5. #; *BELOYCE* R. 3-6. B. 1, D. 3, pension 8-11. #. *KLEINER WIRTSCHAFT*, R. from 2- $\frac{1}{2}$  pens. from 8. #. *LEUTWALD* of *Past*, R. 2.3. #, B. 20 pf. *VIEN JAHRESEITEN* with garden and view, R. 2.5, pens. 1.9. #. *DEUTSCHES HAUS* RESTAURANT *BAHNHOF*, pens. 7-10. #. *SCHWABENWIRT* pens. 5-6. #, both near the station. *STIFTSKUCHEN*, *KRONK*, *NECHALS*, *BAL*, *H. RICH* *WATZMANN*, *TEJEMBAUER*. *Pensions* *GRILLER*; *BERGHOFF*, *VILLA MINNEVA* *VILLA FENKA*, *LIEPOLD*, *WALDSTET*, *GORLETON*; *FÖRSTENSTRIN*, *WERNER* etc. *PRINZ VILLA GERRHART* *MALTER* *LEHN*, etc., in *Schönau* (p. 115). *Maria Theresia* and *REGINA*, on the *Upper Salzberg*, (1 +  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). *Cafe Fortner*, near the Post, *Cafe Grand*, *Wittelsbach* at the S. end of the town, with fine view.

*Baths*. Fresh and salt water baths at the better hotels and pensions, *Huber* *Kaunhof Str.*, *Wilhelmshof*, *Maximilian Strasse*. *Open-air Baths* at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. to the S.W. of the town.

Carved Wares in wood, bone and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety at many shops.

**Carriages.** In the town and nearer environs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., with one horse 70, two horses 1  $\mathcal{M}$  20, every  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more 50 pf. and 1  $\mathcal{M}$  to the Königs-See and back with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8  $\mathcal{M}$ , two horse 11  $\mathcal{M}$  70 pf. (for each additional hour 1  $\mathcal{M}$  more), to Ramsau 8  $\mathcal{M}$  10 or 11  $\mathcal{M}$  70, there and back (2 a day 11  $\mathcal{M}$  10 or 15  $\mathcal{M}$  70 pf., Hintersee 11  $\mathcal{M}$  40 pf. or 17  $\mathcal{M}$ , there and back 13  $\mathcal{M}$  40 or 20  $\mathcal{M}$  50 pf.; to Reichenhall via Schwarzlachwacht, returning via Halltau, 17  $\mathcal{M}$  50 or 26  $\mathcal{M}$  50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. Omnibus from the station to Königs-See in connection with the trains (1  $\mathcal{M}$ ), to the Wimbachkammer Hotel (Ramsau), twice daily in summer from the station (2  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathcal{M}$  there and back); to the Hintersee once daily in July and August from the Hotel Bellevue (3  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathcal{M}$  there and back).

**English Church Service** in summer

**Berchtesgaden** (1875 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2600 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality 165 sq. M. The handsome old abbey is now a royal chateau. The *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters of the 12th cent., carved stalls, etc. Pleasant public gardens. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze *Statue of Prince Luitpold*, Regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Gail, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhlgelirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann and the Hochkalter. In the valley, on the Ache, are extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station of the Reichenhall Railway*. Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions (comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The *Lockstein* (235 ft.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden particularly by evening-light.

The gem of this district is the clear dark green **Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomae*, 5 M. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. The road crosses the Ache near the station, ascends for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. and proceeds on the same level along the hillside to (3 M.) the lake.

At the *Wimbach* 1 M. from the station by the new road, another route diverges to the right, passing past *Interstein* (L.N.), with a chateau and park of Count Arco-Zinneberg (not accessible). The roads unite again at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake. Pedestrians follow the pleasant and shady foot-path, which at the Hotel Bahnhof crosses the Ramsauer Ache, and then ascends, at first on the left bank, afterwards on the right bank of the Königsser Ache, to the (1  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) village of Königssee.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of *Königssee* (Zum Königssee, Schiffmeister, both on the lake).

The *Schiffmeister* presides over the rowing boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are 4-5 regular trips daily round the lake, occupying about 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., including  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. at the Sallet-Alp and 1 hr. at St. Bartholomae (fare for each pers. 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathcal{M}$ ). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomae 3  $\mathcal{M}$ ; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomae 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to the Sallet-Alp 5  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathcal{M}$ ; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 11  $\mathcal{M}$ ; for parties of 10 or upward



1 M and 1½ M each (fee to the boatmen). The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

**LAKE VOYAGE.** To the left on a promontory, is the *Villa Beaul*; in the lake lies the islet of *Christlheyer*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent, in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grunsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff from a height of about 2500 ft. into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (6.6 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol (50 pf.) fired in the direction of the W. cliffs (*Brentenwand*). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the *Kessel Fall* is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch* from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the *Kessel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (bridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alp*, see below).

The boat now proceeds to the W. to *St. Bartholomä*, a green promontory, with a chapel and a former royal hunting chateau. At the restaurant kept by the forester good salmon-trout (*Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Salbling*) may be obtained.

On the S.W. bank the *Schreinbach* is precipitated into the lake from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a pasture ½ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the *Königs-See* from the beautiful \**Obersee* (2005 ft.), a lake 1 M long, enclosed on three sides by high rocky mountains. To the left rises the sheer *Kaunerwand*; beyond it tower the *Teufelshorner* (7855 ft.), from which a rock descends over the *Rotswand* in several arms from a height of 1600 ft. Boating prohibited. — A good survey of the imposing *Watzmann* is obtained in returning.

From the *Kessel* (see above) a good path ascends in long windings to the (3½ hrs.) \**Gotzen-Alp* (5530 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (½ hr.) *Gotzental* and (1 hr.) *Seeau*, and then ascends in zigzags via the *Akreuzee*, where we take the path to the right to (1 hr.) the *Gotzen-Alp*, with three chalets (rooms and rustic quarters in the *Springel Hütte*). Magnificent view of the *Lebergossene Alm*, *Steinerne Meer*, *Watzmann*, *Hohes Göll*, *Untersberg*, etc. The view towards the N. is not perfect until we reach the (¼ hr.) *Feuerpalzen* (5375 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Kessel*, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

To the RAMSAU a road leads direct from the *Königs-See* via *Schönau* (p. 113) to (½ M.) *Ilank* (see below).

The \**Ramsau* ranks next to the *Königs-See* among the attractions in the neighbourhood of Berchtesgaden. The road passes the *Luitpold Park* and at the (¾ M.) *Grand Hotel* (direction-post) descends to the left, crossing the (½ M.) *Gmund-Brücke* over the



*Bischofsauer Ache* At (3 M.) *Isank* (1910 ft., Inn, pens 4-5 *M*) a brook descending about 400 ft. works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenkopfl*, 1200 ft. higher, and to *Reichenhall*, a distance of 20 M. We follow the left bank of the *Ache* traversing the *Kneipissa*, a ravine with a short tunnel. The *Ramsau* is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped gray mountains. On the left ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Jagdschloss *Wimbach*'.

A path crossing the bridge (205 ft., restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trunktalle', leads to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) 'Wimbach-Klamm'. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon. The whole length of the ravine should be traversed. About 10 min. before its upper end, to the right, is a bench commanding a beautiful view of the romantic *Wimbach Tal*, enclosed by the *Watzmann*, *Hundstod*, and other grand mountains.

The ascent of the *Watzmann* (bordered *Gipfel* or *Hochack*, 8700 ft.; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 10 *M*) is fatiguing but interesting. The night is spent at the (4 Lrs. from *Isank*) *Watzmann Haus* on the *Falkkopfl* (6320 ft.; Inn in summer).

On the road,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. above the finger-post (see above) is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, and a little beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkaltter*. Then (1 M.) *Ramsau* (2190 ft., Oberwirt). The road divides  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on, the branch to the right leading to (12 M.) *Reichenhall* via the *Schwarzbachwacht* (see *Biedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The *SAALFELDEN ROAD* (to the left) crosses the *Ache* and again forks. The excellent new road leads to the left partly through wood, with fine views of the *Reiter-Alpe*, etc., and at the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Hintersee-Klause* reaches the *Hintersee* (2590 ft.), a lake  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in length (ferry, 10 pf.). About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther,  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. from the lake are the forester's house of *Hintersee* and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is *Auzinger's Inn* (pens. 4-4½ *M*), at the junction of the old road, which skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing the hotels *Gemsloch* and *Post* (pens. 4½-6 *M*). — The beautiful wooded valley between the *Hochkaltter* (left) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (right) is now ascended to the (6 M.) *Hirschbühl* (3780 ft., Inn), with the Austrian custom-house of *Moosiracht*.

The *Kammerlinghorn* (8155 ft.) ascended from the *Hirschbühl* in 3½-4 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing, guide desirable, 5 *M*), commands a splendid view of the *Leoganger Steinberge*, the lake of *Zell*, etc.

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870 ft.), and then descends into the *Saalach-Tal*. Before us rise the imposing *Leoganger Steinberge*. About  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the *Hirschbühl*, by a saw-mill, a finger-post on the right indicates the way to the 'Seisenberg-Klamm', a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (2 min.) *Binder-Mühle*, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the *Saalach-Tal*, a road leads hence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ober-Weissbach* (2160 ft., *Auwagt*), where we rejoin the road from

the Hirschbühl (to the left). The *Inn zur Frohnwies* lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. Hence to ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Saalfelden*, see p. 121.

FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL, 11 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., via *Hallturm*, see *Budeker's Eastern Alps*.

## 10. From Salzburg to Innsbruck via Zell am See.

157 M. RAILWAY (*Staatsbahn*) in 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 2. K. 60, 12 K. 90, 7 K. 10 K., express 90 K. 70 13 K. 70 K., 10 K.) — and railway-restaurants at *Bischhof* (see) and *Saalfelden*, dinner, at a charge of 2 K., will be handed into the carriage at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard. Best views on the right.

*Salzburg* (1350 ft.), see p. 96. The train describes a wide curve round the *Capuzinerberg* (p. 101). To the right is *Hohen-Salzburg*, to the left the chateau of *Neuhaus* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Parich* (*Gaisberg Railway*, see p. 101),  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Arten* (p. 102). The *Salzach* is now approached, and the precipitous *Untersberg* (p. 102) becomes more prominent. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the chateau of *Arns* (p. 102).  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Fribethen* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of which lies *St. Jakob am Thurn* (p. 102). Beyond ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Puch* the train passes the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen*, on the left bank of the *Salzach*, and crosses the *Alm*.

11 M. *Hallein* (1450 ft.), \**Stern*, with salt-baths, *Alte Post*, *Au-Bock*; *Stumpfsbräu*, *Gasthaus zum Bahnhof*, at the station, unpretending), an old town (4700 inhab.) on the left bank of the *Salzach*, noted for its salt works, and also making tobacco and cement.

The *Durnberg*, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 138. About 200 miners are employed here. Visitors are admitted to the salt-mines in summer only at 11.30 a.m. (2 K. each, at other times 1 pers. 5 K., 2 or more pers. 3 K. each). The entrance (2300 ft.) is reached in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; the visit occupies 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

To *BERCHTESGADEN* (7 M.). The road via *Zell* (165 ft.) is recommended to walkers but is rather steep and not very suitable for driving.

15 M. *Kuchl*, an old village with a Gothic church. To the W. rises the *H. Heigl* (8275 ft.), to the S. the *Tennen-Ge'birge* (p. 117).

18 M. *Golling* (1530 ft.), \**Gollinger Hof*, R. 2-4 K., *Höf.-Pens*, *Bahnhof*, R. 11-3 K.; *Alte Post*, *Neue Post*, *Traube* (in the village) lies on a hill  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station.

The route to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) \**Golling* or *Schwarzbach Fall* cannot be mistaken (one-horse cart for 12 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4 K.). Starting from the station, we cross the railway to the right, and then the *Salzach*, and walk in the direction of the white church of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Nikolaus*, in a hill (wind-post). In 5 min. more we reach \**Mauer's Inn*, and 30 ft. farther on is the inn *Zur Mühle*. On the wooded slope of the *H. Heigl* the *Schwarzbach* is precipitated from a cavern (9 K. ft. above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cool 200 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge.

The \**Salzach-Oefen*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S. of *Golling* on the W. side of the highroad to *Welfen* (one horse cart for 12 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4 K.), are curious and picturesque ruins, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wall formations, between which the *Salzach* has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by

paths and bridges in every direction. At the N and S entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not  $\frac{1}{4}$  M apart, though the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view ('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the (18 min) *Croaten Hohl*, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagengebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg.

Route from Golling to *Abtenau* (*Lammeröfen; Aubach Fall*) and via the *Zwiesel Alp* to *Gosau*, see p. 112.

Beyond Golling the railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the *Blüntau-Tal* and on the left that of the *Lammer-Tal* (p. 112). It crosses the *Lammer* and *Salzach*, passes through a tunnel, 1000 yds. long, piercing the *Ofenauer Berg*, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 105 yds. span. It then enters the \**Pass Lueg*, a grand defile of the Salzach 6 M. in length, between the *Tennen-Gebirge* on the E. and the *Hagen Gebirge* on the W. —  $26\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Concordia-Hütte* (1700 ft. inn), at the entrance to the *Blühnbach-Tal*. The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. To the right farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345 ft. above the Salzach, is the well-preserved *Schloss Hohenwerfen*, built in 1076, and restored in the 16th century.

$28$  M. *Werfen* (1720 ft.). The village (*Post; Hirsch; Tirolerwirt*) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the *Uebergossene Alp* (see below). —  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pfarr-Werfen*. The valley expands. The train crosses the *Fritzbach* (p. 184), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

$33$  M. *Bischofshofen* (1795 ft., \**Rail. Restaurant & Hotel*, R. 2-21  $\frac{1}{2}$  K; *Alte Post*, *Böcklinger*; *Neue Post*, well spoken of), an old village with three churches, is the junction for the upper *Finstal Railway* (p. 184). The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Fall of the Gemfeldbach* is worth seeing. To the W. rises the *Ewige Schnee* ('perpetual snow') group of mountains or *Uebergossene Alp*, culminating in the *Hochkönig* (9640 ft.).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the *Tennen-Gebirge*. —  $38$  M. *St. Johann im Pongau* (1845 ft.; \**Pongauer Hof* at the railway-station, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pens. 6-8 K.; *Post; Franz Prem; Zum Andra't; Kren.; Schwaiger*, near the church, a large village (3000 inhab.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church, is a favourite summer-resort.

To the \**Liechtenstein-Elamm* (on foot there and back  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 4 K. 40s., two-horse carr. 8 K. 20s., omnibus to *Plankenau* 1 K.). We cross the Salzach and the *Waggrner Bach* and follow the Grossarl road to the village of ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Plankenau* (*Oberlechner*). The new road diverges here to the right and ascends to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the bridge over the *Grossarl-Ache*, 5 min. from the entrance to the wild rocky gorge (adm. 60s.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, 970 yds. in length, is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the imposing *Second Gorge* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) is a waterfall, 175 ft. in height.



On the right, near the (5 min.) *Restaurant Drachentoch*, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the *Drachentoch* ('dragon's hole'). A narrow defile, traversed by the Ache, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein* (1490 ft.), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff, the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. —  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M *Schellenberg* (1560 ft., \**Forelle*, Untersberg). — The road follows the right bank of the Ache, and reaches the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Almbach-Klamm Hotel* (1660 ft.), where a bridge on the right leads to the *Almbach-Klamm*, a picturesque gorge recently made accessible as far as the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Thereseu-Klause*. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond the hotel the road from *Hallein* via *Zill* (p. 117) joins our road on the left. The valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann* with the *Watzmann Glacier* between them suddenly appear. Crossing the *Larobach*, and then the Ache by the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Freimann-Brücke*, we soon obtain ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, delightfully situated on the hillside and surrounded by meadows and trees. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, at a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Salzberg und Königs See', a road (the direct route to the Königs See) leads across the *Goldenbach Brücke* to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Salt Mine* (1740 ft.).

A VISIT TO THE SALT MINE takes about an hour. Ticket for the regular trips at 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., 2 *M.* each, at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., separate trips for not less than 8 persons 2 *M.* each (tickets at the mining office, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps attended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of  $45^\circ$  or more. The 'Salt See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat.

The mine lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Berchtesgaden, to which the *Bergwerks-Allee* leads. — The Salzburg road, leading straight on from the Goldenbach bridge, crosses the *Gernbach* (on the left is the *Malerhugel*, a massive rock commanding a beautiful view), and ascends through the suburb of *Nonnthal* to (1 M.) Berchtesgaden.

**$15\frac{1}{2}$  M. Berchtesgaden.** **Hotels.** \*GRAND HÔTEL & KURHAUS, well situated, R. 47, board 6 *M.*, \*BELLEVUE, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3, pension 8-11 *M.*, KURHOTEL WITTELSBACH, R. from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 5 *M.*, LEITHALS or Post, R. 2-3 *M.*, B. 10 pf., VIER JAHRZEITEN, with garden and view, R. 2-5, pens. 6-9 *M.* DEUTSCHES HAUS, HOT-RESTAURANT BADNACH, pens. 7-10 *M.*, SCHWABENWIRT pens. 5-6 *M.*, both near the station, STIFTSKELLER; KRONE; NEUHANS, BAR, HIRSH, WATZMANN, TRIEBBACHER. **Pensions.** GEIGER, BERGICKE, VILLA MINERVA, VILLA ERIKA, LEUTHOLD, WALLGOTT; GUGLSTEIN; FÜRSTENSTERN, WENIG, etc. PENS. VILLA GREGORY, MAUTNER LEHNER, etc., in Sch. haus (p. 116), MORITZ STRIKER and REGINA, on the Upper Salzberg ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) — *Caf. Forstner*, near the Post, *Café Grassl*, *Wittelsbach*, at the S. end of the town, with fine view.

**Baths.** Fresh and salt water baths at the better hotels and pensions, *Huber* Bahnhof Str., *Wilhelmshof*, *Maximilian Strasse*. Open-air Baths at the *Archauer Weiher*, 2 M. to the N.W. of the town.

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety at many shops.

**Carriages.** In the town and nearer environs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., with one horse 70 pf., two horses 1  $\mathcal{M}$  20, every  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more 50 pf. and 1  $\mathcal{M}$  70 to the *Königs-See* and back with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 5  $\mathcal{M}$  two-horse 11  $\mathcal{M}$  70 pf. (for each additional hour 1  $\mathcal{M}$  more), to *Ramsau* 5  $\mathcal{M}$  10 or 11  $\mathcal{M}$  70, there and back ( $\frac{1}{2}$  a day) 11  $\mathcal{M}$  10 or 15  $\mathcal{M}$  70 pf., *Hintersee* 11  $\mathcal{M}$  40 pf. or 17  $\mathcal{M}$ , there and back 13  $\mathcal{M}$  40 or 20  $\mathcal{M}$  40 pf., to *Reichenhall* via *Schwarzlach* sent, returning via *Halpturm*, 17  $\mathcal{M}$  50 or 28  $\mathcal{M}$  50 pf. Fees included but tolls extra. — Omnibus from the station to *Königs-See* in connection with the trains (1  $\mathcal{M}$ ); to the *Wimbachklamm Hotel* (*Ramsau*), twice daily in summer from the station (2  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathcal{M}$  there and back); to the *Hintersee* once daily in July and August from the *Hôtel Bellevue* (3  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathcal{M}$  there and back).

**English Church Service** in summer.

**Berchtesgaden** (1875 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2800 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality (165 sq. M.). The handsome old abbey is now a royal chateau. The *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters of the 12th cent., carved stalls, etc. Pleasant public gardens. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a *Bronze Statue of Prince Luitpold*, Regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view — to the left the *Schwarzort*, *Hohes Gell*, and *Hochbrett*, in the background the *Stuhlgewirge* and *Schönfeldspitze*, to the right the *Kleine and Grosse Watzmann* and the *Hochkalter*. In the valley, on the *Ache* are extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station of the Reichenhall Railway*. *Berchtesgaden* is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions (comp. *Biedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The *Lockstein* (2235 ft.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of *Berchtesgaden* particularly by evening-light.

The gem of this district is the clear dark-green **Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 5 M. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. The road crosses the *Ache* near the station, ascends for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M., and proceeds on the same level along the hillside to (3 M.) the lake.

At the *Wemhol* 1 M. from the station by the new road, another road diverges to the right, leading past *Interstern* (inn), with a chateau and park of *Count Arco Zinneberg* (inaccessibles). The roads unite again at  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake. — Pedestrians follow the pleasant and shady foot-path, which at the *Hotel-Bathhof* crosses the *Ramsauer Ache*, and then ascends, at first on the left bank, afterwards on the right bank of the *Königsseer Ache*, to the (1-1  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) village of *Königssee*.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of *Königssee* (*Zum Königssee*, *Schiffmeister*, both on the lake).

The *Schiffmeister* presides over the rowing boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are 4-5 regular trips daily round the lake, occupying about 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., including  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. at the *Salet Alp* and 1 hr. at *St. Bartholomew* (fare for each pers. 1  $\mathcal{M}$ ). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to *St. Bartholomew* 3  $\mathcal{M}$ ; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to *St. Bartholomew* 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to the *Salet-Alp* 6  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathcal{M}$ ; with three rowers (1 pers.) 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 11  $\mathcal{M}$ ; for parties of 10 or upwards



1. # and 1½ # each (fee to the boatmen). The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (1½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

**LAKE VOYAGE.** To the left, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust*; in the lake lies the islet of *Christlacher*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*—a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent, in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grunsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schonfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff from a height of about 2500 ft. into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol (60 p.f.) fire in the direction of the W. cliffs (*Brentenwand*). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch* from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the *Kessel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (tridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alp*, see below).

The boat now proceeds to the W. to St. Bartholomä, a green promontory, with a chapel and a former royal hunting-chateau. At the restaurant kept by the forester good salmon-trout (*Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Seiblin*?) may be obtained.

On the S.W. bank the *Schraunbach* is precipitated into the lake from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a pasture ½ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiringen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful \**Obersee* (2005 ft.), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by high rocky mountains. To the left rises the sheer *Kaunerwand*, beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7855 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Röts wand* in several arms from a height of 1600 ft. Boating prohibited. — A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (see above) a good path ascends in long windings to the (3½ hrs.) \**Gotzen-Alp* (5330 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Gotental* and (1 hr.) *Seeau*, and then ascends in zigzags via the *Kreuztal*, where we take the path to the right, to (1 hr.) the *Gotzen-Alp*, with three chalets (faint and rustic quarters in the *Sprangel-Hütte*). Magnificent view of the *Lebergsessene Alm*, *Steinerne Meer*, *Watzmann*, *Hofe G.*, *Untersberg*, etc. The view towards the N. is not perfect until we reach the (¾ hr.) *Feuerpaufen* (5155 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Kessel*, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

To the RAMSAU a road leads direct from the Königs-See via *Schönau* (p. 114) to (¾ M.) *Isank* (see below).

The \**Ramsau* ranks next to the Königs-See among the attractions in the neighbourhood of Berchtesgaden. The road passes the *Luitpold Park* and at the (¾ M.) *Grand Hotel* (direction-post) descends to the left, crossing the (¼ M.) *Gmund-Brücke* over the



**Carriages.** In the town and nearer environs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., with one horse 70, two horses 1  $\mathcal{M}$  20, every  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more 50 pf and 1  $\mathcal{M}$ . To the *Königs-See* and back with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8  $\mathcal{M}$ , two horses 11  $\mathcal{M}$  70 pf (for each additional hour 1  $\mathcal{M}$  more), to *Ramsau* 8  $\mathcal{M}$  10 or 11  $\mathcal{M}$  70, there and back (1 day) 11  $\mathcal{M}$  10 or 15  $\mathcal{M}$  70 pf, *Hintersee* 11  $\mathcal{M}$  40 pf or 17  $\mathcal{M}$ , there and back 13  $\mathcal{M}$  40 or 20  $\mathcal{M}$  40 pf, to *Reichenhall* via *Schwarzbachwacht*, returning via *Ha. turn* 17  $\mathcal{M}$  70 or 26  $\mathcal{M}$  50 pf. Fares included, but tolls extra. Omnibus from the station to *Königs-See* in connection with the trains (1  $\mathcal{M}$ ); to the *Wimbachklamm Hotel* (*Ramsau*), twice daily in summer from the station (2  $\mathcal{M}$  there and back), to the *Hintersee* once daily in July and August from the *Hotel Bellevue* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathcal{M}$  there and back).

**English Church Service** in summer.

**Berchtesgaden** (1875 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2800 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality (165 sq. M.). The handsome old abbey is now a royal chateau. The *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters of the 12th cent., carved stalls, etc. Pleasant public gardens. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze *Statue of Prince Luitpold*, Regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view: to the left the *Schwarzort*, *Hohes Goll*, and *Hochbrett*, in the background the *Stuhlgebirge* and *Schönfeldspitze*, to the right the *Kleine* and *Grosse Watzmann* and the *Hochkalter*. In the valley, on the *Ache*, are extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station of the Reichenhall Railway*. *Berchtesgaden* is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions (comp. *Biedeker's Eastern Alps*).

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At the *Wemholz* 1 M. from the station by the new road, another route diverges to the right, leading past *Unterseen* (lun), with a chateau and park of Count Arco Zinneberg (not accessible). The roads unite again about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake. — Pedestrians follow the pleasant and shady foot-path, which at the *Hotel Baluch* crosses the *Ramsauer Ache*, and then ascends, at first on the left bank, afterwards on the right bank of the *Königsseer Ache*, to the (1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) village of *Königssee*.

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1. # and 1½ # each (fee to the boatmen). The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (1½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

**LAKE VOYAGE.** To the left, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust*; in the lake lies the islet of *Christligger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*—a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent, in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grunsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff from a height of about 2500 ft. into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol (50 pf.) fired in the direction of the W. cliffs (*Brentenwand*). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the *Kessel* Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the *Kessel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (bridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alp*, see below).

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From the *Kessel* (see above) a good path ascends in long windings to the (3½ hrs.) \**Gotzen-Alp* (5530 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Gotzental* and (1 hr.) *Seeau*, and then ascends in zigzags via the *Kreuzkogel*, where we take the path to the right, to (1 hr.) the *Gotzen-Alp*, with three chalets (inns) and rustic quarters in the *Springel Hütte*. Magnificent view of the *Leherg* scene: A. M., *Steinerne Meer*, *Watzmann*, *Hohes G.*, *Untersberg*, etc. The view towards the N. is not perfect until we reach the (¼ hr.) *Feuerpalzen* (5065 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the *Alp*. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Kessel*, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

To the **RAMSAY** a road leads direct from the *Königs-See* via *Schönau* (p. 113) to (½ M.) *Isank* (see below).

The \***Ramsau** ranks next to the *Königs-See* among the attractions in the neighbourhood of Berchtesgaden. The road passes the *Luftfeld Park* and at the (¾ M.) *Grand Hotel* (direction-post) descends to the left, crossing the (⅓ M.) *Gmund-Brücke* over the



*Tal.* To the N.W. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr) rises *Schloss Fischhorn* (11th cent.), the property of Prince Liechtenstein, tastefully restored.

The most attractive and the most frequented approach to Heiligenblut from the N. leads through the beautiful *\*Fuscher-Tal*. A road ascends from Bruck to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr) village of *Fusch* (2645 ft.; *\*Zum Imbachhorn, Imbach*) and then e on the E. side of the valley to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Bad Fusch* or *St. Wolfgang's Bad* (4040 ft., Wellgunt, pens. 7-13 K., Post), a frequented summer-resort in the *Weichselbach-Tal*. Pleasant footpath hence to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Ferleiten*. The valley road goes on from Fusch to the (2 M.) *Bar Inn* (2690 ft.), whence a new road on the E. side of the valley leads to (4 M.) *Ferleiten* (3775 ft.; *\*Lukashausl Inn, Tauernhaus*, plain), the last hamlet commanding a fine view of the imposing head of the valley. The best points of view are the upper *Durchack Alps* (5535 ft.; rshots), on the E. side of the valley 2 hrs. above Ferleiten, and the *Trauer Alps* (5655 ft.; *\*Inn*), on the way to the *Pfandercharte* ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the S. — To *Heiligenblut* via the *Fuscher Törl* or the *Pfandercharte*, see *Boedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the *Salzach* for the last time, traverses the *Zeller Moos*, and reaches the *Zeller See*.

62 M. *Zell am See* (2460 ft., *\*Kaiserin Elisabeth*, on the lake, opposite the station, *\*Edlm's Hotel am See, Pinzgauer Hof*, near the station, *Krone, Alte and Neue Post, Metzger Schwaiger, Bodingbauer; Lebzeller*, moderate), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort.

The *\*Zeller See* (2450 ft.) is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, 1 M. broad, and 225 ft. deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath houses, temperature 68° Fahr.) A small steamer pines on the lake, making the round eight times a day in 1 hr (1 K. 20 h.). Stations *Thumersbach* (fine, even Restaurant with view), on the E. bank and *Seehausl* (Restaurant), on the N.W. bank. The E. bank commands a beautiful view to the S. of the Tauern, Imbachhorn, Hochtenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc. Evening-light most favourable.

The *\*Schmittenhöhe* (3455 ft.) is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3 hrs., June, 5 K., unnecessary; horse 12 K., chair-carriage for one pers. 12, there and back 16, incl. night on top 24 K.). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the *Schmittener-Tal* to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr) *Schmitten*. Here we turn to the left and follow a bridle-path which ascends mostly through wood via the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Schneeberghütte Restaurant* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Brunner's Inn* to the (1 hr) summit (*\*Huschke's Hotel*, 41 R. room 3 K.). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tauern range from the *Annogel* to the *Gross-Venediger*, to the N. the *Limestone Alps* from the *Kaiser George* to the *Darflstein*, immediately opposite us is the *Kaprun Valley*.

An attractive day's excursion may be made to the *\*Kaprun Valley*. Omnibus from the Post Office to the *Kesselfall Hotel*, from July 15th to Sept. 12th five times, from June 1st to July 14th and 12th to 30th Sept. thrice daily in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (allowing time for a visit to the *Sigmund Thun-Klamm*) return in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; single fare 8, return-ticket  $5\frac{1}{2}$  K.; fast carriages  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and 6 K. Carriage and pair from Zell to the *Kesselfall-Alpenhaus* for  $\frac{1}{2}$  day 28, whole day 2 K., horse from the *Kesselfall* to the *Moserboden* and back (incl. 3 hrs. stay) 18, chair-carriage 20 K. A new road leads from Zell through the broad valley of the *Pinzgau* and across the *Salzach* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr) the village of *Kaprun* (2460 ft.; three rustic Inns), with a ruinous chateau, at the mouth of the valley. It then follows the right bank of the *Kapruner Ache* and winds up the *Birkogel* (4155 ft.), which forms a barrier across the valley, through which the torrent has forced its passage by means of a highly picturesque gorge, the *\*Sigmund-Thun Klamm*. Passengers alight near the entrance of the gorge, walk through it (nom. 10 h.), and rejoin the carriage at the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Brunnle Brücke*.



at the top of the hill. The road then proceeds through the open valley to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mitterwaldhof* in the *Wustelau* (2465 ft.). At the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Inn am Kapruner Thori* we enter the fine *Ebenalpe* and ascend to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) \**Kesselfall-Alpenhaus* (3400 ft.), a good first class hotel, near the beautiful *Kesselfall* (electric light in the evening). The road, now steep and narrow, here crosses the *Ache*, mounts in windings to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Limberg Alpe* (5145 ft.), at the beginning of the *Wasserfallboden*, and then leads to the (25 min.) *Orgler-Hütte* (inn) and the 6 min. *Rainer-Hütte* (5140 ft., inn). On the opposite bank is the *Wasserfall Alpe*. The \**Moserboden* (5465 ft.; *Hotel*), the highest terrace of the valley, is reached in 1 hr. from the *Rainer-Hütte* (to the end of the *Karangr Glacier*  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more). It is surrounded by a majestic amphitheatre of glaciers and snow-clad mountains: *Wiesbachhorn* (11,700 ft.), *Glockerin* (11,235 ft.), *Bärenkopf* (11,175 ft.), *Johannsbürg* (11,375 ft.), *Katzenthorn* (10,510 ft.), etc. — For mountain ascents (*Katzenthorn*, *Wiesbachhorn*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Zell am See to Mittersill and \**Krimml Upper Pinzgau*, see p. 125.

The train quits the lake at *Schloss Prichau*, now occupied by peasants. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Maushofen* (2510 ft.), on the flat watershed between the *Salzach* and the *Saalach*, to the left, the chateau of *Saalfhof*, at the mouth of the *Glemmtal*, from which the *Saalach* issues. The broad grassy valley of the *Mitter-Pinzgau*, with a fine view of the *Steirner Meer* on the right, is next traversed. — 70 M. **Saalfelden** (2380 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*, *Dick's Hotel*). The village (*Berka*; *Post*; with 1800 inhab., 1 M. to the E. of the station, is prettily situated on the *Urslauer Ache*, in the middle of the broad valley. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the S. of the village is \**Antonio's Bath Establishment* (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and rooms to let (pens 4-5 K.).

FROM SAALFELDEN TO LOFER, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence daily in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., carr. 12, with two horses 20 K. The road runs on the right bank of the *Saalach* through the *Diesbacher Hohlwege*, a narrow gorge about 6 M. long, to (10 M.) *Ober Weissbach* (p. 117), where the road from *Herchtsgaden* via the *Harachbühl* descends on the right (p. 117,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N. is the interesting \**Seisenbergklamm*). Crossing the *Saalach*, we next pass the *Lamprechtlofenloch* (cave), a spacious cavern, and the (1 hr.) mouth of the *Schüttelgraben*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. up which is the imposing \**Vorderkaserklamm*, and beyond (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Martin* reach (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lofer* (2086 ft., *Post*, *Bräu*, *Schweizer*), a frequented summer resort, amid beautiful surroundings (to the W. the *Loferer Steinberge*, to the E. the *Reitlpe* (chirge). Hence to *St. Johann* via *Waidring*, see p. 123. A beautiful road (diligence twice daily, in 4 hrs.) leads from *Lofer* to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Reichenhall*, via *Enken* (810 ft., *Post*, *Lamm*), a summer resort near which lie the baths of *Oberrain*, and via *Melbeck*, *Schnatzen*, and *Jattenberg*. A preferable route for pedestrians leads via the *Nesselgraben* and past the *Thum-See*. For details and for a description of *Reichenhall*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train now turns to the N. W., crosses the *Saalach*, enters the *Leogang-Tal*, and ascends rapidly at the base of the *Birnhorn* to (76 M.) *Leogang* (2755 ft., *Inn*). About 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. are the baths of the same name. The line next crosses the *Weisslach* and *Griessenbach*, and beyond *Pass Griessen* (2835 ft.), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. Beyond (81 M.) *Hochfilzen* (3175 ft.), on the watershed between the *Saalach* and the *Inn*, the train descends a sharp gradient (1.44) on the right side of the *Pramau-Tal*, or *Pillersee-Achental*. — 87 M. *Fieberbrunn* (2665 ft.;



The \**Hoch-Gründack* (5990 ft.) may easily be ascended in 3½ hrs. by a marked bridle path from St. Johann. Beautiful view. Summer inn 10 min. below the top.

The valley of the Salzach now contracts and bends towards the W. — 41 M. *Schwarzach-St. Veit* (1920 ft.; junction for the railway to Gastein; see p. 123). The train crosses the Salzach, which here dashes through a rocky ravine, passes through a tunnel, and recrosses to the left bank.

46 M. *Lend* (2085 ft., *Turris Inn*). The village (*Post*, R. 2-3 K.) lies on the opposite bank. Below the village (¼ M.) a fine waterfall is formed by the *Gasteiner Ache* just before it joins the Salzach.

Above (48 M.) *Fischenau* the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the *Esc'en-uer Plaike* and the *Embacher Plaike* (slopes of loose stones) and then penetrates the *Unterstein*, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We next skirt the Salzach and reach (51½ M.) *Rauris-Kitzloch*, at the entrance of the *Rauris-Tal* ½ M. to the E. of *Taxenbach*.

\**Kitzloch-Klamm* (1½ hr. there and back from the *Rauris-Kitzloch* station). We cross the Salzach to the *Restaurant Lachner*, and then the *Rauriser Ache* (adm. 10 kr.), and ascend the right bank of the latter to the (25 min.) *Kessel*, in which the *Ache* is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (\**Kitzloch Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, and at the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 58 yds. long. This point commands a striking view of the chasm. We may either turn here or follow the footpath farther to the (1½ hr.) village of *Rauris*.

The shortest route to the *Rauris*, a valley known for its gold-mines, leads through the *Kitzloch Klamm*, the new road being 1½ M. longer. 6 M. *Rauris* or *Gaubach* (3110 ft., \**Zum Alten Bruner, Hofmann*) is the chief place in the valley, which at *Wörth*, about 3 M. farther on, divides into the *Sonnenwinkel Tal* (right) and the *Hallenwinkel Tal* (left). Also (3 hrs. up the former) is the *Tauernhaus* (4965 ft., rustic inn), whence we may proceed (2½ hrs.) the *Hohe Tauern* of the *Helgenblut Rauriser Tauern* (8440 ft.) and (7 hrs.) *Helgenblut*. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — A bridle path ascends the *Hallenwinkel Tal* via (1 hr.) *Bucheben* (inn) to (4 hrs.) *Kolm-Saigurn* (3340 ft., \**Tauernhof Inn*), with gold-mines worked by an English company, in a grand situation, and to (2½ hrs. farther) the *Knappenhause am Hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.), situated on the margin of the *Goldberg glacier*, which has covered part of the old mines. The interesting ascent of the \**Sonnenblut* (10,190 ft.; splendid view) may be made from *Kolm-Saigurn* in 4½-5 hrs., with guide (8 K.). On the top is the *Zellerhaus*, an inn and meteorological station. Descent to *Helgenblut*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — From *Kolm-Saigurn* to the *Gasteiner Nassfeld* via the *Poehhard-Scharnitz*, see p. 15.

Immediately beyond *Rauris-Kitzloch* the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the *Taxenbach Schlossberg*. — 53 M. *Taxenbach* (2330 ft., *Alte Post*; *Restaurant* at the station), a village with two castles. The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (5½ M.) *Gries*, is the church of *St. Geragen* (2700 ft.), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad *Hohe Tenn* (11,060 ft.) rises from the *Fuscher-Tal*. The train crosses the Salzach and the *Fuscher Ache*.

58½ M. *Bruck-Fusch* (2475 ft., \**Hôtel Kronprin* at the station, *Lukashausl*; *Gmachi*) lies opposite the entrance to the *Fuscher-*



# INNSBRUCK

1 : 16600

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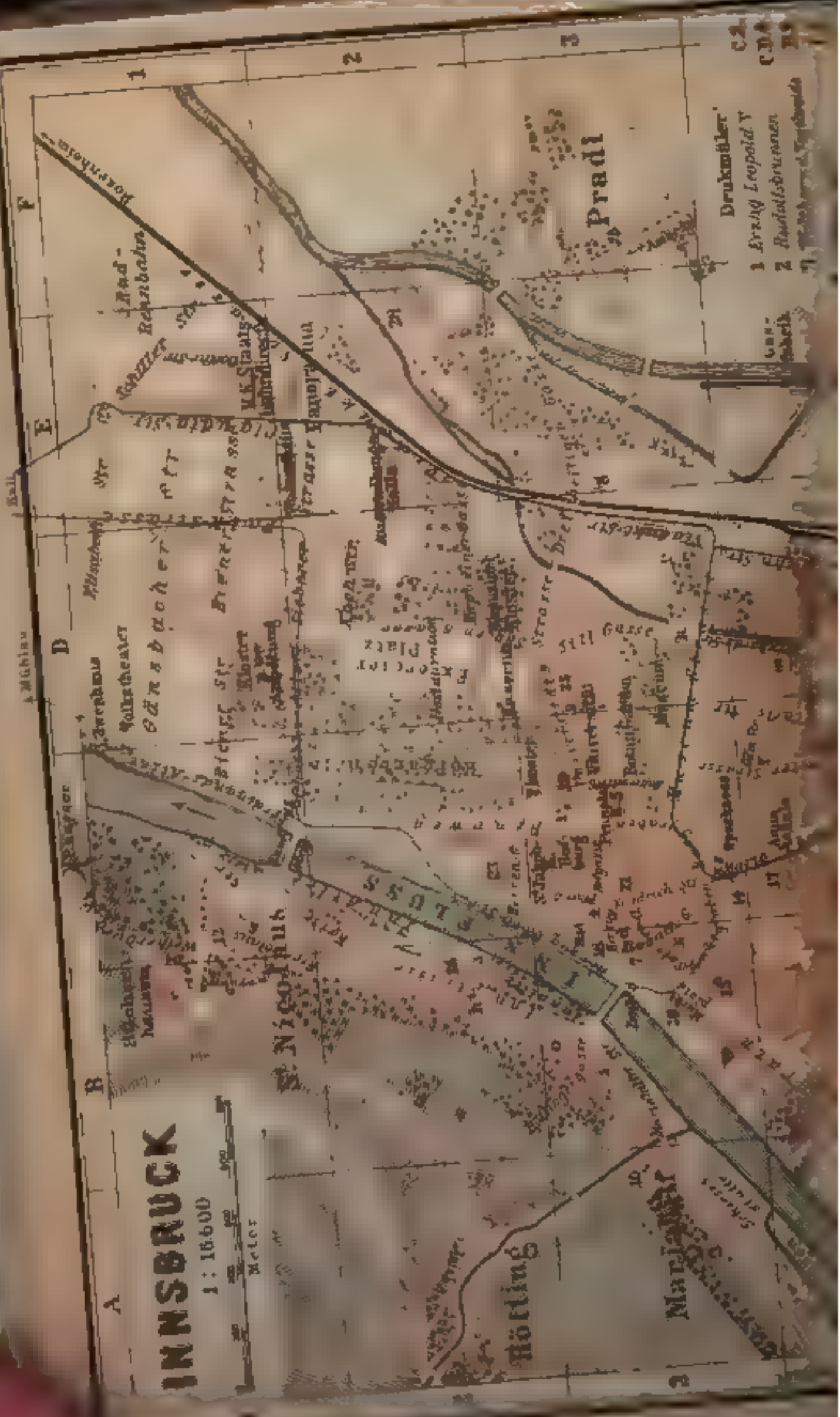
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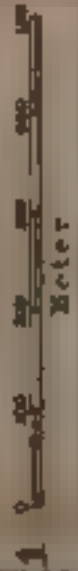


- 12. St. Nikolaus-K. C.1.
- 13. Marien-K. C.4.
- 14. Spital K. C.3.
- 15. Pöschel-K. B.3.
- 16. Herz Jesu-K. B.5.
- 17. Rathhaus C.4.
- 18. Ottoburg B.3.
- 19. Stadtsale C.3.
- 20. Schlachthaus B.3.
- 21. Sauer-Gewerbeschule B.4.
- 22. Sauer-Fabrik C.3.
- 23. Sauerhütte, Zollhaus. C.2.
- 24. Froler Glasmanufaktur B.3.
- 25. Universitäts-Bibliothek D.3.
- 26. Vervinskaserne B.2.
- 28. Zeughaus E.2.

Witten-Sauerland

# INNSBRUCK

1 : 16,600



## Denkmäler

- |   |                       |      |
|---|-----------------------|------|
| 1 | Archig Leopold        | C.D. |
| 2 | Pastorbrunnen         | C.D. |
| 3 | Waldner u. Engelhardt | B.D. |





- 10 Marienkirche A3.
- 11 V. Johannes-K. B4.
- 12 S. Nicolaus-K. C1.
- 13. Serviten-K. C4.
- 14. Spital K. C3.
- 15 Trübsen-K. B3.
- 16 Herz-Jesu-K. B6.
- 17 Rathhaus C4.
- 18 Wittenburg B3.
- 19 Stadtsäle C3.
- 20 Schultheus B3.
- 21 Kunst-Gewerbeschule B4.
- 22 Stadtsche Feuerthurn C3.
- 23 Smithaller, Zollhause C2.
- 24 Firdler Glasmalerei B5.
- Moskauerstall B5.
- 25 Kaiserliche-Bibliothek D3.
- 26 Verrinskaserne B2.
- 28 Zeughaus E2.
- 29 Dampf-Frampbahn
- 30 Eisenweg

F

Laus

Bonn

D

C

B

A

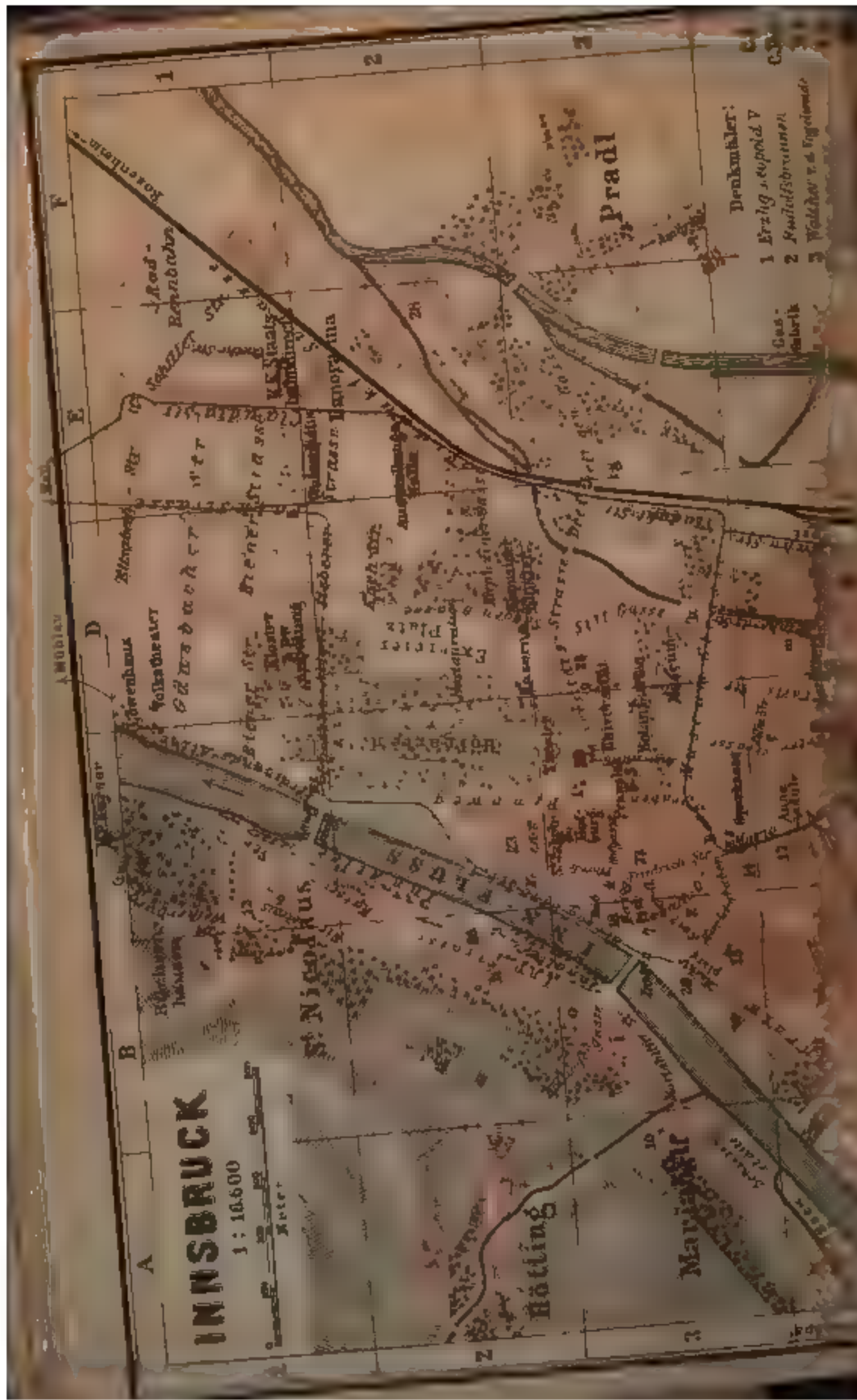
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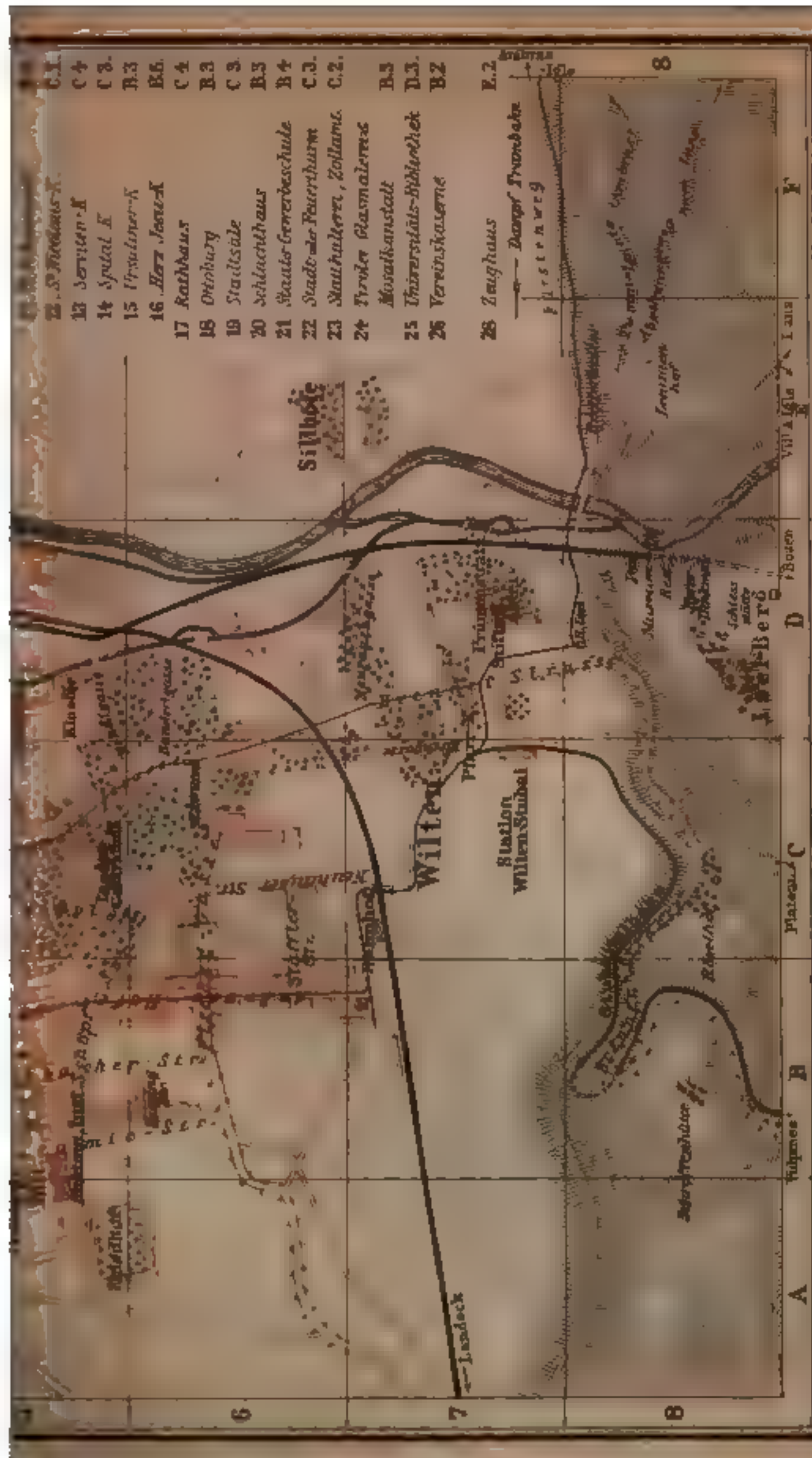
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Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we proceed to the right along the *Rudolf Strasse* to the *MARGARETEN-PLATZ* (Pl. C, D, 4), where the *Rudolfsbrunnen* (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolph IV., 10 ft. in height, by Grisse mann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield bearers.

We next reach the *MARIA-THERESIEN-STRASSE* (Pl. C, 3, 4), which contains the *Landhaus*, the *Post Office* (formerly the palace of Prince of Thurn and Taxis, Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th centuries. The *Anna-Säule* (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1706, commemorates the evacuation of Tyrol by the Bavarians and French in 1703. — The *Maria-Theresien-Str.* is continued towards the N. by the *Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse*, a street flanked with arcades (*Lauben*), which leads direct to the *Goldne Dachl*.

The *Goldne Dachl* (Pl. 4, C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of Tyrol (with the empty pockets (d. 1439) is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000*l.*) in order to refute the imputation in his nickname. The date on the balcony itself refers it to the year 1500. The reliefs on the upper part and the paintings and armorial bearings below refer to the Emp. Maximilian I. — The handsome old *Stadtturm* or *Pfeuerturm*, 235 ft. high, commands a fine view.

Thence the *Hofgasse* leads to the right to the *\*Franciscan Church*, or *Hofkirche* (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519) for the purpose of worthily enshrining his monument. The fine porch and doorway should be noticed.

The entrance is open on week days from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., on Sat. and the eves of holidays till 4 p.m. only, on Sun. and holidays, and on May 3rd, June 13th, Sept. 14th, and Oct. 4th from 11 to 5 and after 6.30 p.m. — To the left of the entrance is a monument to *Andreas Hofer* (shot at Mantua on 20th Feb., 1810, his bones were brought hither in 1823); at the sides lie his comrades *Jos. Speckbacher* (d. 1826) and the Capucin *Joachim Haspinger* (d. 1857). — The *Monument of the Emperor Maximilian*, who, however, is not interred here, but at Wiener Neustadt, occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is represented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his contemporaries and ancestors, in the guise of warriors and torch-bearers. The completion of this imposing work occupied several generations, begun as early as 1576, it was not finished till 1593 under Archduke Ferdinand. The general design is due to *Gig. Bastei schreier* of Augsburg, the court-painter. The figures were cast by *Stephan Godl*, *Bernhard Godl*, *Gregor Leffler*, *Hans Lendenstreich* and others, and the famous *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, to whom the figures of King Arthur (the finest of the series) and Theodoric (8th and 5th on the right) are attributed, also took part in the work. The figure of Maximilian himself is by *J. del Duca* (154). On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 reliefs in marble, representing the principal events in the emperor's life. These were designed by *Florian Abel* (1565), but, with the exception of the first four, were executed by *Alex. Colina* of Malines (1612). Many of the heads are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his life are unmistakable;

and the characteristics of the different nationalities are faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass and enclosed by a railing.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the *Silberne Kapelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal, of the 'Lourethanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II (d 1595), executed by Collins during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippina Weiser of Augsburg (d 1580), first wife of the archduke (see p 132), is embellished with two reliefs by Collins. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, is the imperial palace, or **Hofburg** (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1766-70. Visitors are admitted 9-12 and 2-5 from the Hofkirche by the *Silver Chapel* (see above); the *Riesensaal* (with paintings by Maulbertsch) is worth seeing.

Opposite the Burg are the *Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19, restaurant, see p. 128) and the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). To the W. of the latter rises the *Leopoldsbrunnen* (Pl. 1), erected by the town of Innsbruck in 1893, with a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. and other bronze figures by O. Gras (1626). — To the N. is the well-kept *Hofgarten* (band four times weekly in the afternoon).

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the **University** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and attended by about 1000 students. The *Jesuitenkirche* or *University Church* (Pl. 9), erected in 1627-40 in the baroque style, is crowned with a dome 200 ft. high. Adjoining is the *University Library* (Pl. 25), a collection of 177,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5). — The adjacent **Botanic Garden** (Pl. C, D, 3) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

Near this point, in the Museum-Str., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the \***Museum Ferdinandeum** (Pl. C, D, 3), begun in 1842 and enlarged in 1884-86 (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; admission 1 K., short guide 20 h.)

**GROUND FLOOR.** In the Corridor are Roman, mediæval, and modern monuments in stone and bronze. — The central *Hall*, containing portraits of the founders and benefactors of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions. To the left and right are the *Zoological Collection* and the *Geological Collection*. — **FIRST FLOOR.** Room I. *Collection of Arms*. — R. II. *Rhodian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities*. — R. III. *Ethnographical Collection*. — R. IV. *Geographical Collection*, globes by Anich, ancient measuring-instruments. — R. V. *Collections illustrating the history of civilization*. — R. VI, a circular apartment containing patriotic and historical relics and curiosities: statue of Hofer, his tombstone from Mantua; his sash, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, etc., Speckbacher's chain, sabre, and belt, Haapinger's hat and breviary, a Neapolitan six-pounder, the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848, a mountain-gun of the same period. The *Rudetsky Album*, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs, the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII. *Sculptures and plaster casts of works by Tyrolean artists*. — R. VIII. *Small objects of art*. — R. IX. *Furniture of the 16th cent. downwards*. — R. X. *Objects of art in metal*. — R. XI. *Coins*. — **SECOND FLOOR.** The *Picture Gallery* here occupies seven rooms.



and ten cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V Tyrolese, German, and Italian artists of the 14-16th centuries. RR. I-III Works by Tyrolese masters of the 17th, 18th, and first part of the 19th centuries. R. IV ('Defregger Room') \*3 *Defregger*, Speckbacher and his son Anderl, six copies of Defregger's chief pictures, touched up by himself. R. V Modern Tyrolese and Austrian masters. R. VI Italian, French, and Spanish masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. VII Netherlands masters. *Van der Helst, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Terburg, G. Dou*, etc. Cabinets VI-X engravings, water-colours, and drawings.

The **Church of St. James** (*St. Jakob*, Pl. C, 3), erected in 1717-24, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by *L. Cranach*, surrounded with a painting by *Schopff*.

The handsome **Bridge** (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of *St. Nikolaus* and *Mariahilf* on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. In the *Inn Alley* on the left bank is a zinc statue of *Walther von der Vogelweide* (p. 148). To the *Wetherburg* and *Mariau*, see p. 133.

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a **Triumphal Gate** (Pl. C, 5), erected by the citizens in 1766, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria Theresa, to commemorate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Imp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, to the right, are the *Tyrolese Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment* (Pl. 24, B, 5; open on week-days 11-12 and 5-6) and the *Lyceum Hospital* (Pl. C, 5). In the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the *Law Courts* (Pl. B, 4, 5), the *Turnhalle* (gymnastic institute; Pl. 6), and the *Pædagogium* (teachers' seminary, Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last (open 4-7 from May 1st to July 15th, 8-12 and 2-4 from July 15th to Sept. 15th) contains a large and interesting *Relief Map of Tyrol* (scale 1:7500, vertical scale 1:2000), by Prof. Schuler, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds., and reproducing accurately the geological peculiarities of the different districts. — The well-kept *Cemetery* contains handsome modern monuments by Tyrolese sculptors and the original monument of A. Kolms, the sculptor (p. 129), in the Renaissance style.

In the suburb of *Watten*, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the Triumphal Gate, on the Brenner road (p. 144), to the left, is the church of the former *Reichenstratensian* abbey of *Watten* (Pl. D, 7), a good example of the florid baroque style, from the end of the 17th century. By the portal are statues of the giants *Haimon* and *Thyrsus*, the traditional founders of the abbey. — In 3 min. more the road brings us to the Berg Isel station of the steam-tramway (to *Ambras* and *Igls*, see p. 133), above which is the *Bierstübl Restaurant*.

The \***Berg Isel** (Pl. D, 8; 2460 ft.) reached in 10 min. by an easy path (the carriage-road diverges from the Brenner road farther up to the W., comp. Pl. C, 8), is famous for the battles fought in 1809, during which *Andreas Hofer* and his brave Tyrolean peasants twice recaptured the capital from the French. The hill has since



Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we proceed to the right along the Rudolf-Strasse to the MARGARETEN-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 4), where the *Rudolfsbrunnen* (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolph IV., 10 ft. in height, by Grisseemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield bearers.

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The *Goldne Dachl* (Pl. 4, C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of Tyrol 'with the empty pockets' (d. 1439), is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000*l.*) in order to refute the imputation in his nickname. The date on the balcony itself refers it to the year 1500. The reliefs on the upper part and the paintings and armorial bearings below refer to the Emp. Maximilian I. — The handsome old *Stadtturm* or *Feuerturm*, 236 ft. high, commands a fine view.

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paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. apart, though the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view ('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the (16 min.) *Croaten-Höhle*, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagengebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg.

Route from Golling to *Abtenau* (*Lammeröfen*; *Aubach Fall*) and viâ the *Zwiesel-Alp* to *Gosau*, see p. 112.

Beyond Golling the railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the *Blüntau-Tal* and on the left that of the *Lammer-Tal* (p. 112). It crosses the *Lammer* and *Salzach*, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the *Ofenauer Berg*, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 105 yds. span. It then enters the \**Pass Lueg*, a grand defile of the Salzach, 6 M. in length, between the *Tennen-Gebirge* on the E. and the *Hagen-Gebirge* on the W. —  $26\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Concordia-Hütte* (1700 ft.; inn), at the entrance to the *Blühnbach-Tal*. The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345 ft. above the Salzach, is the well-preserved *Schloss Hohenwerfen*, built in 1076, and restored in the 16th century.

28 M. *Werfen* (1720 ft.). The village (*Post*; *Hirsch*; *Tirolerwirt*) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the *Uebergossene Alp* (see below). —  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pfarr-Werfen*. The valley expands. The train crosses the *Fritzbach* (p. 184), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. *Bischofshofen* (1795 ft.; \**Rail. Restaurant & Hotel*, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$  K.; *Alle Post*; *Böcklinger*; *Neue Post*, well spoken of), an old village with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennstal Railway (p. 184). The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Fall of the Geinfeldbach* is worth seeing. To the W. rises the *Ewige Schnee* ('perpetual snow') group of mountains or *Uebergossene Alp*, culminating in the *Hochkönig* (9640 ft.).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the *Tennen-Gebirge*. — 38 M. *St. Johann im Pongau* (1845 ft.; \**Pongauer Hof*, at the railway-station, R. from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6-8 K.; *Post*; *Franz Prem*; *Zum Andrä'l*; *Kreuz*; *Schwaiger*, near the church), a large village (3000 inhab.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church, is a favourite summer-resort.

To the \**Liechtenstein-Klamm* (on foot there and back  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 4 K. 40h.; two-horse carr. 8 K. 20h.; omnibus to Plankenau 1 K.). We cross the Salzach and the *Wagreiner Bach* and follow the Grossarl road to the village of ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Plankenau* (Oberlechner). The new road diverges here to the right and ascends to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the bridge over the *Grossarler Ache*, 5 min. from the entrance to the wild rocky gorge (adm. 60h.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, 970 yds. in length, is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the imposing *Second Gorge* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) is a waterfall, 175 ft. in height.



*Wieshofer, Obermaier, Hammerwirt, Post, Sieberer*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. The *Pillersee-Ache* is crossed.

92 M *St. Johann in Tirol* (2160 ft., *Post, Bär, Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), in the broad *Leuker-Tal*, or valley of the *Grosse Ache*, is commanded by the *Kaiser-Gebirge* on the W.

A road leads to the N. from *St. Johann* through the *Achenal* and via *Erpfendorf* to (9 M.) *Waidring* (2560 ft., *Post*) a thriving village on the watershed between the *Ache* and the *Saalach*, and thence through the wild *Pass Strätt* to (6 M.) *Lofer* (p. 121). — A pleasant walk may be taken from *Waidring* through the *Oeren* or gorge of the *Saalbach* to the (1 1/4 hr.) picturesque *Piller-See* (735 ft., inn at the S. end, trout).

98 M *Kitzbühel* (2420 ft., \**Hdt. Kitzbühel* first class, R. from 2, pens 8 K., *Tiefenbrunner, Hint-Sträu, Goldener Greif*; \**Pension Schloss Lehenberg*, English landlady, pens 7 K. 20 h.; *Pension Wilden Kaiser, Pension Hirringer*), a charmingly situated little town, much frequented in summer. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Kitzbühler Bad*, with a chalybeate spring.

The \**Kitzbühler Horn*, 6560 ft., 3 1/2 hrs., horse or chair-carrriage 16 K.) is a highly attractive point. An easy road ascends to the (2 3/4 hrs.) *Inn* above the *Tratt-Alp* whence the summit (\**Inn*, bed 2-8, pens 7 K.) is reached in 1 hr. more.

A picturesque road leads to the S. from *Kitzbühel* via the *Pass Thum* (4180 ft., inn) to (6 1/2 hrs.) *Mittersill* (p. 125).

The railway curves round the town and gradually ascends via (101 M.) *Schwarzenace* to (103 M.) *Kirchberg* (2690 ft., *Rechlwirt, Rahnwirt*), prettily situated at the entrance to the *Sperten-Tal*. The line now descends at the S. base of the *Hohe Salve* to (107 M.) *Westendorf* (2490 ft., *Restaurant*) and beyond a tunnel enters the *Windau-Tal* where it describes a wide curve before traversing a second tunnel (360 yds. long) back to the narrow *Brixen Tal*. — 113 1/2 M. *Hopfgarten* (1930 ft., *Post, Rose, Diewald, Restaurant* at the station, with rooms) a large village.

The \**Hohe Salve* (5955 ft.), the Rig. of the *Lower Tantal*, is usually ascended from *Hopfgarten* (3 hrs., guide, 4 K., unnecessary, horse 10, chaise-a-porteur, 24 K.). The route leads through the (1 1/4 hr.) village and ascends to the left by the (1 min.) finger-post to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Tanner Inn*. Thence it leads past the *Kalbs-Hütte* to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, on which are a chapel and a clean *Inn* (4 beds). *Spitzen* a \**View*.

The train traverses the *Brixentaler Klause*, a wooded rocky gorge, above which, on a spur to the right, stands *Schloss Ilter*.

118 1/2 M. *Wörgl* and thence to (157 M.) *Innsbruck*, see p. 135.

## 11. The Gastein Valley.

18 1/2 M. *TAUERN RAILWAY* (opened in Sept. 1905) from *Schwarzach* to *Bad Gastein* in 1 hr. 10 min. — 30 min., fares 8 K. 40, 2 K., 1 K. 10 h. — The continuation of the railway from *Bad Gastein* to *B. Kastein* and thence through the *Tauern Tunnel* (p. 125) to *Maidl* is well probably to be opened in 1906.

*Schwarzach-St. Veit* (1920 ft.) see p. 119. The new line to *Gastein* diverges here to the left from the *Salzburg and Innsbruck Railway*, skirts the hillside as far as (3 M.) *Station Loibfarm* and



The *\*Hoch-Gründeck* (5990 ft.) may easily be ascended in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by a marked bridle-path from St. Johann. Beautiful view. Summer inn 10 min. below the top.

The valley of the Salzach now contracts and bends towards the W. — 41 M. *Schwarzach-St-Weit* (1920 ft.; junction for the railway to Gastein; see p. 123). The train crosses the Salzach, which here dashes through a rocky ravine, passes through a tunnel, and recrosses to the left bank.

46 M. Lend (2085 ft.; *Türri's Inn*). The village (*Post*, R. 2-3 K.) lies on the opposite bank. Below the village ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) a fine waterfall is formed by the *Gasteiner Ache* just before it joins the Salzach.

Above (48 M.) *Eschenau* the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the *Eschenauer Plaike* and the *Embacher Plaike* (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the *Unterstein*, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We next skirt the Salzach and reach ( $51\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rauris-Kitzloch*, at the entrance of the *Rauris-Tal*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Taxenbach.

*\*Kitzloch-Klamm* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. there and back from the Rauris-Kitzloch station). We cross the Salzach to the *Restaurant Lackner*, and then the *Rauriser Ache* (adm. 40 h.), and ascend the right bank of the latter to the (25 min.) *Kessel*, into which the *Ache* is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (*\*Kitzloch Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, and at the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 58 yds. long. This point commands a striking view of the chasm. We may either turn here or follow the footpath farther to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) village of *Rauris*.

The shortest route to the Rauris, a valley known for its gold-mines, leads through the Kitzloch-Klamm, the new road being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. longer. — 6 M. Rauris or *Gaisbach* (3110 ft.; *\*Zum Alten Bräuer; Hofmann*) is the chief place in the valley, which at *Wörth*, about 3 M. farther on, divides into the *Seitenwinkel-Tal* (right) and the *Hüttenwinkel-Tal* (left). About 3 hrs. up the former lies the *Tauernhaus* (4965 ft.; rustic Inn), whence we may proceed to ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) the *Hochtor of the Heiligenblut-Rauriser Tauern* (8440 ft.) and (2 hrs.) *Heiligenblut*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — A bridle-path ascends the Hüttenwinkel-Tal viâ (1 hr.) *Bucheiben* (Inn) to (3 hrs.) *Kolm-Saigurn* (5240 ft.; *\*Tauernhof Inn*), with gold-mines worked by an English company, in a grand situation, and to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. farther) the *Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.), situated on the margin of the *Goldberg Glacier*, which has covered part of the old mines. The interesting ascent of the *\*Sonnblick* (10,190 ft.; splendid view) may be made from Kolm-Saigurn in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., with guide (8 K.). On the top is the *Zittelhaus*, an inn and meteorological station. Descent to *Heiligenblut*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — From Kolm-Saigurn to the Gasteiner Nassfeld viâ the *Pochhard-Scharle*, see p. 125.

Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the *Taxenbach Schlossberg*. — 52 M. *Taxenbach* (2330 ft.; *Alte Post; Restaurant* at the station), a village with two castles. The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) *Gries*, is the church of *St. Georgen* (2705 ft.), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad *Hohe Tenn* (11,060 ft.) rises from the *Fuscher-Tal*. The train crosses the Salzach and the *Fuscher Ache*.

$58\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bruck-Fusch* (2475 ft.; *\*Hôtel Kronprinz*, at the station; *Lukashansl; Gmachl*) lies opposite the entrance to the *Fuscher-*

*Wieshofer; Obermaier; Hammerwirt; Post; Sieberer*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. The *Pillersee-Ache* is crossed.

92 M. **St. Johann in Tirol** (2160 ft., *Post; Bär; Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), in the broad *Leuken-Tal*, or valley of the *Grosse Ache*, is commanded by the *Kaiser-Gelirge* on the W.

A road leads to the N. from St. Johann through the *Adental* and via *Erpfendorf* to (9 M.) **Waidring** (2560 ft., *Post*), a thriving village on the watershed between the *Ache* and the *Saalach*, and thence through the wild *Pass Strub* to (6 M.) *Lofer* (p. 121). — A pleasant walk may be taken from Waidring through the *Oefen* or gorge of the *Strubach* to the (1¼ hr.) picturesque *Piller-See* (773 ft., inn at the S. end, trout).

98 M. **Kitzbühel** (2420 ft., \**Hôt Kitzbühel* first class, R from 2, pens. 8 K., *Tiefenbrunner, Hint rbräu; Goldener Greif; \*Pension Schloss Lehenberg*, English landlady, pens. 7 K. 20 h.; *Pens. zum Wilden Kaiser, Pens. Hiranger*), a charmingly situated little town, much frequented in summer. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Kitzbühler Bad*, with a chalybeate spring.

The \**Kitzbühler Horn* (6560 ft.; 3½ hrs.; horse or chair-carriage 16 K.) is a highly attractive point. An easy road ascends to the (2¼ hrs.) *Inn* above the *Trattl Alp* whence the summit (\**Inn*, bed 2-3, pens. 7 K.) is reached in 1 hr. more.

A picturesque road leads to the S. from Kitzbühel via the *Pass Thurn* (4180 ft., inn) to (8½ hrs.) *Mittersill* (p. 125).

The railway curves round the town and gradually ascends via (10½ M.) *Schwarzensee* to (103 M.) *Kirchberg* (2690 ft., *Bechlwirt; Rainwirt*), prettily situated at the entrance to the *Sperten-Tal*. The line now descends at the S. base of the *Hohe Salve* to (107 M.) *Westendorf* (2490 ft.; *Restaurant*) and beyond a tunnel enters the *Windau-Tal*, where it describes a wide curve before traversing a second tunnel (360 yds. long) back to the narrow *Brixen-Tal*. — 113½ M. **Hopfgarten** (1930 ft.; *Post, Rose, Dicwald, Restaurant* at the station, with rooms), a large village.

The \**Hohe Salve* (3955 ft.), the Bag. of the Lower *Inntal*, is usually ascended from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.; guide, 4 K., unnecessary, horse 10, 'chaise-a-porteurs' 24 K.). The route leads through the (¼ hr.) village and ascends to the left by the (3 min.) finger-post to the (1½ hr.) *Tanner Inn*. Thence it leads past the *Kalbn-Hütte* to the (½ hr.) summit, on which are a chapel and a clean *Inn* (10 beds). Splendid \**View*.

The train traverses the *Brixentaler Klause*, a wooded rocky gorge, above which, on a spur to the right, stands *Schloss Ilter*.

118½ M. **Wörgl** and thence to (157 M.) *Innsbruck*, see p. 135.

## 11. The Gastein Valley.

18½ M. **TAUERN RAILWAY** (opened in Sept. 1903) from *Schwarzach* to *Bad Gastein* in 1 hr. 10-1 hr. 30 min., fares 3 K. 40-2 K., 1 K. 10 h. — The continuation of the railway from *Bad Gastein* to *Hohe Gastein* and thence through the *Tauern Tunnel* (p. 126) to *Mallnitz* will probably be opened in 1908.

*Schwarzach-St. Veit* (1920 ft.), see p. 119. The new line to *Gastein* diverges here to the left from the *Salzburg and Innsbruck Railway*, skirts the hillside as far as (3 M.) *Station Loibfarm* and

at the top of the hill. The road then proceeds through the open valley to the (1½ M.) *Hinterwaldhof* in the *Wüstelau* (2365 ft.). At the (¾ M.) *Inn zum Kapruner Thörl* we enter the fine *Ebenwald* and ascend to the (1¼ M.) \**Kesselfall-Alpenhaus* (3460 ft.), a good first-class hotel, near the beautiful *Kesselfall* (electric light in the evening). The road, now steep and narrow, here crosses the *Ache*, mounts in windings to the (1½ hr.) *Limberg-Alpe* (5145 ft.), at the beginning of the *Wasserfallboden*, and then leads to the (25 min.) *Orgler-Hütte* (inn) and the (6 min.) *Rainer-Hütte* (5320 ft.; inn). On the opposite bank is the *Wasserfall-Alpe*. The \**Moserboden* (6485 ft.; *Hotel*), the highest terrace of the valley, is reached in 1 hr. from the *Rainer-Hütte* (to the end of the *Karlinger Glacier* ½ hr. more). It is surrounded by a majestic amphitheatre of glaciers and snow-clad mountains: *Wiesbachhorn* (11,710 ft.), *Glockerin* (11,235 ft.), *Bärenkopf* (11,175 ft.), *Johannisberg* (11,375 ft.), *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,510 ft.), etc. — For mountain ascents (*Kitzsteinhorn*, *Wiesbachhorn*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Zell am See to *Mittersill* and \**Krimml* (*Upper Pinzgau*), see p. 125.

The train quits the lake at *Schloss Prielau*, now occupied by peasants. 64½ M. *Maishofen* (2510 ft.), on the flat watershed between the *Salzach* and the *Saalach*; to the left, the château of *Saalfhof*, at the mouth of the *Glemmtal*, from which the *Saalach* issues. The broad grassy valley of the *Mitter-Pinzgau*, with a fine view of the *Steinerne Meer* on the right, is next traversed. — 70 M. *Saalfelden* (2380 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Dick's Hotel*). The village (*Berka*; *Post*), with 1800 inhab., 1 M. to the E. of the station, is prettily situated on the *Urslauer Ache*, in the middle of the broad valley. About ¼ hr. to the S. of the village is \**Antonio's Bath Establishment* (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and rooms to let (pens. 4-5 K.).

FROM SAALFELDEN TO LOFER, 15½ M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs.; carr. 12, with two horses 20 K. The road runs on the right bank of the *Saalach* through the *Diesbacher Hohlwege*, a narrow gorge about 6 M. long, to (10 M.) *Ober-Weissbach* (p. 117), where the road from *Berchtesgaden* viâ the *Hirschbühl* descends on the right (p. 117; ½ hr. to the N. is the interesting \**Seisenberg-Klamm*). Crossing the *Saalach*, we next pass the *Lamprechts-Ofenloch* (left), a capacious cavern, and the (1 hr.) mouth of the *Schüttachgraben*, ½ hr. up which is the imposing \**Vorderkaser-Klamm*; and beyond (13½ M.) *St. Martin* reach (15½ M.) *Lofer* (2095 ft.; *Post*; *Bräu*; *Schweizer*), a frequented summer resort, amid beautiful surroundings (to the W. the *Loferer Steinberge*, to the E. the *Reitalp-Gebirge*). Hence to *St. Johann* viâ *Waidring*, see p. 123. A beautiful road (diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.) leads from *Lofer* to (17½ M.) *Reichenhall*, viâ *Unken* (1810 ft.; *Post*; *Lamm*), a summer-resort near which lie the baths of *Oberrain*, and viâ *Melleck*, *Schnaizlreut*, and *Jettenberg*. A preferable route for pedestrians leads viâ the *Nesselgraben* and past the *Thum-See*. For details and for a description of *Reichenhall*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train now turns to the N.W., crosses the *Saalach*, enters the *Leogang-Tal*, and ascends rapidly at the base of the *Birnhorn* to (75 M.) *Leogang* (2755 ft.; *Inn*). About ¾ M. to the N. are the baths of the same name. The line next crosses the *Weissbach* and *Griessenbach*, and beyond *Pass Griessen* (2835 ft.), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. Beyond (81 M.) *Hochfilzen* (3175 ft.), on the watershed between the *Saalach* and the *Inn*, the train descends a sharp gradient (1:44) on the right side of the *Pramau-Tal*, or *Pillersee-Achental*. — 87 M. *Fieberbrunn* (2565 ft.;















season (May-Sept.), for a stay of upwards of five days, 8-30 K according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionally less.

*Bad Gastein* (3450 ft.), a celebrated thermal station (7-8000 visitors annually), is picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the Gasteiner Ache, the older and more important part lying on the right bank. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small *Straubinger-Platz*, between the *Straubinger* and *Badeschloss* hotels, and the *Wandelbahn*, a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. At the W. end is the *Kur-Casino*, with reading-room, etc.

The *Ache*, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent \**WATERFALLS*, the upper 207 ft., the lower 280 ft. high. The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by *Straubinger's*, the lower from a small terrace adjoining the *Gasteiner Hof* or from the bridge at the foot of the fall. In summer the falls are illuminated on Wed. and Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

The hot springs (77° to 120° Fahr.) rise on the slope of the *Badberg* and yield about 850,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses invigorating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, etc.

**WALKS.** The road to *Hof Gastein* on the left (W.) side of the valley passes the *Villa Meran*. Higher up, on the left, are the *Bellevue* (café, fine view) and the *Villa Hollandia*. The road next reaches the *Solitude* (right) and the small *Protestant Church*. At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the *Schwarzenberg Promenades*, with various views of the waterfalls, while the *König Otto Heidecker* here overlooks the Gastein valley. Farther on, by the *Erzherzog Johann* (lodgings), to the left the shady *Erzherzog Johann Promenade* leads to (1 M.) *Stöckl's Restaurant* (view).

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the \**Kaiserweg*, which follows the slope of the hill above the *Church of St. Nicholas*, and leads past a bronze bust of Emp. William I. (who was a regular visitor to Gastein for many years, to (20 min.) the *Habsburger Hof Restaurant* (fine view) and to (25 min.) the *Café zum Grünen Baum* in the *Katschach-Tal* (see below). The *Schwarze List*, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the *Katschach-Tal*, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the *Habsburger Hof*. Shady paths with steps ascend from the *Badeschloss Hotel* to the (5 min.) *Hohe Brücke* with a view of the upper fall, and to the (14 hr.) *Pyrkerhöhe*, near the station of the new Tauern railway (p. 123). The best ascent to the (5 min.) *Schiller-Höhe* is from *Grubers*.

**LONGER EXCURSIONS.** The *Windlachgrätz-Höhe* (2¼ hr.), on the slope of the *Badberg*, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Bockstein, the *Schareck*, etc. The path to it ascends from the *Hohe Brücke* (right bank), and an easier route leads from the *Patscher*. The picturesque *Watschach-Tal* is reached by the road leading to the (2 M.) *Café zum Grünen Baum* (see above), whence a bridle path ascends past the (1¼ hr.) *Hummelwand* to (1½ hr.) *Prossau*, the last Alp (4200 ft., refreshments).

**BOCKSTEIN** and the *NASSERL* are the two favourite points for excursions from the *Wildbad*. (The shady *Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade*, which leads to the left from the *Café Bellevue* over the hill and then follows the left bank of the *Ache*, takes walkers 1¼ hr.) The road leads from the *Hohe Brücke* (p. 124), following first the left, then the right bank of



then ascends sharply to the left, threading the *Lower* and *Upper Klammer-Tunnels* (808 and 813 yds.), between which it crosses the *Gasteiner Ache* in the bottom of the deep and sombre *Klammer Gorge* by a bridge of 72 ft. span. At (5½ M.) *Klammerstein* (2550 ft.) it emerges on the upper level of the green *Gastein Valley*; to the right rises the double-peaked *Bernkogel* (7625 ft.), to the left the *Arlspitz* (7245 ft.), and to the S., in the background, the *Tisch* (8075 ft.).

We now follow the right bank of the *Ache*, crossing it before (9¼ M.) *Dorf Gastein* (2740 ft.), and then gradually ascend along the hill-side. 12 M. *Hof-Gastein*, 1½ M. to the N.W. (new road) of the village.

**Hof-Gastein** (2850 ft., \**Moser*, R. 2-4 K, \**Müller*; *Post*), on the right bank of the *Ache*, the capital of the valley (840 inhab.), was in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, the wealthiest place in this district next to *Salzburg*. Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity of the place—especially that of *Moser*, with arcades on each floor. The *Kaiser-Platz* is adorned with a gilded bust of *Emper. Francis I.*, commemorating the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at *Bad Gastein*. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths at the '*Marktsche Badeanstalt*', the hotels, and many private houses.

The \**Gamskogel* (8065 ft.; horse and attendant 21 K 80 h., guide 8 K) is ascended from *Hof-Gastein* or *Bad Gastein* in 4½ hrs. On the summit is a refuge hut. The snow mountains of the *Ankogel* and the *Tischkogel* Glacier are most conspicuous to the S., to the W., the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the *Gross Glockner* and the *Wiestachhorn*, N., the *Leibergscharte Alm*, N.E., the *Dachstein* and the *Hochgöller*.

Farther on the railway passes the station of *Kaltenbrunn*, opposite *Hof-Gastein* to the W., and crosses the deep gorge of the *Anger-Tal* by an iron bridge of 300 ft. span, 250 ft. above the *Lafenn-Bach*, which descends in brawling cascades. We then skirt the wooded hillside, soon obtaining a view of the *Kotschach-Tal* with its glaciers, and farther on of *Bad Gastein*, in the valley below, and reach the station of (18½ M.) *Bad Gastein*, situated above the village to the S.W., on the W. side of the *Pyrkersboche* (p. 124).

**Bad Gastein.** - Hotels. \**STRAUBINGER*, R. 3-4, R. 1½, D. 4 K, with dépendance \**AUSTRIA* (R. 6-20 K); \**GASTEINER HOF*, R. from 4 K; \**WEISMAYER*, \**BADESCHLOSS*, \**KAISERHOF*, R. 6-20 K, on the *Kaiser-Promenade*, with fine view, \**SCHNITTPHARR* (GRABENWIERT), opposite the lower fall of the *Ache*, \**HASCH* (½ M. from *Straubinger's*), \**GERMANIA*, both in open situations, \**RADLINGER*, with restaurant, and these with baths. - Lodging Houses, with baths: *ELISABETHHOF*, *SOLWAGERNHAUS*, *GRUBER*; *MOSER*, *VILLA IMMERIA* &c., *DR. SCHIEBER*, *MAYER*, *MILNERGER*; *BELEVUE*; *SOLITUD*, *VILLA HOLLANDIA*, *LAISER*, *VILLA ELLA* and *VILLA LOUISA*, below the *Wandelbahn*, *GROTER*, *ANDERER*, *SABATHIL*; *ERZHERZOG JOHANN*, at the beginning of the promenade of that name, *ECHO*, etc., *HALENBURG*, *PALLIN*, *EDENWEISS*, *ALLENROSE* (the last four without baths). - *Post & Telegraph Office* in the *Straubinger-Platz*. - *Office (Kassentur)* of the *State Railways*, adjoining the *Wandelbahn*. - *Visitors' Tax* during the



season (May-Sept.), for a stay of upwards of five days, 8-30 K according to the class in which the visitor is ranked, additional members of a family and servants proportionally less.

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The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent \**WATERFALLS*, the upper 207 ft., the lower 250 ft. high. The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by *Straubinger's*, the lower from a small terrace adjoining the *Gasteiner Hof* or from the bridge at the foot of the fall. In summer the falls are illuminated on Wed. and Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

The hot springs (77° to 120° Fahr.) rise on the slope of the *Badberg* and yield about 850,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses invigorating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, etc.

**WALKS.** The road to Hof-Gastein on the left (W.) side of the valley passes the *Villa Meran*. Higher up, on the left, are the *Bellevue* (café, fine view) and the *Villa Hollandia*. The road next reaches the *Solitude* (right) and the small *Protestant Church*. At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the *Schwarzenberg Promenades* with various views of the waterfalls, while the *King Otto Balconies* here overlooks the Gastein valley. Farther on, by the *Erzherzog Johann* (buildings), to the left, the shady *Erzherzog Johann Promenade* leads to (1 M.) *Stöckl's Restaurant* (view).

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the \**Kaiserweg* which follows the slope of the hill above the *Church of St. Nicholas*, and leads past a bronze bust of Emp. William I. who was a regular visitor to Gastein for many years, to (20 min.) the *Habsburger Hof Restaurant* (fine view) and to (25 min.) the *Café zum Grünen Baum* in the *Katschach-Tal* (see below). — The *Schwarze List*, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the *Katschach Tal*, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the *Habsburger Hof*. — Shady paths with steps ascend from the *Badeschloss Hotel* to the (5 min.) *Hohe Brücke* with a view of the upper fall, and to the (¼ hr.) *Fyrkershöhe*, near the station of the new Tauern railway (p. 123). The best ascent to the (5 min.) *Schiller-Höhe* is from *Grobers*.

**LONGER EXCURSIONS.** The *Windischgrätz-Höhe* (¾ hr.), on the slope of the *Badberg*, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Bockstein, the *Schareck*, etc. The path to it ascends from the *Hohe Brücke* (right bank), and an easier route leads from the *Patscher*. The picturesque *Katschach-Tal* is reached by the road leading to the (2 M.) *Café zum Grünen Baum* (see above), whence a bridle-path ascends past the (1½ hr.) *Himmelwand* to (1½ hr.) *Prossau*, the last Alp (4220 ft., refreshments).

**ROCKSTAIR** and the *NASSFELD* are the two favourite points for excursions from the *Waldbad*. (The shady *Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade*, which leads to the left from the *Café Bellevue* over the hill and then follows the left bank of the Ache, takes walkers 1¼ hr.). The road leads from the *Hohe Brücke* (p. 124), following first the left, then the right bank of







the Ache, and passes the (1 M) *Patscher* (Inn)  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr *Bockstein* (3700 ft., *Kurhaus*, with garden; *Mühlberger*) is a straggling village charmingly situated opposite the mouth of the *Anlauf Tal*, which stretches to the S.E. towards the Ankogel. From this valley the new railway (p. 122) pierces the Tauern range by a tunnel 9260 yds. in length to Mallnitz (see below). Near the mouth of the tunnel (20 min) is the Restaurant *Anlaufthal*. Farther up the valley, near the (1 hr) *Tauern Fall*, a path diverging to the right leads via the *Hohe* or *Korn-Tauern* (8060 ft.) to (7 hrs) the *Hannover Hütte* (8840 ft.) or (8 hrs) *Mallnitz* (see Loc. w., p. 122, 13 K, unnecessary in fine weather). The *Ankogel* (10,705 ft.) is easily ascended by experts from the *Hannover-Hütte* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

The route to the *Nassfeld* (from *Bockstein* 2 hrs) is a carriage road for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. We then ascend by a tolerable cart road through the *Asen*, a rocky gorge about 2 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kessel Fall*, at the end the *Bären Fall*. Below the latter the stream, which drains the *Pochhard See*, falls into the ravine over a precipice 300 ft. high, forming the graceful *Schärer Fall* ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 5 min farther on, the path enters the *Nassfeld*, a sequestered green valley,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in breadth, surrounded by massive mountains, amongst which the *Scharck* is conspicuous. Near the last bridge (8 min) stands the *Erzherzogin Marie Valerie Haus* (5265 ft., Inn in summer).

FROM BOCKSTEIN TO OBER VILLACH OVER THE MALLNITZER TAVERN 10 hrs. (guide 14 K, unnecessary in fine weather). From the *Nassfeld-Haus* to the *Rock-Hütte* at the S.E. end of the *Nassfeld*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. The bridge path, indicated by stakes, winds up a steep slope to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs) *Mallnitzer*, or *Niedere Tauern* (7926 ft.). A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the *Mallnitzer Tauernhaus* (7615 ft.). The path descends via the *Mundhart-Alp* to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs) *Mallnitz* (8830 ft., Drei Gemen), whence a carriage-road runs to (6 M) *Ober Villach* (\*Post), in the pleasant *Möltal*,  $12\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station of *Sachsenburg* (p. 109; carr. 7 K).

FROM THE NASSFELD TO KOLM-SAIGLEN OVER THE POCHHARD-SCHARCK 7490 ft.), an attractive route of 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs (guide from Gastein 11 K), see p. 119.

## 12. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 122, 134

33 M. PINZGAUER LOCALBAHN (narrow-gauge railway) in 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs (2nd class 6 K 50, 3rd cl. 2 K 30 h.). The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are well worth seeing and may be visited by means of the railway in a long day's journey.

*Zell am See* (2460 ft.) see p. 120. The line skirts the lake and then turns to the right. 2 M. *Bruckberg*, to the left, at the mouth of the *Buscher Tal* (p. 120), rises the *Imbachhorn*, adjoined by the snowy summit of the *Hochtenn*. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Wirth-Kaprun*. To the left at the entrance to the valley of *Kaprun*, are the village and castle of that name, commanded by the *Kitssternhorn* (10,510 ft.). 9  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Niedernsill* (Oberwirt). Near (13 M) *Ittendorf* (2535 ft., *Buchlwirt*) opens the *Stubach-Tal* with the *Schnackwinkelpopf* (to *Kals* over the *Kaiser Tauern*, see p. 169). 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Stuhlfelden*; then the small sulphur-baths of (16 M.) *Burgwies*.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mittersill* (2560 ft.; *Post*, at the station, \**Schreyer*, *Gruntner*, on the right bank), the principal village in the upper Pinzgau (600 inhab.). The well-preserved old *Château*, on a height on the left bank, 500 ft. above the river, is fitted up in the old-Ger-

man style and commands a fine view of the *Velber-Tal* to the S. — Over the *Pass Thurn* to *Kitzbühel*, see p. 122.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hollerabach*, at the mouth of the valley of that name. In the distance rises the snow-clad *Kratsenberg* (9940 ft.) 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Dorf-Pass-Thurn* (footpath to the right to *Pass Thurn* p. 122); 23 M. *Mühlbach*; 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Bramberg* (*Seningerbrau*); 26 M. *Habachtal*. To the right is *Weierhof* (Inn, with old panelled rooms), with a ruined castle. Opposite is the mouth of the *Habach-Tal*, with the *Hohe Furlegg* (10,750 ft.) and the *Ha'achkopf* (9945 ft.) in the background. Beyond (27 $\frac{1}{3}$  M.) *Neukirchen* (2800 ft. *Schett; Kammerlander*) the railway enters the *Rosental*. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rosental-Gross Venediger*, at the junction of the *Unter- and Ober-Sulzbach-Tal*. The *Unter-Sulzbach Fall* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) deserves a visit.

We now pass the ruin of the *Hieburg* (right), and reach (30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wald* (2850 ft., *Strasser*), where the path to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gerlos* diverges to the right (p. 135). The line crosses the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Salza*, which here unites with the *Krummler Ache* to form the *Salzach*, skirts a projecting rock called the *Falkenstein* (Inn), and reaches its terminus at (33 M.) *Krimml* (2990 ft.; *Kastlunger's Inn*), 2 M. (omnibus in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 1 K.) below —

**Ober-Krimml** (3500 ft., \**Hôtel Krummlerhof*; \**Waltl*; *Zum Wasserfall*, near the falls), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent \**Waterfalls*, the finest among the German Alps.

The *Krummler Ache*, the discharge of the great *Krimml Glacier*, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1400 ft. The finest points of view have been rendered easily accessible by new paths on the left bank (there and back 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., guide unnecessary). A road leads from the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old *Tauern* path crosses the bridge to the left, see below). Passing various points (\**Riemann Kanzel*) commanding views of the *Lower and Middle Falls*, we ascend over the *Schönangerl* (*Hofers Inn*) to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \**Jung Kanzel*, the first point of view for the \**Highest Fall*, which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460 ft. (Those who do not care to mount to the top of this fall should at least ascend for a few hundred paces more in order to obtain a complete view of it.) Crossing the *Ache* above the highest fall, we may return by the well-made *Tauern* path on the right bank.

TO GERLOS OVER THE PLATTE, 4 hrs., bridle-path, guide unnecessary (Horse to Gerlos 12, to Zell. 22 K.); see p. 135.

OVER THE KRIMMLER TAVERN TO KASERN, 9 hrs., laborious (guide 13 K., unnecessary for experts). In the *Krummler Ache-tal*, 3 hrs. from *Krimml*, is the *Tauernhaus* (5350 ft., Inn, plain). Thence to the *Innerkees Alp*. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. We then ascend the *Windach Tal* to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Krummler Tauern* (8640 ft.), where a splendid \**View* is obtained, to the S., of the *Dreiherrnspitze*, the *Rotspitze*, etc. Rapid descent thence to (2 hrs.) *Kasern* (6135 ft.; *Limegger*), the highest village in the upper *Ahratal* (see p. 168), whence a road leads in 8-9 hrs. to *Bruneck*.

### III. TYROL.\*

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\* For a detailed description of Tyrol, with mountain-ascents, see *Boettcher's Eastern Alps*, 10th Ed., 1903.



### 13. Innsbruck and Environs.

**Hotels.** \*HOTEL TIROL (Pl. A, D, 4), frequented by the English, R. from 4, B. 1½, d. 2½; D. 5 A; \*HOTEL DE L'ÉLÉPHANT (Pl. B, D, 4), R. 3-6, B. 1 A 20A, D. 4 A; \*GOLDENE SONNE (Pl. C, D, 4), R. 3-6, B. 1 A 20A, D. 5 A, these three 1st class near the station. Second class VICTORIA (Pl. A, D, 4), op. with the station, HOTEL KENZ (Pl. m, D, 4), Margareten-Platz, near the station, HARBINGER HOTEL (Pl. k, D, 3), Museum Str., with garden-restaurant. STADT MÜNCHEN (Pl. e, C, 4), HOTEL CENTRAL (Pl. f, C, 4), Erler Str. ADLER HOTEL, near the station, GOLDNER ADLER (Pl. d, B, C, 3), near the Inn bridge, Post, Maria Theresien Str., HOTEL VELUDIANA (Pl. l, B, 6), near the railway station. Witten, Hirschen (Pl. f; B, C, 3), KROCK, by the Triumphal Gate, Lowe, KOTER ADLER (Pl. g; B, 3); GRÄGER BÄR, Universitäts Str., good wine. On the left bank of the Inn \*HOTEL PENSIÓN KATSER (p. 133), charmingly situated ½ M. from the bridge, pens 5-8 A.

Second-class GÖTTNER STERN (Pl. h; B, 2); MONSIEUR (Pl. i, B, 3), Kaiserhof, by the bridge. - **Pensions.** Thompson, Claudia Str. 3; Jurek, Landhaus Str. 10, Schönrub, pleasantly situated near Schloss Ambras.

**Cafes and Restaurants.** Rott Restaurant, Stadtplatz (Pl. 19, C, 3); Marinakof, Maria Theresien-Str., Deutsches Cafe (Landlady), Hierhammer, both in the Museum Strasse, Cafe Central, Erler Str. Confectioners, Augler, Maria Theresien Str. 33 and Margareten Platz; Munding, Kirchengasse 16.

**Carriages** (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one-horse 2 A, two-horse 3 A 60 A. To the Berg Isel and back, one-horse 3 A 60, two-horse 5 A, Muhlau 3 A 20, 5 A; Weiherburg and Muhlau 4 A, 9 A 60 A; Ambras and back 4 A 80, 7 A 10 A, Stefans Brücke 5 A, 9 A 60 A, Lans 9 A 80, 12 A, Schönberg 11 A 20, 20 A (in all cases with stay of 1 hr.)

**Steam Tramway** from Berg Isel through the town to Muhlau and Hall every hour, every ½ hr. in the afternoon in summer. The stations are Berg-Isel (mountain railway to Igls every hour, p. 133), Witten, Triumphal Gate, Landhaus, Theresien Strasse, Inn Bridge, Inn Foot Bridge, Dollinger (Stern, at Muhlau), Muhlau, Rum, Thaur and Hals (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Theresien-Str. takes 12 min., thence to Dollinger ¼ hr., to Hall ¾ hr. The fares reckoned in seven zones, vary from 10 to 36 A (e.g., from Theresien-Str. to Berg Isel or Muhlau 16 A).

**Baths.** Swimming and other Baths in the Adamgasse, adjoining the Margareten-Platz, Kaiserkrone, Herzog Otto Str. Theatre (Pl. C, 3), Rennweg, performances in winter only. - **Panorama** of the Battle of Berg Isel, Sieberer-Str. Pl. E, 2, adm. 1 A.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str.; branch office at the station. Carved wood, photographs, etc., at F. Unterberger's, Museum-Str., and Czechna's, Herzog Friedrich Str.

**British Vice-Consul**, Mr. R. J. Macdonald.

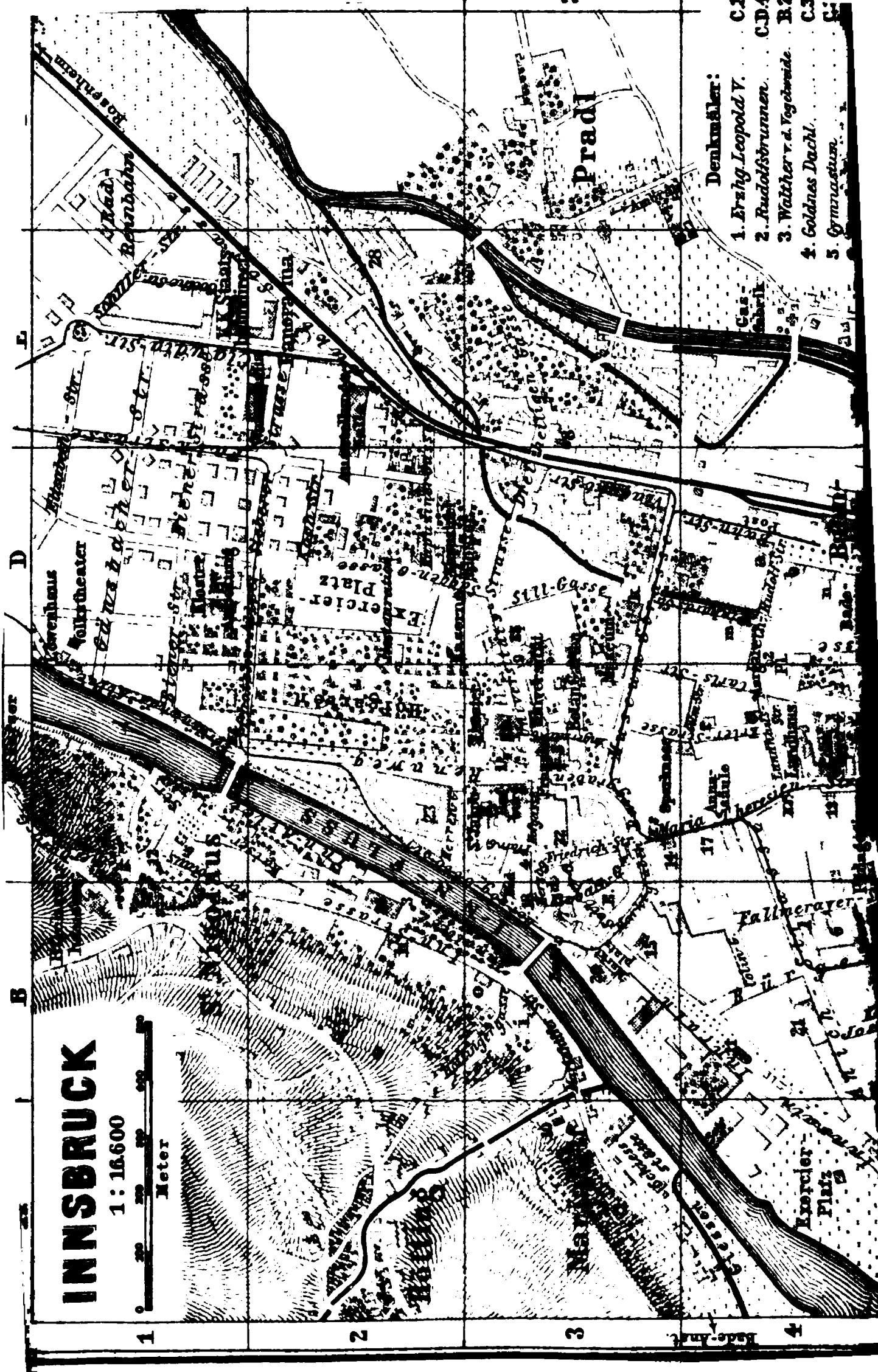
**English Church Service** in the Kleiner Stadtsaal (Pl. 19, C, 3) at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

**Innsbruck** (1880 ft.), the capital of Tyrol, with 45,000 inhab. (including the suburbs), is charmingly situated on the Inn, not far from the influx of the Sill, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of tall and fissured limestone mountains (*Brandjoch, Frauhatt, Hafelekar*), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded *Berg Isel*, rise the noble outlines of the *Waldraaster-Spitze* and *Saile-Spitze*. To the S.E., nearer the foreground above the *Lanser Köpfe*, peeps the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofel*.



**1:16.600**

## Meter



1. Erzha-Leopold V. . . . C1

**1. Erzha-Leopold V.**

## 2. Rudolfsbrunnen.

3. Walther v. d. Voetbeide.

**Goldnes Dachl.**

**Composita**







The path into the *VENTER TAL* crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the *Venter Ache* to (2 hrs) *Heilig Kreuz* (5375 ft.) and to (2 hrs more) *Vent* (6250 ft.; *Zinn Grotte*, *Tappstein*), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the *Tallenspitze* (11,175 ft.), which divides the valley into two branches. The route via the *Hochack* (9165 ft.) to (3 hrs) *Unser Frau* leads through the *Refen Tal* or W. arm, that via the *Nederjoch* (9490 ft.) to (7 hrs) *Unser Frau*, through the *Nieder-Tal* or E. arm. From *Unser Frau* (5915 ft.; *Adler*) a bridle path descends the pretty *Schnauer-Tal* to (1½ hr) *Anthaus* and (1 hr) *Neu-Adlers* (3085 ft., *Flora*), whence a road leads through a picturesque rocky gorge to 16 M., *Naturns*, on the *Vantschgau* post-road (p. 160, diligence twice daily in 1½ hr to *Meran*).

From *Vent* to *Mittelberg* via the *Toufkar Joch* see p. 142. The route into the *GURGLER-TAL*, crossing the *Gurgler Ache* at *Zwieselstein*, ascends abruptly on the left bank, but (1 hr) above the mouth of the *Trombach* (p. 153) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of *Pilberg* and *Königsrain* and reach (2 hrs) *Ober-Gurgl* (6265 ft.; *Scheiber's Inn*), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery. For excursions and ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond *Oetztal Station* the valley of the *Inn* expands. On a hill to the right, beyond (110 M.) *Haiming*, is the chateau of *Petersberg*. — 113½ M. *Sitz* (2130 ft.; *Railway Inn*), 114½ M. *Mitz*, 118½ M. *Stams*. In the village, 1 M. to the S., is an extensive Cistercian convent, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the *Hohenstaufen*. To the N. are the massive limestone crags of the *Mieminger Mts* and the *Hohe Munde* (8730 ft.).

117½ M. *Rietz* 120½ M. *Telfs* (2045 ft.; *Seiser*, at the station; *Post*, *Löwe*; *Traube*; *Schopfer's*), a village of 2700 inhab., ¾ M. to the N. of the station. From *Telfs* a picturesque road leads via *Ober-Maiming* (*Post*) and *Ostels* to *Nassereid* (p. 141).

124 M. *Zirl* (*Zur Martinswand*, at the station). The village (2035 ft., *Lowe*, *Post*) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Inn*, 1 M. to the N., overlooked by the ruined castle of *Fragenstein*. The *Calvarienberg* commands a beautiful view; to the S. rise the jagged peaks of the *Sellrain*, to the E. the *Solstein* (8330 ft.).

Below *Zirl* the *Martinswand* (3690 ft.) the legendary scene of a perilous adventure of Emp. Maximilian I. while hunting in 1493, rises perpendicularly from the valley. The spot where the emperor was in danger is marked by a cross in a small cavern, now accessible to steady walkers by a safe and easy path (¼ hr. from the station).

FROM *ZIRL* TO *MITTENWALD*, 17 M. diligence daily in 4½ hrs., via *Brefeld* (3850 ft.; *Post*) and *Scharnitz* (*Adler*). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line now skirts the *Inn* and crosses the *Melach* to (130 M.) *Kematen*, at the entrance to the *Sellrain Tal*. In a picturesque gorge, 1½ M. to the S.E., are the *Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls*. 132½ M. *Völs*, situated among orchards, 135½ M. *Watten* (p. 131).

136½ M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 128.

## 16. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 134, 142, 162*

1 RAILWAY in 3½-6½ hrs. (fares 11 K. 80, 8 K. 80, 5 K. 80 h., ex- 3 K. 30, 11 K. 50, 7 K. 50 h.) Best views to the right as far as the bridge below *Stenzing*, beyond it, generally to the left.



1816 belonged to the 'Kaiser-Jäger' (Tyrolean Riflemen), who have their shooting-ranges here (military concert on Sat. afternoons). The *Regimental Museum* (adm., in summer only, 40 h) contains many relics, and a *Pavilion* (restaurant) at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Inn valley and the town. Near the rifle range, where the carriage-road ends, is a colossal \**Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer*, by Natter (1893).

SCHLOSS AMBRAS, situated on a hill about 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, is most conveniently reached by steam-tramway (see p 128) via Berg Isel station in 26 min; 60 h). The direct road to the château leads by *Pradl*. Another road, via *Witten* (comp. Pl. F, F 3) steam-tramway in 7 min (see p 128) passes to the left of the tramway station below the Brenner railway, crosses the *Sill* and then leads straight to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr) château along the base of the hills (*Schlösser Restaurant*, near the entrance). A pleasant route for pedestrians ascends to the right beyond the *Sill* bridge past the *Bretterkeller*, and follows the well-wooded hillside to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Tummet-Platz* used in 1797-1809 as a burial-place for about 8000 soldiers and the (10 min) château.

\***Schloss Ambras** or *Amras* (2070 ft.), originally erected in the 13th cent., owes its fame chiefly to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg. The archduke, who became governor of Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of arms and armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and forms the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons (p 52). The Schloss gradually fell into decay, but when Archduke Karl Ludwig (governor of Tyrol in 1866-68) selected it as his residence, it underwent thorough restoration. The objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1887 the château was opened as a museum (open in summer daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; adm. 40 h. Sun. free).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (13-21 A.D.), found on the road from Witten to Schönbühl. In the *Unters Schloss* (lower castle), two large halls to the right contain the valuable *collection of Weapons*, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order. At the entrance to the Hochschloss is the large *Spanish Saloon*, 14 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, built in 1671 and restored in 1856-77. The *Ground Floor* of the Hochschloss (upper castle) contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with fresco by Wöhrle, and a bath chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser (see above). The *First and Second Floors* contain miscellaneous collections: furniture, models of buildings, objects in metal, sculpture in marble, wood, ivory, etc., glass and pottery, and a large collection of portraits, including those of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1565), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1580), etc.

The pretty *Park*, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon).





1816 belonged to the 'Kaiser-Jäger' (Tyrolean Riflemen), who have their shooting-ranges here (military concert on Sat. afternoons). The *Regimental Museum* (adm., in summer only, 40 h.) contains many relics, and a *Pavilion* (restaurant) at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Inn valley and the town. Near the rifle range, where the carriage-road ends, is a colossal \**Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer*, by Natter (1893).

SCHLOSS AMBRAS, situated on a hill about 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, is most conveniently reached by steam-tramway (see p. 126) via Berg Isel station in 26 min.; 60 h.). The direct road to the château leads by *Pradl*. Another road, via *Witten* (comp. Pl. F. F. 8) steam-tramway in 7 min., see p. 128) passes to the left of the tramway station below the Brenner railway, crosses the *Sill*, and then leads straight to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) château along the base of the hills (*Schlößkeller Restaurant*, near the entrance). A pleasant route for pedestrians ascends to the right beyond the Sill bridge, past the *Bretterkeller*, and follows the well-wooded hillside to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Tummet-Platz*, used in 1797-1809 as a burial-place for about 8000 soldiers and the (10 min.) château.

\**Schloss Ambras* or *Ambras* (2070 ft.), originally erected in the 13th cent., owes its fame chiefly to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I. and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg. The archduke, who became governor of Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of arms and armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and forms the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons (p. 62). The Schloss gradually fell into decay, but when Archduke Karl Ludwig (governor of Tyrol in 1856-58) selected it as his residence, it underwent thorough restoration. The objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1881 the château was opened as a museum (open in summer daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; adm. 40 h., *sun free*).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (1.3.21) A.D.), found on the road from Witten to Schönlberg. In the *Unterschloss* (lower castle), two large halls to the right contain the valuable *collection of Weapons*, from the 15th cent. to the present time arranged in chronological order. At the entrance to the *Oberschloss* is the large *Spanish Saloon*, 14 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, built in 1607 and restored in 1856-7. The *ground floor* of the *Oberschloss* (upper castle) contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörmler, and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser (see above). The *first and second floors* contain miscellaneous collections: furniture, models of buildings, objects in metal, sculpture in marble, wood, ivory, etc.; glass and pottery, and a large collection of porcelains, including those of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various times Philippina Welser (d. 1600), etc.

The pretty *Park*, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon).







FROM INNSBRUCK TO IGLS. — RAILWAY ('Mittelgebirgs-Bahn', continuation of the steam-tramway, p. 132, through carriages) 12 times daily in summer from the Berg Isel station in 28 min. (1 K 20 h, descent 96 h).  
CARRIAGES by the old road viâ Föll to Igls, one-horse 7, two-horse 12 K.

The line crosses the Sill and the Wilten road (p. 132) and ascends through wood to the station of *Ambras*, 5 min. above the château (p. 132). It then winds up, with glimpses of the Inn valley, to *Aldrans*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the village (2496 ft.; Plattner, Aldranser Hof). The next station, *Lans-Sistrans*, lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the village of *Lans* (2836 ft., Traube) and 1 M. from *Sistrans* (3014 ft.; Krone). Turning to the right from the station and passing through the lattice gate, we may ascend in 20-25 min. to the N.E. top of the \**Lanser Köpfe* (3050 ft.), which commands a charming view of the Inn valley from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the Stubai glaciers, Habicht, Waldraster-Spitze, Saile, etc., towards the S.

Pedestrians may ascend the Lanser Köpfe in 1 hr. from the Berg Isel station (p. 131) by a direct path, diverging to the right beyond the Bretterkeller (see p. 132) ascending the wooded *Paschberg* (finger-posts and yellow way-marks).

The next station, *Lanser See*, lies near the small lake of that name (2760 ft., inn; baths).

$5\frac{1}{2}$  M. Igls (2900 ft., \**Igelerhof*, first-class, with baths, R. from 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  board 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  K, \**Höf. Maximilian*, close by, also of the first class, \**Tiroler Hof*, at the station, \**Althof*; *Stern*, unpretending) charmingly situated at the foot of the Patscher Kofel, is much frequented as a summer resort. The air is excellent, and the environs abound in pleasant walks and fine views.

The ascent of the *Patscher Kofel* (281 ft.) is easy and interesting (4 hrs; guide unnecessary). Bridle path viâ the pilgrimage-church of *Hellgansner* to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs) *Franz-Joseph-Schutzhut* (646 ft., inn in summer) and the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr) summit. Splendid view.

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, past the Gothic church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. 12; C, 1), the chateau of *Büchsenhausen* (now a brewery and bathing-establishment), and the *Pension Krüger* (p. 128), to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Schloss Weiherburg* (2210 ft.; Pens. and Restaurant), with a terrace commanding a charming \*View of the valley of the Inn, the Glungeitzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. About 800 ft. above the Weiherburg (steep ascent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr, cable-railway under construction) is the farm-house of *Maria-Brunn* (the '*Hungerburg*', Restaurant), which commands a \*View extending to the Stubai glaciers, carriage-road back to Innsbruck viâ *Hotting*, 2 M. — We may return from the Weiherburg by (20 min.) *Mühlau* (2025 ft.; *Pension Edelweiss*, *Stern*), a charmingly situated village, at the mouth of the wild *Mühlauer Klamm* (Innsbruck Electric Works, interesting), and thence to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Innsbruck, either by the steam-tramway in 12 min. (station Dollinger, near the Stern Inn) or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr).

Excursion to the *Stubai-Tal* (electric railway to Fulpmes in 1 hr), see p. 144. — Pedestrians follow the Brenner road (carriages, see p. 128) on



the W. side of the picturesque *Silltal*, v.i.a. *Gurberbach* and the *Stephansbrücke*, to (2 M.) the village of *Schönberg* (325 ft., \**Jägerhof*, R. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-2, post, B & K, *Schönbachhof*, *Domang*), a summer-resort, picturesquely situated opposite the mouth of the *Stubaier Tal* (beautiful view from the *Hüttling-Warte*). About 1 M. further on the *Brenner* road is the \**Hof Pens Schönberger Hof*, a health resort. From *Schönberg* to the *Stubai Tal* a carriage-road (diligence in 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr) descends v.i.a. *Mieders* (\**Lärchenhof*, Post) to (4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) *Fulpmes* (p. 144).

## 14. From Innsbruck to Salzburg v.i.a. Kufstein and Rosenheim.

123 M. RAILWAY in 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-3 hrs. to *Kufstein*, and 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-6 hrs. thence to *Salzburg*. Luggage is examined at *Kufstein* (in both directions).

*Innsbruck* see p. 128. The railway traverses the valley on a long viaduct, and at *Mühlau* (p. 133) crosses the *Inn*, above the influx of the *Sill*. To the right is the château of *Ambros* (p. 132).

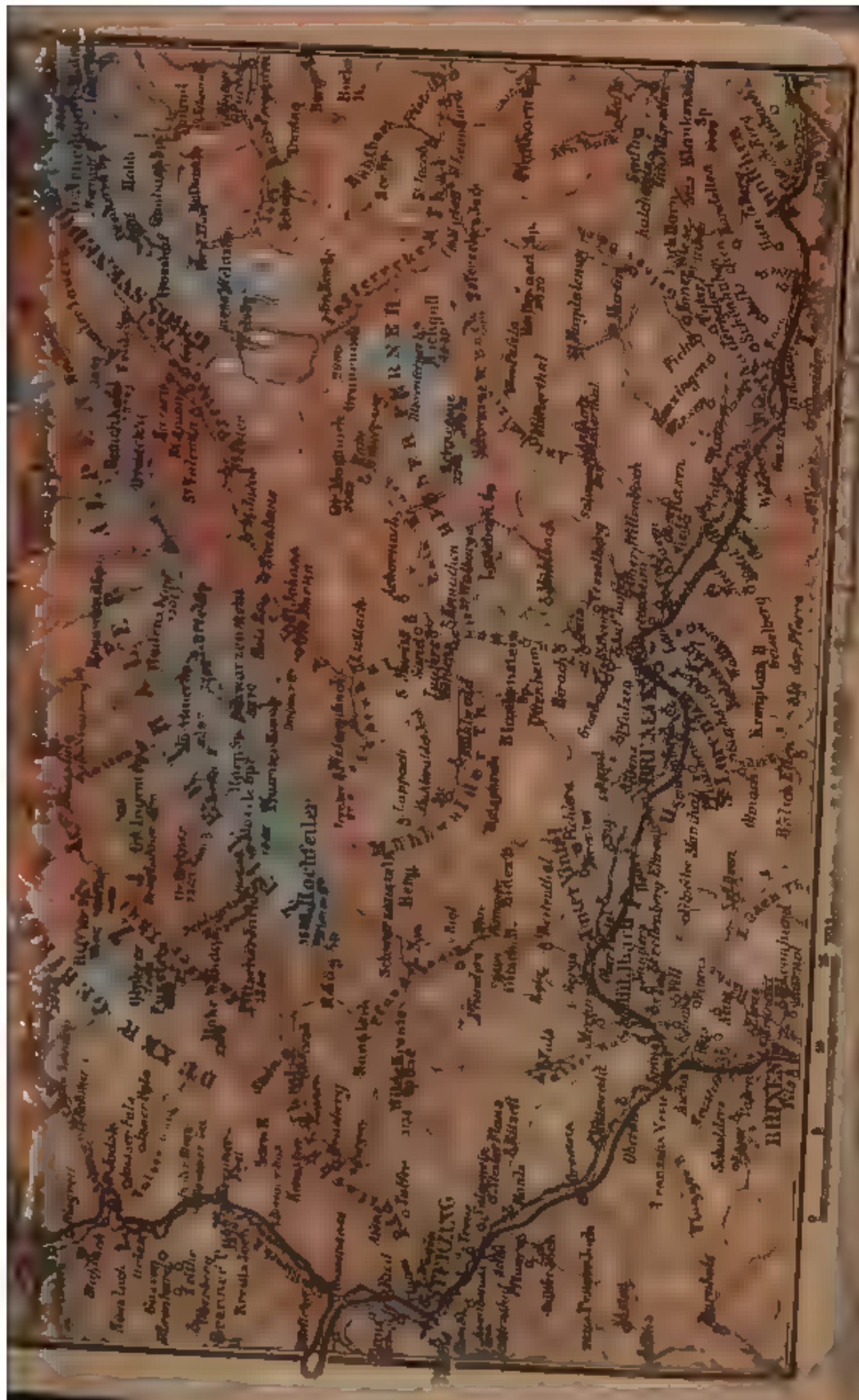
5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. *Hall* (1835 ft., *Bar*, *Stern*, with garden, *Engel*, Post; *Pens Plainer*, *Pens. Tömlschlossl*, \**Höf.-Pens Vorderwalderhof*, finely situated 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. to the E., on the right bank of the *Inn*), a quaint old town of 6200 inhab. with salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. Steam-tramway to *Innsbruck*, see p. 128.

9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. *Fritzens*; 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. *Terfens*. — 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. *Schwaz* (1765 ft., *Zur Brücke*; *Zum Freundsberg*, *Röder Turm*; *Stern*), a town with 6550 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Inn*, commanded by the château of *Freundsberg*. About 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. to the N.E. is the Benedictine abbey of *Fiecht*, restored after a fire in 1868.

The ascent of the \**Kellerjoch* (777 ft.; 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-5 hrs., guide B & K unnecessary for adepts) is easy and attractive. The route (marked path) leaves the château of *Freundsberg* through wood to the (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.) *Kellerjoch-Hütte* (4055 ft.), and thence to the (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr) summit (fine view). Descent to *Fügen* (p. 135), 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. *Jenbach* (1735 ft., \**Prantl's Hôtel*, opposite the station, R. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> A., Post; *Bräuhaus*, in the village, with view-terrace), at the entrance to the *Achental*, is the station for the *Zillertal* (p. 137). On the mountain-slope, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. to the W., is Count *Enzenberg's* handsome château of *Tratzberg* (2080 ft., fine view).

\*TO THE ACHENSEE 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack-and-pinion system), eight trains daily in 6 min., a highly attractive excursion (fare 3, down 2 A., return-ticket available for 10 days 4 A.). The railway ascends (to 1000) with a pretty view on both sides of the *Inn* valley, v.i.a. the station of *Burgeck*. The highest point of the line (1580 ft.), where the rack-and-pinion rails is reached at (2 M.) *Eben* 3088 ft. *Achensee*, a frequented pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. *Northega* (d. 1149). Beyond (3 M.) *Maurach* the line descends a valley to the (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) terminus beside the *Säespitze Hotel* 3 min. from the steamboat-pier. The dark-blue *Achensee* (434 ft., 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. long, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. broad) is the finest lake in N. Tyrol. A steamboat makes the circuit of the lake eight times daily in 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr. On the S.W. bank is the *Partisan*, a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (*Friedenhaus*, on the lake, *Höf. Stefanie*, *Apfenhof*) — On the E. bank, towards the N. end, is the *Höf. Seehof*, 1 M. farther on is the *Höf. Scholastika*, and at













the end is *Mayer's Inn*. The *Umsatz* (6815 ft., easy and interesting) may be ascended from the *Scholastrika* in 3 hrs. The scattered houses of the village of *Ahenkirch* (Post 3 M from the lake, Kern, Adler) extend almost to the N. end of the lake. About 6 M farther on, beyond the village of *Achenwald* (Trautle), the Tyrolean frontier is reached in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The *Zillertal*. From *Jenbach* to (20 M) *Mayrhofen* Railway in 1½ hr.; 2nd class 3 K 80, 3rd cl. 4 K 40 h. Quitting *Jenbach* the train crosses the Inn and enters the *Zillertal* at (2½ M) *Strass* 5 M *Trayerning*, 6 M *Fügen* (1755 ft., \*Post, Stern, *Lam Agner*, Sonnet), a large village (940 inhab.), frequented as a summer resort. The railway then leads via *Kapfing*, *Uderns*, and *Ised*, and at (10½ M) *Kaltbach* a (Post) approaches the *Ziller* 16 M *Zell* (1885 ft., \*Helsbrunn, \*Bräu, *Grodenner*, on the right bank, \*Post, *Darfer*, on the left bank), the chief place (75 inhab.) of the valley, which is here broad and fertile, lies at the confluence of the *Gerlosbach* with the *Ziller*. To the E rise the *Halmenberg* and the *Geiswand* (7100 ft.), to the S the *Tristner* (9000 ft.) and the *Ingen* (9600 ft.). To the E. of *Zell* opens the *Gerlos* gorge, through which a bridge track leads to the *Pinzgau* (to *Krimm*, 8½ hrs., horses 18 K, guide, 11 K, unnecessary) via (2½ hrs.) *Gerlos* (*Alpenrose*, \*St. exkl., *Kammerlander*) and thence either by the *Gerlos Pass* (4875 ft.) or the *Pinzgauer Platte* (5500 ft.). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line ascends the right bank of the *Ziller*, via (17½ M) *Bahel* — 20 M *Mayrhofen* (2000 ft.; \*Auenhaus, \*Stern, \*Alte Post, *Krammer*), the highest village in the lower *Zillertal*, is beautifully situated in a green basin amidst lofty mountains. The valley divides here into four branches: E. the *Zillergund*, S.E. the *Stilp*, S.W. the *Zemmtal*, W. the *Tuxertal*. Through the *Tuxertal* an easy and interesting bridge path leads via (5½ hrs.) *Hinter Tux* (4900 ft., Inn, with baths) and over the (2½ hrs.) *Tuxer* or *Schmirer Joch* (5675 ft.) to the *Schmirner Tal* and (4½ hrs.) *St. Jodok* on the *Brenner* railway (p. 145).

FROM MAYRHOFEN TO STERZING OVER THE PFITSCHER JOCH (16 hrs., two days), interesting. The *Zemmtal* is worthy of a visit (to *Ginsling* 3 hrs., to the *Berliner Hütte* 8½ hrs., guide unnecessary). Beyond *Mayrhofen* we cross the *Ziller* in, *Zillerbach* and (¼ hr.) reach the *Stilfserbach* (fine waterfall), and thence to the S. reach the (¼ hr.) *Hochsteig* (2060 ft., Inn) a covered bridge over the *Zemmabach*. The bridge path then ascends gradually through the \**Dornau-berg-Klamm*, a picturesque valley enclosed by lofty pine-clad hills, skirting the left bank of the *Zemmabach* which is precipitated in numerous cascades through a rocky ravine. The *Arztsteg*, 1¼ hr. from *Mayrhofen*, crosses the torrent, which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. 1¼ hr. *Ginsling* (3280 ft., *Typotsch*, *Arzt*), is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Zemmabach*. The path crosses again to the left bank and ascends via the *Reising Alp* (3580 ft., Inn) to (2 hrs.) *Breitlahner* (4770 ft.; *Eder's Inn*), opposite the mouth of the *Zemmgrund* or *Schwarzensteingrund*, a picturesque valley, in which a highly interesting excursion may be made to the (1½ hrs.) \**Berliner Hütte* of the German Alpine Club, grandly situated on the *Schwarzenstein Alp* (4795 ft., Inn in summer).

Farther on the path ascends the *Zammer Tal* at first rapidly to the (2½ hrs.) *Dornau Hütte* (4025 ft., Inn), beautifully situated opposite the entrance of the *Schlegel Tal*, and to the (½ hr.) *Pfitscher Joch* (7375 ft., Inn). We then descend to (2 hrs.) *St. Jodok* in the *Pfitscher Tal* (4000 ft., *Rauner's Inn*) and thence via *Wieden* and *Afers* to (4 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 145).

28 M *Brixlegg* (1690 ft., *Brutleger Hof*, *Herrenhaus*, *Vogl*, *Neuzeitl.*, *Wolf*, at the station), a pleasantly situated summer-resort — 29½ M *Rittenberg* (Post or *Sonne*, *Ledererbräu*), an old town with a picturesque ruined chateau. Short tunnel — 33 M *Kundl*.

37½ M. *Wörgl* (1665 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*, R 2 K, *Rose*), the junction of the Tyrol and Salzburg line (R. 10). The round summit of the *Hohe Salve* (p. 122) rises from the *Brixen-Tal* to the S.



The railway now crosses the *Brixentaler Ache* and at *Kirchbichl* passes to the right bank of the Inn. To the E. rises the imposing *Kaiser-Gebirge*.

47 M. *Kufstein* (1600 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*; Bavarian and Austrian custom-house examination, *Hôtel Gisela*, near the station, *Auracher Bräu*, *Post*; *Eggerbräu*; *Drei Könige*), a small town of 2900 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort. An interesting visit may be paid to the old fortress of *Geroldseck*. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther are the baths of *Kienbergklamm*, well fitted up (pens 5-6 K.)

WALKS on the left bank of the Inn to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Klause* ("Inn, with fine view) and the *König Otto Kapelle* (see below), to the top of the 1 hr.) *Tierberg* (fine view from the tower); to the *Kaiser-Tal*, etc.; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The frontier of Tyrol is now passed in the *Klause*, a narrow defile. To the left, the pretty *König Otto Kapelle*. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kiesersfelden*, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Oberaudorf*, 57 M. *Fischbach* — 60 M. *Brannenburg* (1550 ft.; *Schlosswirt*, in the village), beautifully situated at the base of the hills. — 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Raubling*.

68 M. *Rosenheim* (1470 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*; \**Deutscher Kaiser* and *Bismarckbad*; *Hôt. Greiderer*, *König Otto*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Zum Wendelstein*, moderate), the junction of the line to Munich (in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.), is a town of 11,200 inhab., with salt-works and saline-baths (brine conducted hither from *Reichenhall*, over 50 M. distant). — About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station are the *Kaiserbad*, with a large park, the *Bismarckbad*, *Marienbad*, and *Dianabad*, all with hotel-pensions and salt and other baths. Pretty view from the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Schlossberg* (*Restaurant*).

The train crosses the *Inn*, passes (72 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Samm-See* (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long), with the station of (74 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Krottenmühle* (*Restaurant*) at its N. end, and (78 M.) *Endorf*, and then runs through a hilly district to (84 M.) *Prien* (1740 ft., *Hôt. Chiemsee*, at the station, *Zur Kampenwand*; *Kronprinz*; *Bayrischer Hof*), a summer-resort in the smiling *Priental*.

FROM PRIEN a STEAM TRAMWAY runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) *Stock* (the landing-place of the steamer on the *Chiemsee*, which plies nine times daily in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the *Herreninsel* and seven times in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Fraueninsel* (return ticket to the *Herreninsel*, 2nd cl. in the steam tramway, 1st cl. on the steamer 1  $\mathcal{M}$  80 pf). The *Chiemsee* (1700 ft.), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herreninsel*, with a Benedictine monastery (now an inn and brewery), the *Fraueninsel*, with a nunnery, and the *Krautinsel* ("vegetable island"), formerly a kitchen garden for the monks and nuns. There are also a fishing-village and an inn on the *Fraueninsel*. On the much larger *Herreninsel* (9 M. in circumference) rises the large *Schlösschen Chiemsee*, begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Louis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. from 1st May to 15th Oct. daily 7-5, see 3  $\mathcal{M}$ , closed on 13th June). The interior is fitted up with lavish splendour. The lake is celebrated for its fish. The banks are low, and in the distance to the S. extends the long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolean mountains.

The line skirts the S. bank of the *Chiemsee* and passes the stations

of Bernau, Uebersee, and Bergen. About 3 M. to the W. of Bergen are the well-equipped baths of Adelholzen.

101 M. Traunstein (1930 ft.; \**Traunsteiner Hof*, \**Krone*, both at the station, \**Wiespauer*; \**Post*), a thriving place with 7500 inhab., on a hill above the Traun, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The Friedens-Denkmal, the Monument of King Max II., the Luitpold Fountain (1794), and the handsome marble Lienil Fountain (1926) in the upper Platz may be inspected. *Mineral and Saline Baths*, with large garden (pens. 4-8 M.). The extensive salt-works are situated on the Traun, the brine is conducted here from Reichenhall, a distance of 22½ M.

111 M. Teusendorf, with the ruin of Raschenberg. 119 M. Freilassing (Föcherer, Maffei; Barchinger), is the last Bavarian station and the junction for Reichenhall. As we approach Salzburg the white walls of *Maria-Platz* (p. 102) appear among the woods to the left. The Salzach is crossed.

123 M. Salzburg, see p. 96.

## 15. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. The Arlberg Railway.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 138, 142.*

1901: **M. RAILWAY** in 4¼ 9 hrs (fares 12 K 60, 7 K 60, 4 K 20 h; express 17 K 70, 11 K, 5 K 00 h) - The \**Arlberg Railway* (*Arlbergbahn*), built in 1860-84, is one of the most interesting examples of mountain-railway engineering, while at the same time it commands a series of magnificent views (from Bludenz to Langen the best views are to the right, from St. Anton to Landeck to the left). The steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) is 81-100, and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton), 26-100.

**Bregenz.** *Hotels.* \**Hôtel Montfort*, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼ K, \**Hôtel de la Gare*, R. 2-6, B. 1 K, both at the station, *Oesterreichischer Hof*, on the lake. *Weisses Kreuz*, *Schweizerhof*, both in the Römer-Str., *Krone*, *Post*, *Löwe*, etc. - *Restaurants.* \**Railway Restaurant*, with view of the lake from the terrace, *Austria*; *Weberbeck*. Wine at *F. Kiss's*, *Kirchgasse*, \**Old German Wine Room*, opposite the station. Beer at the *Hirsch*, *Forsterbräu*, etc.

**Bregenz** (1300 ft.), the capital of the *Vorarlberg* (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Brigantium* of the Romans, with 8200 inhab., lies at the base of the *Pfänder*, at the E. end of the *Lake of Constance* (Ger. *Bodensee*). The *Old, or Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman *Castrum*. The handsome *Church*, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill to the S. The *Vorarlberg Museum* (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-5; 50 h) contains natural history specimens, coins, and Roman antiquities. The *Lake Promenade* (band in the afternoon, affords a good survey of the town and lake.

The \**Gebhardsberg* (1965 ft., ascent 35 min.; carr. there and back 6 K.), on the summit of which are the scanty ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Bregenz*, a small church, and a restaurant, commands an extensive prospect,

embracing the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the snow mountains of Appenzell and Garas.

The \**Pfänder* (3130 ft.) to the E. of Bregenz, commands a still more extensive view. The best path (2 1/2 hrs.) leads via the *Berg Isel* (about 1000 ft.) to *Heussenrotte* and then ascends to the right through wood via *Hundermoos* to the \**Hut Pfänder Pfänder*, 5 min. below the summit.

FROM BREGENZ TO THE SCHRECKEN, 9-10 hrs., a very pleasant expedition through the Bregenzer Wald. Railway to *Bregenz* 25 M., in 1 1/4 hrs. (2nd class 2A 60, 3rd class 1A 70h), diligence thence to (1 1/2 M.) *Schappin* twice daily in 3 1/4 hrs. (2A 30h). The line ascends the narrow and wooded valley of the *Bregenzer Ach* via (1 1/2 M.) *Lengenau* and (5 1/2 M.) *Fegg* to (8 1/2 M.) *Andelsbuch* (2000 ft.). *Hut König*, at the station, pens 4 1/2 A., a scattered village with the *Bau-Hôtel Andelsbuch* (3 1/2 M.), by the lake and chalybeate waters pens 3 1/2 4 1/2 A.). From (2 1/2 M.) *Schwarzenegg* (2090 ft.) *Rail Restaurant* with *Rail Road* (omnibus in 35 min., 40h) +als to the right to (4 1/2 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (2275 ft., \**Horch*, *Lamm*), a summer resort, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Hochalpe* (1810 ft.) ascent of 2 1/2 hrs., easy and repayin). The present terminus of the railway is (2 1/2 M.) *Bregenz* (2190 ft., *Rail Restaurant*, with *R.*, *Post*, *Garnison*), the chief place of the *Munere Wald*. Carriage road thence via (2 1/4 hrs.) *Mellau* (360 ft., *Berg*, with chalybeate springs, (1 1/4 hr.) *Schneifm*, and (1 1/2 hr.) *Au* (Krone *Road*), to (1 hr.) *Schoppenau* (2730 ft., *Krone*), where it ends. A good bridle path ascends hence, past the small sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben*, to (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Schrecken* (4360 ft., inn), a little village in a green basin, surrounded by mountains rising to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases and snow on their summits.

Mountain-paths lead in various directions from the *Schrecken*.

To *Stilben* on the *Arberg*, 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary), a good bridle-path via the *Auenfeld Alp* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Leck* (4150 ft., *Krone*), prettily situated at the base of the *Imeshorn* (7400 ft.) where a fine road leads via *Zürich* and the *Flecken-Sattel* (5750 ft.) to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Staben* (p. 140).

To *Oberstdorf*, 8 1/2 hrs. The path ascends to the N. via (1 1/2 hrs.) *Krambach ob Holz* (5505 ft., inn) to the (1 hr.) *Gentschel-Joch* (6450 ft.) at the foot of the *Waldstein* (8405 ft., ascended in 1 1/2 hr. from the pass; attractive), and then descends through the *Gentschel-Tal* to (2 hrs.) *Mellau* (3380 ft., *Krone*, *Z. m. Widners ein*), the principal place in the *Auenfeld-Walden-Tal* and via *Hirschegg* and *Kertlern* (Inn) to the *Wolke-Schmitz* (Inn, good wine) and (1 hr.) *Überstdorf*. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The railway skirts the *Gebhardenberg* (p. 137), crosses the *Bregenzer Ach*, and at (2 1/2 M.) *Lauterach* enters the broad valley of the *Rhine*. 5 1/2 M. *Schwarzach*.

7 1/2 M. *Dornbirn*, 1495 ft., \**Hôt Weiss*, at the station; \**Hôt Rhomberg*, *Dornbirner Hof* (*Mohren*), the largest market-town in the *Vorarlberg*, with 13,000 inhab., is a busy place upwards of 2 M. long, on the *Dornbirner Ach*. It consists of the four quarters of *Markt*, *Oberdorf* (E.), *Haselstuden* (N.), and *Hatterdorf* (S., the last two are railway-stations). The S. W. horizon is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the *Kamur* and *Hohe Kasten*, the snow-clad *Sentis*, and the wooded *Curfisten*.

About 1 M. to the S. E. lies the *Chäte* (1700 ft.), with a cotton-mill, a restaurant, and a fountain which plays to a height of 180 ft. About 1 1/2 M. farther up is the picturesque \**Ayfenloch Gorge*, through which flashes the *Bregenzer Ach*. The return may be made via the *Zunzenberg* (fine views; 1 1/2 hr. to *Dornbirn*).

12 1/2 M. *Hohenems* (1420 ft., *Post*), a well-to-do village (5000 inhab.), lies at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of *Alt- and Neu-Hohenems*.













The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded knolls the chief of which is the *Kummenberg* (2190 ft.), on the right. — Near (15½ M.) *Götzis* (1100 ft.; *Goldner Aller*), with a modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the former Counts of Montfort. The train crosses the *Frutzbach* to (20½ M.) *Rankweil* (1515 ft. *Hecht, Zum Schützen*), at the entrance to the *La'ernzer-Tal*.

The ascent of the *Hohes Freschen* (6590 ft.; 5-6 hrs., guide 10 K., not necessary for experts) is a fine excursion. About ½ hr. from the top is the *Freschenhaus* (inn in summer). Magnificent panorama from the summit embracing the *Vorarlberg*, *Glarus* and *Appenzell Aps*, the *Lake of Constance*, etc.

23 M. *Feldkirch* (1510 ft., \**Post, Vorarlberger Hof*, at the station, *Bar*, with beer garden; *Lowe Schafte*, well spoken of; *Railway Restaurant*), a thriving town (1100 inhab.), ½ M. from the station, is commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg*. The *Gothic Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a \*descent from the Cross by *Wolfgang Huber* (1521) and a fine pulpit (1569). Pleasure grounds have been laid out at the upper end of the town, near the *Ill-Klamm*, and adjacent are well-equipped public baths.

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine, from the *Backen* to the *Lake of Constance*, and of the gorge of the *Ill*, is obtained from the \**Margaretenkapf* (2430 ft.), a hill ½ hr. to the W. of *Feldkirch*, on the left bank of the *Ill*, with the village and grounds of the *Tachauer* family. (Ascent to the railway at the lower bridge over the *Ill*, adm. daily, except *Fri.*, 7 K. and 1 K., free). Similar views from the *Vitzka* f on the *Ardetzberg* on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the *Ill* (road ascending to the castle on this side of the bridge; 20 min.).

From *Feldkirch* to *Bludenz*, 1 M., railway in ¼ hr. The line passes the stations of *Senden* and *St. Gallen* (1 min.), and near *Buchs* crosses the *Rhine* (comp. *Hriedel* in *Switzerland*). About 2 M. to the S. of *Bludenz* is *Vöden*, the capital of the small principality of *Liechtenstein*.

Above and below *Feldkirch* the *Ill* has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the *Upper* and *Lower Ill-Klamm*. The train passes through a tunnel, enters the *Upper Klamm*, and crosses the *Ill*. Before (26½ M.) *Frastanz* the valley, now called the *Inner Walser-Tal*, expands. To the right is the *Saminna-Tal* and farther on, at (31 M.) *Venning*, the *Gumpertsen-Tal* opens on the right and the *Grosse Walser-Tal* on the left. The train crosses the *Ill*.

36½ M. *Bludenz* (1870 ft., \**Bludener Hof, Scexaplana Hôtel Arlerg*, near the station, \**Eisernes Kreuz* in the town), a prettily situated little town of 4000 inhab., dominated by the station of *Gnyenhofen* (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Tal*, with the *Scexaplana* and the broad snowy saddle of the *Brandner Gabel* in the background.

The \**Hohes Freschen* (6190 ft., 3-4 hrs., guide not necessary, 8 K.) affords an admirable view of the *Vorarlberg* and *Rhetian Alps*. About 1 hr. below the summit is the *Prachau* ch. (1100 ft.).

To the L. see *See am St. Jakob*, a very interesting excursion (6-8 hrs. to the lake, guide unnecessary). A carriage road crosses the *Ill* to *Bil* and ascends the charming *Brandner Tal* to (¼ hr.) *Brand* (1500 ft., *Beck, Kegele*), prettily situated at the base of the *Stattenkopf*. Hence a footpath leads via the (1½ hr.) *Schatten Logant Alp* to the picturesque

dark-green \**Lüner See* (8175 ft.) On the W side is the (2 hrs.) *Douglas-Hütte* (inn in summer) - The ascent of the \**Scosaplana* (9785 ft.; 3 hrs., with guide), the highest peak of the Rhetikon chain, is rather fatiguing but not difficult for moderately experienced walkers. Splendid \**View*.

Above Blaienz the beautiful *Montafon Valley*, watered by the Ill, opens to the S. E. The chief place in the valley is (9 M.) *Schruna* (2280 ft.; \**Taube* \**Lowe* \**Stern*), a picturesque y situated village, frequented as a summer-resort reached from Blaienz by diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. (1 K. 104). Various excursions may be made hence past the monastery of *Gauertstein* to the (1½ hr.) top of the *Bartholomäberg* (fine view), through the *Gauer-Tal* to the (1½ hrs.) *Lüner See* (see above), to the *Schizfuch* (7200 ft.; 1½-2 hrs., with guide) via the *Taluna-Hütte* (inn), etc. The Rhetikon chain, dividing the Montafon from the Prätigau in the Grisons, is traversed by several passes, all rarely used (*Schlapina Joch*, *St. Antonen Joch*, *Drusen-Tor*, *Schweizer-Tor*, etc.). The road (rough at places) goes on above *Schruna* via (2 hrs.) *St. Gallenkirch* (7790 ft., *Adler* *Käse*) and (1¼ hr.) *Gaschurn* (3200 ft.; *Rossi*, *Krone*) to (¾ hr.) *Patenen* (3550 ft.; *Essigwirt*), the highest village. Attractive and not difficult passes lead hence over the *Zennjoch* (6085 ft.) in 4 hrs., and over the *Blücherhöhe* (8680 ft.), with the *Madlene Haus* of the Ger. Alp Club (inn in summer), in 6½-7 hrs., to *Galtür* (5790 ft.; *Rossi*), the highest village in the *Patenaun-Tal*, whence a carriage-road descends via (2½ hrs.) *Ischgl* (4515 ft., *Post*; *Walschwirt*) and (2 hrs.) *Kappl* (*Lowe*) to (4 hrs.) *Pians* (p. 141).

The ARLBERG RAILWAY quits the Ill at the nunnery of *St. Peter*, enters the *Kloster-Tal*, watered by the *Alfenz*, and ascends along its N. side. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed, on the left rises the *Rogelskopf* (7460 ft.). 43½ M. *Bratz* (2315 ft.). Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. 47 M. *Hintergasse*, 50½ M. *Dalass* (3055 ft.), 300 ft. above the village (*Post*, *Krone*). The line now skirts the hillside at a considerable elevation, and crosses the picturesque *Radona Gorge* and two smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is *Wald*) to (54½ M.) *Dan-fen*. We cross the *Streubach*, traverse two snow-sheds, and cross the *Wäldlitobel* by a single-arched bridge (206 ft. high) to (58 M.) *Klosterle* (3470 ft., \**Löwe*), at the mouth of the narrow *Nenzigast-Tal*. The train now threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great landslip of 1892. — 59½ M. *Langen* (3990 ft., *Rail. Restaurant & Post*, pens. from 6 K.).

FROM LANGEN TO ST ANTON BY THE ARLBERG (3 hrs.), an interesting route for pedestrians. The Arlberg road leads via (½ hr.) *Stuben* (4020 ft.; *Alto Post*) and ascends in windings to the (1 hr.) *Arlberg Pass* (7910 ft.). Beyond the pass (5 min.) is the hospice of *St. Christoph*. The road descends, with fine views of the *Fervall-Tal* and the *Stanzer-Tal*, to (1½ M.) *St. Anton* (p. 141).

The train now crosses the *Alfenzbach* and plunges into the great \**Arlberg Tunnel*. This tunnel, 6¾ M. (or 10¼ kilometres) long, 26 ft. wide, and 23 ft. high (3 M. shorter than the *St. Gotthard Tunnel*), cost about 1,300,000 L. It ascends at a gradient of 15:100 to its highest point (4300 ft.; 1295 ft. below the *Arlberg Pass*), and descends thence at a gradient of 1:50 to *St. Anton*. The transit (very smoky) lasts 16-17 min., and the temperature is 59-64° Fahr. An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of *Jul. Lott* (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.



69 M. **St. Anton** (4270 ft.; \*Post, R. 2-7, pens 6-9 K., Adler, well spoken of), the highest village in the *Rosanna-Tal*, is frequented as a health-resort. — The railway next crosses the Rosanna twice. 71 M. **St. Jakob**. To the right is the *Riffler* (10,365 ft.), with its precipitous glacier. 74 M. **Pettneu**. The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Rosanna. 76 M. **Schnau**, near the mouth of the *Schnauer Klamm*, a gully of the *Schnauerbach*. We cross the Rosanna twice more. 77½ M. **Flirsch** (3,455 ft., Post) is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Eisenspitze* (9400 ft.). The valley contracts, the brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. 81½ M. **Strengen** (3300 ft.). Numerous tunnels and viaducts follow. Straight on opens a magnificent view down the valley, in the distance rises the pyramidal *Tschugant*. An imposing \**Bridge*, 280 yds. long and 180 ft. high crosses the *Tschuganna*, which issues from the *Potenau-Tal* (p. 140) and unites with the Rosanna to form the *Sanna*. 84½ M. **Wiesberg** (3150 ft.), with an old castle. The line is now conducted along the *Matenwand*, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings.

86½ M. **Pians** (2990 ft.). Below, to the left, lies the picturesque village of *Pians* (2795 ft.; Alte Post, Neue Post), above it, on the verdant *Mittelgebirge*, is *Grina* (1230 ft.), at the base of the huge *Pieselerpitze* (9915 ft.). — The line now descends the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (89½ M.) **Landeck-Perfisch** and then crosses the rapid *Inn*.

92 M. **Landeck** (2675 ft.; Rail Restaurant, R. 2½ K.). The little town (\*Post, R. 3-5, B. 1 K.), 1 M. to the W., lies on both banks of the Inn, commanded by the ancient *Schlöss Landeck*. Road to *Pintermuntz*, see R. 18. Picturesque walk (2 hrs. there and back) via *Perzen* to the *Lotzer Klamm*, a ravine with a fine waterfall.

The railway from Landeck to Innsbruck remains on the right bank of the Inn. 93 M. **Zams**, with a large nunnery. Passing the foot of the lofty rock crowned by the ruins of *Kranburg* and traversing a defile by means of rock-cuttings, the train reaches (98 M.) *Schönwies* and (103 M.) **Imst** (2310 ft., Rail Restaurant), on ground reclaimed from the Inn. The little town (2710 ft., \*Post; Sonne; Lamm), 2 M. to the N., is pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Gurgler-Tal*. To the E. rises the *Tschugant* (11,710 ft.).

A carriage road (Lugence twice daily in 1½ hr.) traverses the shadeless *Gurgler-Tal* via *Torfunz* to (11½ M.) **Nassereith** (2780 ft.; \*Post), where the road from *Teeß* (16 M., see p. 143) via *Obsteig* branches on the right. — FROM NASSEREITH TO REITH via the *Fern Pass*, 2½ M., one of the most passes between Tyrol and Bavaria (Lugence daily in 6¼ hrs.). Passing the chateau of *Nassereith* and the picturesque *Fernstein Lake*, with the ruins of *Nymphenburg*, we ascend to the (2¼ hr.) *Fern Pass* (5060 ft., Inn), and thence descend past the *Blind See* and *Weiss See* (fine views of the *Wetterstein* range) to (6 M.) **Lermoos** (2245 ft., \*Post, \**Dee Mähren*), prettily situated in a green basin, whence a road leads to *Postenkirchen* via *Griesen* (see *Landeck's Eastern Alps*). Our road ends via *Hettingung* to (26 M.) **Boutts** (2195 ft.; Post, *Hirsch Adler*), a considerable village on the Lech. About ¾ hr. to the E. are the picturesque \**Stuben Falls*, to the left of the

road from Reutte to the (1½ hr.) *Plauze* and (1 hr.) *Partenkirchen* — To the *Upper Lechtal*, *Hohenschwangau*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

A visit to the *Pitztal*, a valley opening to the S. of Innt, is recommended, especially to less ambitious travelers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the *Oetzal* glacier region. A cart track, beginning at the station, ascends to (½ hr.) *Al L*, finally started at the foot of the *Burgschart* (1440 ft.), and thence via (1½ hr.) *Wenns* (3495 ft., *Ochs*, Post, Adler) and (4 hrs.) *St. Leonhard* (4080 ft., *Sonne*, Post) to (2½ hrs.) *Plangjoch* (5300 ft., inn) and (1 hr.) *Mittelberg* (4690 ft., *Kutschner's Inn*), the last name beautifully situated in view of the huge "*Mittelberg Glacier*", the grandness of which extends 3 M. farther to the bottom of the valley. In the *Tasbach-Tal*, 6 M. to the S.W., is the imposing *Tschach Glacier*. Various passes lead from *Mittelberg*; the neig spring alleys. To *Sellten* via the *Pitztal* or *Fellenbach-Joch* (9830 ft., ½ hrs., guide 10 K.), inland via the route to *Vint* via the *Taufkar Joch* (10,530 ft., 8-9 hrs., guide 15 K.) is preferable, on the *Kirlesköpfe*, 3 hrs. from *Mittelberg* is the beautifully situated *Braunschweig-Hütte* (4400 ft., Inn in summer). Via the *Gelgruben Joch* (9885 ft.) to *Gepatsch* (7½ hrs., guide 14 K.), attractive and not distant via the beautiful *Tasbach Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Tasbach-Hütte* (7980 ft., Inn in summer), in a magnificent situation, and thence across the *Sachnergarten Ferner* to the pass, whence we descend over (ebri) and grassy slopes to the *Gepatsch-Haus* (p. 154). For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Innt the train crosses the *Pitzbach* by a bridge, 130 ft. in height (to the left, the village of *Karres*, with its slender Gothic church-tower). The line is here carried along the sheer precipices on the right bank of the Inn. From (106 M.) *Keppen* (*Klocher*) a road runs over the hill to (1¾ hr.) *Oetz* (see below). A bridge, 130 yds long and 65 ft. high, crosses the *Oetzstaler Ache*, affording a fine view of the *Oetztal* with the *Acharkogel*, to the right, and of the *Tschirgant* and *Weisse Wand*, to the left.

1081, M. *Oetztal* (2256 ft., \**Oetzstaler Hof*, with carriages for hire) is the station for the *Oetztal*.

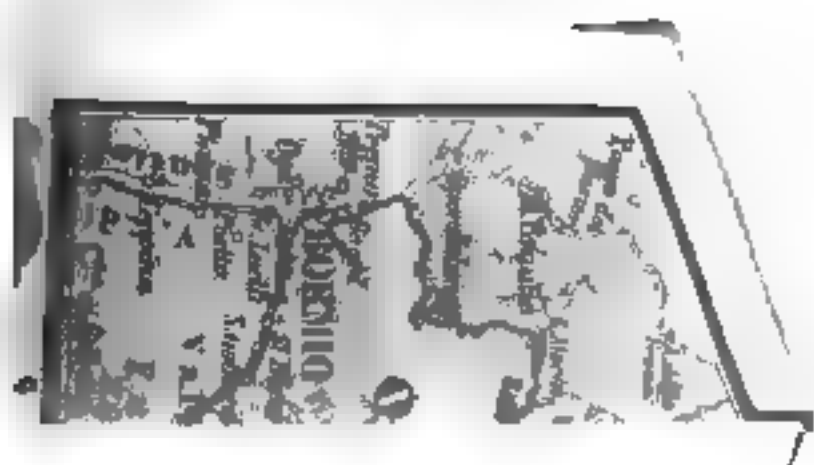
The *Oetztal*, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile in the lower part, contracts higher up to a succession of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms (wards the S.) terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. A diligence plies from *Oetzal* station twice daily to *Oetz* (¼ hr., 80 K.), to *U. haasen* (¾ hr.; 2 K.), to (16 M.) *Langenfeld* (5½ hrs., 3 K. 20 K.), and to (4½ M.) *Sölden* (1 hr.; 5 K. 80 K.). The road leads along the right bank of the *Oetzstaler Ache* to (3½ M.) *Ort* (2600 ft., \**Kasslwirt*, pens. 6½-7 K.; *Stern*), a thriving village and summer resort. At *Hubichen* we cross the *Ache*, and ascend via (2½ M.) *Tauern* (*Acharkogel Inn*) and (6 M.) *Imhausen* (3400 ft., *Krone*). About 2 M. to the S.E. is the beautiful *Stuben Foll*. We now enter the wild defile of *Maurach*, and beyond a short ascent reach a broad green plateau in which lie the hamlets of *Am* and *Posf* and farther on (6½ M.) *Langenfeld* (3860 ft., \**Hirsch*, \**Stern*), at the mouth of the *Sulztal*, from which the rapid *Pitzbach* issues (½ M. from the Innch is the well supplied *Karbad Langenfeld*, with sulphureous springs). Above (2 M.) *Stuben* the valley contracts. Crossing the *Ache* beyond the (3½ M.) *Achbach Inn* we reach (5½ M.) *Sölden* (4665 ft., *Grüner tau Alpenvereins Untervort Gletsch*, Oberort *Himmel*), charmingly situated. To *Mittelberg* via the *Pitzstaler Joch* see above. From *Sölden* we proceed by a rough cart track through a grand rocky ravine of the *Ache* called the *Acharkogel*. At the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Zwiesentern* (4830 ft., *Unterwirt Prantl*; *Traub*), at the foot of the *Nöderkogel* (10,985 ft.), the valley divides into the *Gurgler-Tal*, to the left, and the *Venter-Tal*, to the right.













The path into the *VENTER TAL* crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the *Venter Ache* to (2 hrs) *Heilig-Kreuz* (975 ft.) and to (2 hrs more) *Vent* (6250 ft.; *Zum Cuat Tappeiner*), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the *Tal estappe* (11,175 ft.), which divides the valley into two branches. The route via the *Joch och* (9165 ft.) to (8 hrs) *Unser Frau* ends through the *Roten Tal* or *W. arm*, that via the *Nieserjoch* (890 ft.) to (7 hrs) *Unser Frau*, through the *Äusser Tal* or *E. arm*. From *Unser Frau* (4910 ft.; *Adler*) a mule path descends the pretty *Schnalser-Tal* to (1 1/4 hr) *Aarhaus* and (1 hr) *Neu-Ratten* (3085 ft., *Flora*), whence a road leads through a picturesque rocky gorge to (8 M) *Naturns*, on the *Vintschgau* post road (p. 156, diligence twice daily in 1 1/2 hr to *Meran*).

From *Vent* to *Mittelberg* via the *Trufkar-Joch*, see p. 141. — The route into the *GUGGER TAL*, crossing the *Gurgler Ache* at *Zwieselstein*, ascends abruptly on the left bank, to (1 hr) above the mouth of the *Trambbach* (p. 154) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of *Pillberg* and *Königsrain* and reach (2 hrs) *Ober-Gurgl* (6205 ft., *Scheiber's Inn*), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery. For excursions and ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond *Oetzthal* Station the valley of the *Inn* expands. On a hill to the right, beyond (110 M) *Haimang*, is the chateau of *Petersberg*. — 113 1/2 M. *Sitz* (2130 ft., *Railway Inn*), 114 1/2 M. *Mötz*, 118 1/2 M. *Stams*. In the village, 1 M. to the S., is an extensive Cistercian convent, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the *Hohenstaufen*. To the N. are the massive limestone crags of the *Mieminger Mts.* and the *Hohe Munde* (8730 ft.).

117 1/2 M. *Rietz*. — 120 1/2 M. *Telfs* (2045 ft., *Seiser*, at the station; *Post*, *Lowe*, *Traube*; *Schopfer's*), a village of 2700 inhab., 3/4 M. to the N. of the station. From *Telfs* a picturesque road leads via *Ober-Mieming* (*Post*) and *Olatschg* to *Vassereit* (p. 141).

124 M. *Zirl* (*Zur Martinswand*, at the station). The village (2035 ft., *Lowe*, *Post*) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Inn*, 1 M. to the N., overlooked by the ruined castle of *Frapenstein*. The *Catvarienberg* commands a beautiful view; to the S. rise the jagged peaks of the *Seltrun* to the E. the *Solstein* (8530 ft.).

Below *Zirl* the *Martinswand* (3650 ft.), the legendary scene of a perilous adventure of Emp. Maximilian I. while hunting in 1483, rises perpendicularly from the valley. The spot where the emperor was in danger is marked by a cross in a small cavern, now accessible to steady walkers by a safe and easy path (1 1/4 hr from the station).

FROM *ZIRL* TO *MITTENWALD* 17 M., diligences daily in 4 1/2 hrs., via *Seefeld* (3850 ft., *Post*) and *Scharnitz-Adler*. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line now skirts the *Inn* and crosses the *Melach* to (130 M) *Kematen*, at the entrance to the *Seltrun-Tal*. In a picturesque gorge, 1 1/2 M. to the S.E., are the *Kaiser-Lehmann Waterfalls*. 132 1/2 M. *Völs*, situated among orchards, 135 1/2 M. *Watten* (p. 131).

136 1/2 M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 128.

## 16. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 134, 142, 143.*

83 M. *RAILWAY* in 3 1/2-6 1/4 hrs. (fares 11 K. 80, 8 K. 80, 5 K. 80 h., express 15 K. 30, 11 K. 30, 7 K. 50 h.). Best views to the right as far as the *Rissak* bridge below *Sterzing*, beyond it, generally to the left.

The Brenner (1190 ft.), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1752. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (30 tunnels, 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1.4%, occurs between Innsbruck and the summit, and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1.41. The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and *Gossensass*, whence *Hechtsteden* should be visited (p. 145).

*Innsbruck* (1581 ft.), see p. 128. The train passes the abbey of *Watten* (right), traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long under *Berg Isel*, and then the *Donnenburg Tunnel* (270 yds.), and crosses the *Sill* by a stone bridge, 78 ft. in height. Farther on it runs through the narrow *Wipptal*, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the Brenner road, which a little farther on crosses the bold *Stefans-Brücke* over the *Rutzbach*, issuing from the Stubai-Tal, to the S. rises the finely-shaped *Waldraster-Spitze* (8920 ft.). Five more tunnels follow before (6 M.) *Patsch* (2570 ft.; footpath to *Schönberg* in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; see p. 134).

The *\*Stubai-Tal* stretches for about 21 M. to the S.W. in the direction of the central Ötztal mountains. Electric narrow gauge railway from Innsbruck to Fulpmes in 1 hr. (fare 3 or 2 K.). Beginning at the station of *Watten-Stubai* (comp. Plan of Innsbruck, C, 7) the line ascends along the R. corner and fine views of the Inn valley) and enters the *Silltal* to the W. of *Berg Isel*. It then diverges to the right v.â. (3 M.) *Nauders* and (1 M.) *Mollers*, two well-to-do villages and summer-resorts, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Saile*, and descends v.â. *Areith* and *Telfes* to (11.4 M.) *Fulpmes* (4065 ft., *\*Hotel Stubai*, first class, *Löhr-Parkschelle*), a thriving place with iron manufactures (road v.â. *Mieders* to *Schönberg*, see p. 134). A carriage-road ascends hence to (1 hr.) *Neustift* (5555 ft., *Salburger Hof*), where the valley forks into the *Obere*, on the right, and the *Untere*, on the left. A pleasant excursion may be made up the *Obere* to the (1½ hrs.) *Franz-Sepp-Hütte* of the German Alpine Club (7120 ft.), finely situated near the foot of the great *Alpeiner Glacier*. About 3 hrs. above *Neustift*, in the *Untere* or main valley, lies the hamlet of *Rapalt* (4130 ft., inn), 3 hrs. from which, in the *Langental*, is the *\*Brunberger Hütte* of the German Alpine Club (5460 ft., inn in summer, ascents and passes thence, see *Baudouin's Eastern Alps*). An attractive expedition from *Rapalt* leads via the *Matterberger Alp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Brenner Hütte* in the *Oberer Isertal* (7570 ft., inn in summer) and over the *\*Blaschke-Joch* (10,200 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Sölden* (p. 142, guide from *Neustift*, 20 K.). The top of the pass commands a fine view of the Stubai and Ötztal Alps.

Three more tunnels including the *Mühlbach Tunnel* (960 yds.), the longest on the line. Near *Matrei* the line penetrates the *Matreier Schlossberg* and crosses the *Sill*. 12½ M. *Matrei* (3240 ft. *Krone, Stern, Rose*), a beautifully situated village with the chateau of *Trautson*; the property of Prince *Anersperg*. On the small *Tebener See*, 1 M. to the N.E., is the *\*Pension Kraft* (6-10 K.) — 15½ M. *Steinach* (3430 ft.). The village (*Steinacherhof*, *\*Steinbach*, *\*Post*, *Wilder Mann*, moderate), much visited as a summer-resort, lies on the left bank of the *Sill*, at the mouth of the *Gschneitthal*.

The line now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley and then, near the village of *Stafflach* (3610 ft.), enters the *Schmurner-Tal*. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen

the mouth of a tunnel through which we afterwards pass.) To the right opens the *Valser-Tal*, with the village and station of (18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) *St. Jodok* (Lamm) at its entrance (over the *Tuxer-Joch* to the *Zillertal*, see p. 135). The line crosses the *Schmirner Bach*, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the *Valser Bach* (view of the *Tux* glaciers to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 225 ft. below, lies the route already traversed), regains the S. tal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S. high above the river. — 22 M. *Gries* (4115 ft.); the village (3810 ft., Aigner, Rose), lies below, at the mouth of the pretty *Oberrberg-Tal*.

The line describes a long curve, high above the S. tal, passing the small green *Brenner-See* (4300 ft.) and crossing the *Vennabach*. The Sill is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (25 M.) *Brenner* (4495 ft., *Buffet*), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. At the railway-station is a memorial to *K. von Etzel* (d. 1865), builder of the Brenner Railway. On the road opposite is the *\*Brenner Post Hotel*, frequented in summer.

The *Eisak* descends in several falls to the right of the station. — 27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. *Brennerbad* (4390 ft.; *\*Grand Hôtel Brennerbad*, first class, R. 3-9, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 5, pens. 9-18 K., *Hôt Geizkoflerhaus* less pretending), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.). The line then descends rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) *Schelleberg* (4070 ft.). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass, which lies 580 ft. below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the *Pferschtal*, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the hillside by the curved *Aster Tunnel*, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the *Pferschtal* glaciers, with the *Federstein*, *Schneespitze*, etc., is obtained to the right on emerging from the tunnel.

36 M. *Gossensass* (3610 ft., *\*Höf. Gröhner*, R. 2-5, D. 4 pens. 8-12 K., *\*Wielandhof*, pens. 7-10 K., *\*Aukenthaler*; several pensions), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the foot of the *Hühner-öpiel* (9025 ft.), which is frequently ascended for the sake of the view (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.; good path, no guide required). An exquisite view of the *Pferschtal* is obtained from (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr.) *\*Hochwieden* (4590 ft.; Restaurant). Swimming-bath near the station.

The railway crosses the *Eisak* at the influx of the *Pferschbach*, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. We now enter the broad basin of —

40 M. *Sterzing* (3110 ft.; *\*Stoetter's Hotel*, at the station, with baths, R. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-3, pens. 6 K.; *\*Sterzinger Hof*, *\*Alte Post*, *\*Neue Post*; *Krone*; *Mondschein*). The clean little town (1700 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. from the station, on the right bank of the *Eisak*, which is confined



between strong embankments. The town owes its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here.

The *Rosakopf* (7100 ft., fine view) may be ascended from Sterzing in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (marked paths, guide unnecessary). About  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the top is the *Rosakopf Hütte* (refuge). — Over the *Pennar Joch* to Botzen, see p. 149; over the *Pfitscher Joch* to the Zillertal, see p. 156; over the *Janföen* to Meran, see p. 153.

A road (open thrice daily to Meran in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 1 K.) leads through the *Ridnaun-Tal*, which opens here to the W., via (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Wiedner's Hotel* (in the vicinity, the *"Gilsenklamm"* & *Marmorklamm*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Morselt* (stern). Thence a bridle-path (marked) goes on to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ridnaun* (1430 ft., *Sonklarleof*), whence a very interesting excursion may be taken to the *Leibthal Glacier*, with guide to the *Großmann Hütte* & *Teplitzer Hütte* & *Becherhaus* (9 A.). We proceed via ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Maysarn* to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Großmann Hütte* (4765 ft.), splendidly situated opposite the end of the grand *"Leibthal Glacier"*. About 1 hr. farther up is the *Teplitzer Hütte* (4695 ft.), with a magnificent view. On the *Becher* (10,470 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Teplitzer Hütte*, is the *Kaiserin Elisabeth Schutzhaus* (Inn in summer), the starting-point for a number of grand mountain ascents (*Wilds Freiger*, *Sonklaraspitze*, *Zuckerhütl*, etc.) and passes, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the *Pfitscher Bach* and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of *Sprechenstein*. On the opposite bank rise the castles of *Thumburg* and *Reifenstein*, at the mouth of the *Ridnaun-Tal* (see above), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad *Botzer*, *Sonklaraspitze*, and *Freiger*. The line traverses the marshy *Sterzinger Moos* by a long embankment and reaches (42 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Freienfeld*. On the left lies the picturesque château of *Welfenstein*. 45 M. *Mauls*, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Grasslein*. The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lies (50 M.) *Mittertal*, where Marshal Lefebvre was defeated by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At *Oberau* 550 of Lefebvre's Saxon troops were taken prisoners, and the pass is still called the *Sachsen-Klemme*.

The mouth of the defile, called the *Brixener Klause*, near *Unterau* (2510 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. The works (*Franzensfeste*), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pustertal. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Franzensfeste Station* (2450 ft.; \*Rail Restaurant) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. *Pustertal Railway*, see R. 22.

To the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustine monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1141. To the right, near (57 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vahrn* (\*Pens. *Villa Mayr*, *Waldsacker*), opens the *Schalderer-Tal*, in which lies the (3 M.) unpretending *Bad Schalders*. The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

59  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Brixen* (1860 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms, \**Elephant*, R. 2-4, pens. 1-8 K., *Kreuz*, Pens. *Alexandra*, *Villa Gasser*, *Rudolfshaus* and others; *Dr. von Guggenberg's Hydropathic*, pens. 8-13 K.), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, is still an episcopal see. Pop. 5400; The 15th cent. *Cathedral*, with its two copper-roofed towers, was rebuilt in 1754. To the right are the cloisters, containing old mural

paintings and tombstones. At the S W. end of the town is the *Episcopal Palace*, with an extensive garden.

The Eisak is again crossed. To the left, at the entrance to the *Aferer Tal*, stands the church of (61 M.) *Albeins*. At (64 M.) *Villnös* (1770 ft.) opens the *Villnös-Tal*, with the jagged *Geislerspitzen* (9930 ft.) in the background.

65 M. Klausen (1715 ft.; \*Lamm, R 14½-2 K., Krone; Alte Post), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying in a defile, as its name imports, has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of Säben (23. 0 ft.), crowning the cliffs on the right, was a baronial castle until 1685. A painted crucifix on the N. tower was placed there in memory of a nun who was pursued by the French in 1809 and threw herself from the battlements.

89 M. Waidbruck (1545 ft.; \*Krone, \*Sonne, Lamm) lies at the mouth of the *Grodener-Tal*. To the left, high above it, rises the *Troisburg* (2040 ft.), the property of Count Wickenstein.

The Grödener-Tal is a narrow valley, 18 M. in length, watered by the Grödener Bach, and enclosed by massive dolomites. The local dialect is Ladin (p. 167), but German is commonly understood. A diligence plies three days in 3½ hrs. from Wadbruck to (7 M.) St. Ulrich (4,855 ft.; "Kossel," "Adler," Marien-Gasthaus; fl. t. Madonna, the chief village in the valley, with extensive depots of wood carvings. To the E. rise the Langkofel and Sella. A road leads hence via (1½ hr.) St. Christina (inn) to (¾ hr.) St. Maria in Wolkenstein (5,128 ft., "Hof Oswald von Wolkenstein," Hirsch, Krone), the last village. Thence over the Grödener Jöchl to Farchery (1 Corvara 3½ hrs.) see p. 167. To Fassa over the Sella. Join (to Campitello 1½ hrs.), attractive. The trail ascends to the right at (½ hr.) Plan (inn) to the (2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (7,515 ft., Sella-Haus, Vaentin's Inn), between the Sella and Langkofel. The R. della (8,155 ft.), easily ascended hence in ¾ hr., commands an admirable view of the Langkofel, Marmolata, etc. Descent to (2 hrs.) Campitello (p. 161).

I rode Waidbruck a carriage road (disgences in summer twice daily in 2 1/2 hrs.) ascends to the S E to 5 M) Kastelruth (2400 ft., *Lamm-Road*, *Dr. Mayer & Sennatorium*), a health resort in an open and sunny situation, at the foot of the *Fußtatsch* (7140 ft.), which may be ascended hence in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide not indispensable, picturesque view). To the S E extends the *Seiser-Pl.*, an undulating grassy plateau, 1 1/2 M. long and 3/4 M. broad, sprinkled with chalets and hay-sheds. From Kastelruth the road proceeds via 1 1/2 M) Seis (2850 ft., *Seiser Hof*, R. 1 1/2, pens. 1-2 K., "*Docentenhof*", *Adler*, "*H. P. P. S. S. S.*", 1/2 M. to the S.), a favourite summer resort, to (2 1/2 M) *Bad Fritsch* (3000 ft., Inn pens. 3-6 K.), with sulphureous and chalybeate springs situated in the narrow and wooded gorge of the *Fritschbach*, at the foot of the *Seiser Alpen* (bridge path to the plateau in 1 1/2 hr.). The "*Schlern*" (2400 ft.) a splendid point of view, may be ascended hence in 4-4 1/2 hrs. by a good saddle path (guide 5-6 K. not indispensable). About 1/2 hr. below the top are the *Schlernhäuser* (2450 ft., Inn in summer).

The train crosses the Großener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a grand defile of porphyry rock. From (7½ M.) **Atrwang** (1220 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the *Finsterbach* (p. 149), a steep bridle-path ascends to the right to (2½ hrs.) **Klobenstein** on the *Ritten* (p. 149); another to the left via *St. Constantin* to (3 hrs.) *Seis* (see above).

Again crossing the Etrak passing through several tunnels, and crossing the Schlernbach at (76 M.) *Stey* (to the left, high up, the chateau of *Prunio*), we next reach (78 M.) *Blumen* (1020 ft., Bräu-



haus; Tierser Hof), at the mouth of the *Tierser-Tal*. On the right bank beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the *Botzener Leite* (p. 149). 51 M. *Kardana*, at the mouth of the *Eggen-Tal* (p. 149; to the left, the castle of *Karneid*). The train now crosses the *Eisak*, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen (*Botzener Boden*), which resembles a vast vineyard.

83 M. **Botzen.** **Hotels.** \*HOTEL VICTORIA (Pl. b), at the station; \*HOTEL BRISTOL (Pl. a), Kaiser Franz Joseph Str.; \*KAISERKRONEN (Pl. c), Erzherzog Raimund Str.; \*GOLDENER GREIF (Pl. d), HOT DE L'EUROPE (Pl. e), WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE (Pl. f), Walther Platz, HOT LIRE (Pl. g), Obertal, MONISCHEIN (Pl. h), Bundergasse, ERZHERZOG HEINRICH (Pl. k), Goethe Str.; RIEMEN (Pl. i), Kaiser Franz Joseph Platz; \*STIEGL (Pl. b), at the Zollgasse,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. of the station.

**Restaurants.** *Graf, Krutner, Walther von der Vogelweide*, all in the Johann-Platz. — **Cafés.** *Kusseth*, Muster Platz; *Schgraffer*, Johann-Platz, with garden. WINE at the *Torggthaus*, Obst-Platz, *Botzenhäusel* and *Löwengrube*, Zollgasse.

*Botzen* (870 ft.), a town with 13,900 inhab., was the chief depot of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is to the present day the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarnatal* on the N., and the *Eisak*, which falls into the *Adige* 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the *Eisak-Tal*, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the *Schlern* and the *Rosengarten*, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the *Mandel*, stretching from *Mt. Rorn* to the *Gantkofel* and rising above the castled hills of *Ueberetsch*. Fine view of the environs from the *Talfer* bridge. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the *Wassermauer* on the *Talfer* affords a cool walk after sunset.

The *Bahnhof-Strasse* leads through the attractive *Public Park* to the *Walther-Platz*, with a monument to the poet *Walther von der Vogelweide*, by H. Natter (1889). The Gothic \**Parish Church*, of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and an elegant open tower (205 ft.), completed in 1519. The altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian. — The new *Museum* in the *Museum-Str.* (open daily 9-12, 2-5, Sun. 9-12; 40 k.) contains a miscellaneous collection of curiosities, natural history objects, furniture, Tyrolese costumes, etc.; among the pictures, an original portrait of *Andreas Hofer* by *Altmaier*. — The *Franciscan Monastery* possesses, in a chapel to the N. of the choir, a finely carved winged altar (ca. 1500).

The *Calvarienberg* (560 ft.) commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min. turn to the left from the highroad by the *Botzener Hof* beyond the *Eisak* bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). A more extensive view is obtained from the \**Virglwarte* (52 ft.), 20 min. farther up, to which also a direct path, diverging to the left from the *Eisak* bridge, ascends in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Near it is the \**Hof Hof Weinegg*, with view terrace (pens. from 5 K.).

*Gries* (\**Hôt.-Pens. Austria*, \**Sonnenhof*, \**Bellevue*, \**Grieser Hof*, all first-class, with gardens; \**Badi*, beyond the *Talfer* bridge, with



baths, *Germania*, on the Heinrich-Promenade; *Kreuz*; *Pens*, *Trafoier*, etc.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. of Botzen on the right bank of the *Tafer*, in a sheltered situation at the base of the *Guntachnaberg*, is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests. The *Kurhaus* contains a café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. (music from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.) The *\*Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade*, which gradually ascends the *Guntachnaberg*, affords a delightful walk. At its foot is a marble bust of the late Archduke Heinrich.

**Excursions.** A pleasant walk may be taken into the *Barntal* along the left bank of the *Tafer*, past the spinning mill of *St. Anton*. The road passes below (1  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lunkelstein* (350 ft.), a castle built in 1237 and restored in 1884-88, with curious medieval frescoes. Farther on we pass the castles of *Kriegl* and *Langeegg* and enter the *Maggner Kessel*, a wide rocky chasm at the foot of the perpendicular *Johanniskopf*. Then we reach (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Barntal*) the *Ion zur Post Habsburg*, beyond which the scenery loses in interest, and (6 M.) *Barntheim* (4170 ft., *\*Schneitzhof*, *Ginsbacher*), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly situated, and much visited in summer. — At *Asfeld*, 3 M. higher up, the valley forks: the left branch leading to (4  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Penz* (1010). From *Penz* (1-6 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 145) over the *Penser Joch* (7200 ft.) uninteresting (guide S. A., not indispensable).

The *Ritten*, an extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the *Tafer* and the *Eisack*, is a favorite summer-resort. A triole-path leads from *St. Anton* (see above) past the church of *St. Peter* to (3 hrs.) *Oberboden* (315 ft., 1000) and to *St. Martin-Schnee* (1000),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther on. Thence a pretty route proceeds via *Wassgraben* to (2 hrs.) *Klobenstein* (3700 ft., *\*Haid's Inn*, pens. 6 K.), which commands a beautiful view of the *Schärn*, *Rosengarten*, etc. A cut  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther on, beyond *Langmoos*, in the valley of the *Pinsterbach*, are the ruins of *\*Furth Pyramids*, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain water and preserved from farther destruction by stones or trees on their summits. — The *\*Rittnerhorn* (7420 ft., guide unnecessary, horse S. A.), ascended via *Thumern* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  4 hrs., is an admirable point of view, on the *Rittnerhorn-Haus* (open in summer). — The direct route from *Klobenstein* to (3 hrs.) *Botzen* is by a rough road (not recommended for driving) via *Interana* and *Altenstein*, and down the *Botzener Lette* with its vineyards, to join the main valley road at *Reinach*.

**Eggental.** Diligence from Botzen to the *Karerssee Hotel*, 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., twice daily in summer in 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (6 A., 4 P.), omits us several times daily (from the Hotel to *Idener Grotte*, *Krautner*, and *Monschhofen*) in 6-7 hrs. (6 A., 4 P.). Carriage and pair 32-36 K. and fee. Omnibus from *Karerssee* to *Vigo* and *Campitell* to *Canaze* twice daily in summer in 3 hrs. (4 A., 10 P.), also via *Vigo* to *Predazzo* daily in 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (4 A., 10 P.). We follow the *Braxen* road to *Remach*, and cross the *Eisack* and the railway to (3  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kardoon*. Here we turn to the right through a gateway and enter the narrow ravine of the *Karneidbach*, below the picturesque castle of *Karneid*. 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, the road, ascending a short tunnel, turned steeply beyond a bridge under which the *Karneidbach* forms a picturesque fall. Two other short tunnels are traversed farther on. The valley now becomes comparatively uninteresting. We approach 7 M., 12 M. from Botzen, *Archabron-Kesselhof*, *Post*, *Laimm*, which commands a fine view of the *Latemar*, *Rosengarten*, and *Rotwand*. Thence the road ascends to the left to (15 M.) *Welachnofen* (3800 ft., *Hotel Krenn*), beyond which it enters the wood and meadows in wide curves, passing the picturesque *Karnegg* to the (20 M.) *\*Karnegg Hotel* (5640 ft., R. from 3, pens. 9 K.), a large establishment in a valley among woods, with splendid views of the *Rotwand*, *Latemar*, and other dolomites. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, beyond the *Hôtel Latemar*, is the top of the *Karor Pass* (5740 ft., *Rosengarten-Hof*), between the *Rotwand* (left) and *Latemar* (right), whence the road descends to the left to (4  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vigo* on the *Vai di Faasa* (p. 161).

**Ueberetsch. Kaltern. Mendel.** Railway from Botzen to Kaltern, 12 M., in 47 min (2 K 48, 1 K 24 h., from Kaltern to the Mendel 2½ M., mountain railway in 37-50 min (3 K 60 or 2 A 50 h., descent 2 A 5. h. and 2 K.). Through tickets from Botzen to the Mendel and back 3 or 6 A. (carriages changed at St. Anton). The line crosses the *Adige* to (3 M.) *Ueberetsch* (on a hill to the left rises the conspicuous castle of *Sigmundskron*, built in 1473 and now used as a powder magazine), and ascends to the right, passing the ruins of *Wart* and *Altenberg*, to (5½ M.) *Eppan-Girten* (1345 ft.; *Hôtel Hoheneppan*), ¼ M. to the E. of *St. Michael in Eppan* (1345 ft.; \**Eppaner Hof*, \**Sonne*, *Boasl*, a well built and thriving village where the Mendel road diverges to the right (to the Mendel Pass 3 hrs.; short-cut for pedestrians). The railway thence proceeds across the vine-clad plateau viâ (10½ M.) *Montiggel* to (12 M.) *Kaltern* (1390 ft., \**Rössl*), the capital of *Ueberetsch*, noted for its wine (\**Seckwein* is the best).

The **MENDEL RAILWAY**, constructed by the Swiss engineer *Strub* and opened in 1904 is an ordinary narrow gauge line as far as (1¼ M.) *St. Anton* (1673 ft.), where carriages are changed for the electric wire rope railway (1½ M. long; maximum gradient 64-100) which ascends the steep, wooded slope in 26 minutes. The \**Mendel Pass* (4173 ft.), in well wooded environs, with a cool and refreshing breeze even in the height of summer, is much frequented as a health resort. About 3 min. from the station are the \**Mendelhof Hotel* (R. 8-4 pens. 8-16 K.), on the left and the \**Grana Höl. Penegal* (R. 3-4 pens. from 9 A.), on the right of the road, and ½ M. farther on are the *Pena*, *Villa Maria* and the *Höl. Adler*. Pleasant excursions may be made from the Mendel to the N. to the (1 hr.) \**Penegal* (585 ft.; inn in summer) and to the S. to the (1 hrs.) *Monte Rona* (6940 ft.), both commanding splendid views. The road descends from the Mendel to (1 M.) *Fondo* (324 ft., *Posta*) and thence viâ *Cararino* and *San Zeno*, with a celebrated pilgrim resort, to (6 M.) *Cles* in the *Val di Non* (see p. 161); diligences from the Mendel Pass viâ *Cles*, *Mate* and *Demaro* to (55 M.) *Madonna di Campiglio* (p. 161) daily in summer in 9 hrs., fare 11 K. 40 h.; carr. and pair from Botzen in 14 hrs., 96 K. and fee.

## 17. From Botzen to Meran.

*Comp. Map, p. 142.*

20 M. RAILWAY in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 K. 40, 2 K. 10 h. no second class).

The train crosses the *Talfer* and at (3½ M.) *Sigmundskron* (castle, see above) enters the valley of the *Adige*. We traverse embankments viâ (6 M.) *Sieleseneich* (to the right, on a precipitous rock, the ruined castle of *Greifenstein*) to (7½ M.) *Terlan* (\**Hôtel-Pena*, *Steindlhof*, R. 1-2 K.), famous for its wine, with a Gothic church of the 16th century. Beyond (10 M.) *Vipitana* (825 ft.), to the left, is the large village of *Nals* and the hills of *Tisens*, overtopped by the wooded summit of the *Gall* (5350 ft.), more in the background, the *Langenspitze* (p. 153). The *Meran* hills appear shortly after (15 M.) *Lana*. To the left is *Oberlana*, with the ruined castle of *Braunsberg*. — 18¾ M. *Untermals* (950 ft.), at the foot of the *Masilager Berg*; to the left is the château of *Ledenberg* (p. 152). The train crosses the *Passer*.

20 M. **Meran.** - *Hotels* (most of them closed in summer) \**Erzherzog Johann* (Pl. 1) in the *Sand Platz*, with garden, *Meraner Hof* (Pl. 2) on the left bank of the *Passer*, with garden, \**Kaisenhof* (Pl. 3), \**Haus zum Hof* (Pl. 4), \**Tiroler Hof* (Pl. 5), (these three near the station), \**Höt Wintson* (Pl. 6), \**Savoy Hotel* (Pl. 7), *Höt Spitzel* (Pl. 8); of these, R. from 3 pens. 3-8 K.; \**Haus zur Hof* (Pl. 9), \**Graf von Meran* (Pl. 10), \**Höt*









Vertigen

Niederhau

Grosswagger

Partschins

Ob Weibach

Oberplars

Schl. Plars

Mittler-plars

St. Helena

Katholik

Sankt Egid

Quadrat

Grainegg

Mitterhof

Niederburg M a r

Josefsberg

Forst

Oberbrunn

Winkl

Krankenhaus

St. Leonhard

Mitt. Kurhaus

Katholik

Katholik

Katholik

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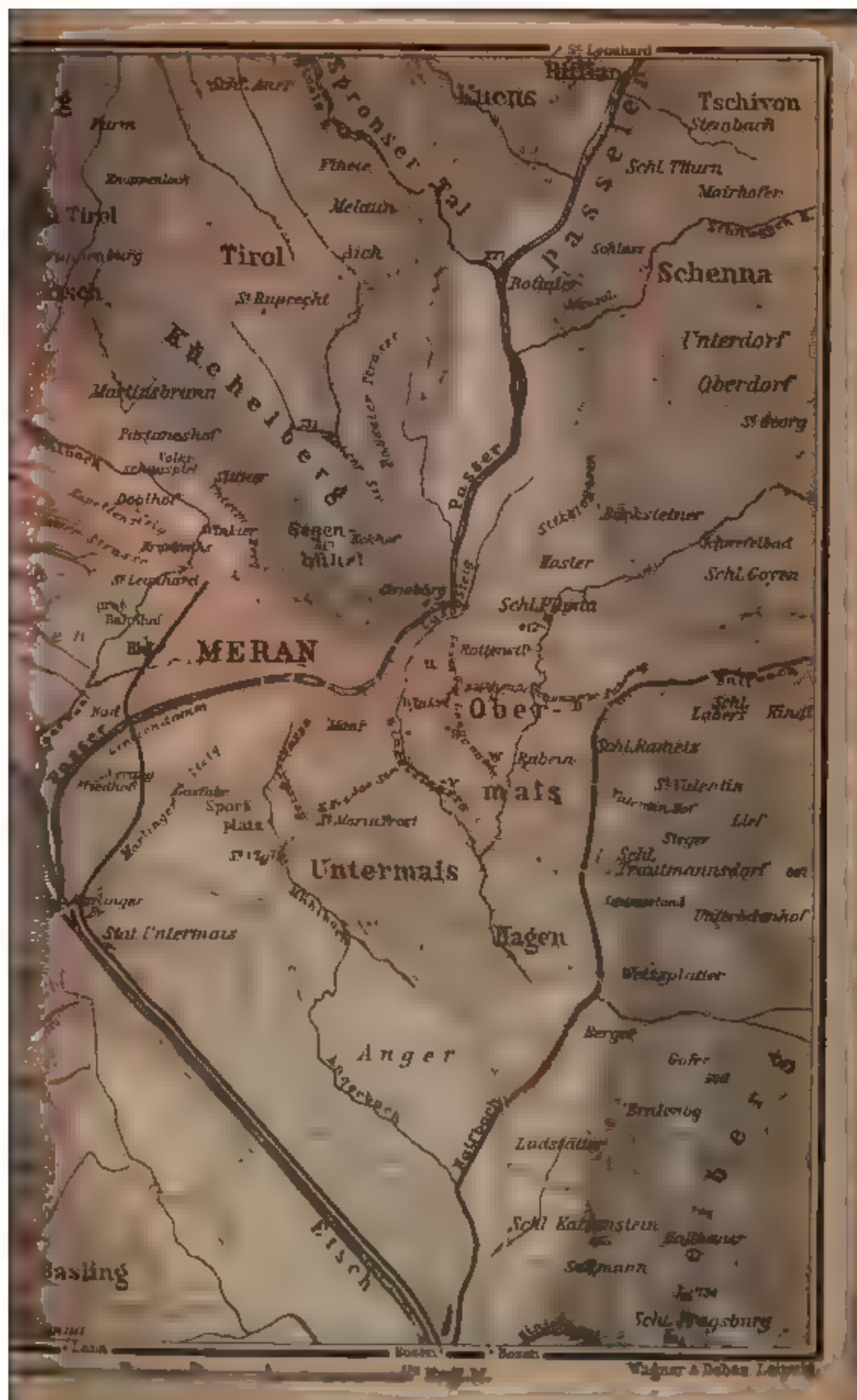
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Innmais







VICTORIA (Pl. k), HÔTEL EUROPA (Pl. n), HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. o), Habsburger-Str., FORSTERBRÄU (Pl. p), with garden-restaurant, H. v. ORTENSTEIN (Pl. y) above the Gils Promenade. In Obermais EZZHEZZO, RAINER (Pl. i); \*HÔTEL AUSTRIA (Pl. u); \*MÄNDLHOFF (Pl. v), with hydropathic, \*HÔTEL IMBUTAL (Pl. w). — In Untermais MAIERER HOF (Pl. x) — For passing travellers. \*BONNA (Pl. z) STEIN (Pl. ) etc., in the town.

Pensions, *Passerhof*, *Neuhaus*, *Roditzky*, *Deutsches Haus*; *Speckbacher*; *Kessler*, all at Meran. At Obermais *Weinhart*; *Dr. Marzger*, *Villa Regina*; *Warmegg*, etc., at Untermais *Villa Majas*, *Wolff*, etc.

Cafés *Kurhaus* (see below), *Café Gils* on the Gils Promenade, *Orientstein*, above the last, with pretty view. Restaurants, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at *Jos Marchetta*, *Laibengasse*. Beer *Kurhaus*, *Raffl*; *Forsterbräu* (see above), with garden, etc. *Kurhaus* (closed in summer), in the Gils Promenade — Sanatoria: *Hygiea* (Dr. J. Schreiber) in Obermais, open from Oct. to May, *Dr. Bullmann's* at Obermais (*Mandlhof*), *Martinsbrunn* and *Sonnenheil* at Gratsch.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection.

**Meran** (1000 ft.), with 9,300 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, on the right bank of the *Passer*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate. There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the *Passer* lie the villages of *Untermais* and *Obermais* (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business-quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades ('*Lauben*'). In this street, in the court of the '*Magistrats-Gebäude*', is situated the *Burg*, or castle, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent.; it has been skilfully restored and deserves a visit (adm. 60 h.). — The Gothic Church (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by Knoller (d. 1804), representing the Assumption.

The *Gilsela Promenade* with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the broad embankment on the right bank of the *Passer*. Adj. to it is the *Kurhaus* (see above), in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on is the *Stefania Promenade* with the Protestant Church. Above the *Spital-Brücke* are the *Untere* and *Obere Winter-Anlage* with a special covered promenade (band in the morning, smoking forbidden), near which is the *Museum*, containing pictures and sculptures by Tyrolean masters, and *vittles*, et. (adm. 60 h.). On the left bank is the *Marie-Valerie-Anlage*, with a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Klotz, and farther up, united with the *Winter-Anlage* by the *Tappeiner Steg*, is the *Sommer-Anlage*, where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the *Steinerne Steg*, to the *Kaiser Franz Joseph-Anlage* and the *Elisabeth-Garten* at Obermais, with a covered promenade (band twice weekly), and to the \**Gils-Anlage*, with its luxuriant vegetation and the *Café Gils*, on the right bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the *Passer*, at the foot of





VICTORIA (Pl. h), HOTEL EUROPA (Pl. n), HOTEL CENTRAL (d. l. o), Rabahberger-Str., FORSTKREUZ (Pl. f), with garden restaurant, HOT DUTENSTEIN (Pl. y), above the Cliff Promenade — in OBERMÄRK: LUTHERUS IM RANEN (Pl. l); \*HOT AUSTRIA (Pl. o); \*MÄRKISCH (Pl. x), with hydro-massage; \*HOT INMERTAL (Pl. w) — in Untermeran: MARKHOF (Pl. x) — For passing travellers. \*HORN (Pl. z) BÄCKEN (Pl. u) etc., in the town.

Populons: *Pastorhof*, *Neuhaus*, *Reichely*, *Deutsches Haus*, *Speckbacher*, *Sattler*, all at Meran. At Obermeran: *Winkler*, *Dr. Matzger*, *Villa Reginald*, *Wormayr* etc., at Untermeran: *Villa Maya*, *Wolff*, etc.

Cafes: *Kurhaus* (see above), *Café* sits on the Cliff Promenade, *Osterstein*, above the lake with pretty view — Restaurants, at the above-mentioned hotel. Wine at *Jos. Merbacher*, *Laudengasse*. Beer: *Kurhaus*, *Raffl*, *Forstkreuz* (see above), with garden, etc. *Kurhaus* (closed in summer) in the *Cliff Promenade*. Sanatoria: *Hygiea* (Dr. J. Schröder) in Obermeran, open from Oct. to May, *Dr. Baumann* at Obermeran (*Mundhof*), *Martinsbrunn* and *Kommersdorf* at Graisa.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection.

Meran (1000 ft.), with 9,000 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a sheltered situation at the base of the vine- and *Kuchelberg*, on the right bank of the *Passer*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. above its confluence with the *Adige*, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate. There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the *Passer* lie the villages of *Untermeran* and *Obermeran* (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business-quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades (*Lauben*). In this street, in the court of the 'Magistrats-Gebäude', is situated the *Burg*, or castle, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent., it has been skilfully restored and deserves a visit (adm. 60 h.). — The Gothic Church (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by Knoller (d. 1804), representing the Assumption.

The *Gazeta Promenade*, with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, then on the broad embankment on the right bank of the *Passer*. Adjacent to it is the *Kurhaus* (see above), in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on in the *Steinle Promenade* with the Protestant Church. Above the *Spital-Brücke* are the *Untere* and *Obere Winter-Anlage*, with a spacious covered promenade (band in the morning, smoking forbidden), near which is the *Museum*, containing pictures and sculptures by Tyrolean masters, antiquities, etc. (adm. 60 h.). On the left bank is the *Marie-Luise-Anlage* with a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Kitz, and farther up, united with the *Winter-Anlage* by the *Tappeler Steg* is the *Sommer-Anlage* where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the *Steinerne Steg*, to the *Kaiser Franz Joseph Anlage* and the *Elisabeth-Garten* at Obermeran, with a covered promenade (band twice weekly), and to the \**Cliff Anlage*, with its luxuriant vegetation and the *Cliff Gully*, on the right bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the *Passer*, at the foot of

the Zenoburg. Easy walks lead uphill, crossing the *Passeier* road, to the *Hôtel* and *Café Ortenstein* (fine view). — Another pleasant promenade may be taken along the \**Tappeiner Weg*, which gradually ascends from the Burg (p. 151) along the S. slope of the Kuchelberg. On this path is a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, by J. Steiner.

Pleasant walk from **Obermais** towards the E., past *Schloss Ruben* with its cypress-avenue, and across the *Naif* (two cafés by the bridge) to the (20 min.) church of *St. Valentin*, which commands a charming view, then back by *Schloss Rametz*, or to the S. by *Schloss Trautmannsdorf* (restaurant at the foot), with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. Among the numerous old châteaux near Obermais the ivy-clad *Schloss Planta* and *Schloss Rattenstein* may be mentioned, the latter belonging to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the *Villa Schillerhof* (visitors admitted) contains a bust of Schiller, by Zumbusch.

**Excursion to Schloss Tirol** (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). The easiest and pleasantest route is by the *Tappeiner Weg* (see above), which commences at the back of the Magistrats-Gebäude in the Laubengasse, on the top of the Segenbüchel the 'Tiroler Steig' diverges to the left and joins the road (see below). — The road leads through the N.E. town-gate (*Passeierer Tor*), past the *Zenoburg*, with its curious Romanesque portal, and then ascends the *Kuchelberg* to the left to (55 min.) *Dorf Tirol* (1960 ft.; Zum Rimmel, with view-terrace). We next (¼ hr.) thread a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the *Brunnenburg* and several clay pyramids in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle.

Another and longer route (1¼ hr.), rough at places, but level for the first ½ hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (*Vinschgauer Tor*), diverges from the highroad to the right opposite the Capuchin convent, and ascends by the village of *Grazach* (wine at the *Wessobrunn Tavern*, the old château of *Durnstein*, and the church of *St. Peter* (fine view of *Schl. S. T. r.*)).

\***Schloss Tirol** (2095 ft. adm. 50 h., tickets at Rimmel's, see above), situated on the N.W. side of the Kuchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol. It is now in a dilapidated condition. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the marble portals (12th cent.) of the *Rittersaal* and the chapel. Magnificent \*View from the windows of the *Kaisersaal*, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Mendel and the Ultental Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600 ft. from the Fell to Meran), in the background, the *Laaser Ferner*.

The chateau of \***Lebenberg** (1740 ft.), charmingly situated 5 M. to the S. of Meran, is now a pension (rfmts.). Shortest route by the 'Marlinger Steig', which crosses the fields to the (1 M.) *Marlinger-*



*Brücke*, above the station of *Untermals* (p. 151). Beyond the latter we follow the road to the left to the (1½ M) bridge over the *Lebenberger Graben*, ascend on the other side to the right to *Baslung*, and then by the road to the (40 mm.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred in autumn, but are accessible on payment of 10 k to the mediævally-attired watchers ('Saltner').

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran that of *\*Schenna* (1925 ft.), at the entrance to the *Passeler*, built in the 12th cent. and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. A carriage-road leads from *Untermals* via (1 hr) *Dorf Schenna* (\**Prunner*; *Schlosswart*). The Gothic chapel contains the tomb of Archduke John (d. 1859) and commands as fine a \**View* as the castle itself (fee to the steward).

Another pleasant excursion (new road) may be made to the (2 hrs.) *Fraagsborg* (2410 ft.; *Restaurant*), in an elevated situation on the hillside to the E. (splendid view). In a gorge, ½ hr farther on, is a fine waterfall of the *Simachbach*.

The *Vinschgau* road (p. 156) leads from Meran to the W. and crosses the (2 M) bridge to the château of *Forst*, recently restored and tastefully fitted up (proprietor Mr. *Fross*, visitors admitted on Tues and Frid 12-4 p.m.), beyond which is the (¾ hr) *Forster Brewery*. The small château of *Josefsberg* lies ¼ hr higher up (pension). The road ascends to the (1 M) saddle of the *Toll* (1860 ft., inn), with the electric works for Meran and *Bozza*, whence a carriage road to the left leads via the *Quadrat Hölz* to the (2½ hrs) *\*Hölz Pens. Eggerhof* (4210 ft., fine views), and another path to the right ascends to the (1½ hr) *\*Partschins Waterfall* in the *Ziellal*. From the *Toll* we may return to Meran by the picturesque *Old Road*, or along the *Piars Aqueduct* to (1 hr) *Algund* and (2½ hr) *Meran*.

ASCENT FROM MERAN *Engeloch Rofatskogel, Gfallwand*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

FROM MERAN TO THE BATHS OF RABBIT (p. 161) through the *Ulten-Tal* and over the *Kirchliche Joch* (8140 ft.), 1½ hrs., not very attractive on the whole. About ½ hr from Meran lies the *Ulner Mitterbad* (3180 ft.) with a good bath-house and several stages, whence the *Lauzenspitze* (7990 ft., club but near the top), a famous point of view, may be ascended in 4½-5 hrs.

The *Passeler*, the valley watered by the impetuous *Passer*, is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolean patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810). New road (omnibus to St. Leonhard 4 times daily in 3½ hrs.) past the *Zonoburg* (p. 16) via (1½ hr) *A. Plan* (1770 ft.) and (½ hr) *Salsous Inn*, to (2 hrs) *St. Martin* (1930 ft., *Interwirt*). About ½ hr farther on is the *Sandhof* (inn), the house in which Hofer (the *Sandwirt* of *Passer*) was born, containing a few mementoes of him. Adjacent is the *Hofer Kapelle*, built in 1807. Above *St. Martin* is the (2½ hrs) *Pfundl Hütte* or *Hofer Hütte* (4400 ft.) where he was concealed from Nov. 1809 until his capture on 28th Jan. 1810.

Above (½ hr) *St. Leonhard* (2130 ft., *Thauswirt* *\*Strabierert Bräuwerk*), the chief village in the valley, rises the *Jungfernburg*, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). FROM ST. LEONHARD TO STEYR (p. 146), 8 hrs., guide unnecessary (11 k), the middle-path leads through the *Walten-Tal* to the E. and over the *Jungfer* (6870 ft., inn). — FROM ST. LEONHARD TO BOLZEN in the *Detztal*, 10½ hrs (guide 12 k). A good middle-path ascends on the left bank of the *Passer* to (½ hr) *Moss* (340 ft., inn), beyond which it crosses the river and proceeds to (1½ hr) *Serban* (inn) and via *Andersberg* to (2½ hr) *Schönan* (5660 ft., inn, clean). Thence we ascend rapidly to the (2½ hrs) *Timmel-Joch* or *Timbler-Joch* (8290 ft.), whence we descend along the *Timmbach*, either to the right to (4 hrs) *Sölden* (p. 142), or to the left to (3½ hrs.) *Gurgl* (p. 143).

## 18. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 138.*

81 M. **DILIGENCE** (landaus with four seats) daily in 15½ hrs (fare 20 K 64 A.) **STELLWAGEN** (omnibus) daily from Landeck to Mals and from Mals to Meran. **EXTRA POST** with two horses without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 47 K 62, to Mals 71 K 72 to Lys 86 K 18, to Meran 129 K 56 A (these charges include all fees, etc.) *Mail Coach*, see p. 156. Railway from Schladerns to Meran under construction.

**Landeck** (2675 ft.), see p. 141. — The road ascends on the right bank of the *Inn*, which here forms several rapids, past the *Neue Zoll-Inn* to the (6 M.) *Pontlatzer-Brücke* (2520 ft.), where the Tyrolean 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809. On a precipitous rock, to the right, stand the ruins of *Burg Landeck*, near which is the village of *Ladis* (3900 ft.), with sulphur-baths (moderate charges). 1 hr. by road from Prutz, 1¼ hr. from Ried (see below). About 1½ hr. higher lies *Obladis* (4545 ft.), with mineral springs, beautifully situated. — 7½ M. **Prutz** (2840 ft.; *Rose*), where the road returns to the right bank, lies at the entrance to the *Kaunser-Tal*.

The *Kaunser-Tal* runs to the E. as far as *Kaltenbrunn*, then towards the S., parallel with the *Pitztal*, to the central mass of the *Oetzthal Mts.* A new road ascends along the *Faggenbach* to (3½ hrs.) *Feuchten* (4150 ft.; \**Hirsch*), whence a bridle-path goes on to the (3¼-4 hrs.) *Gepatsch Haus* (6315 ft., inn, 26 beds), picturesquely situated at the head of the valley, opposite the imposing \**Gepatsch Glacier*, the largest in Tyrol, except the *Pasterze*. [Pedestrians will prefer to reach Feuchten by the footpath via *Kanna* and the pilgrim resort of *Kaltenbrunn* (4135 ft., *Feslardi*)] — Pass on from the *Gepatsch Haus* to *Mittelberg* in the *Pitztal*, over the *Origruben-Joch* (8880 ft.), 7-8 hrs. (guide 14 K), see p. 142, to *Vent* (p. 143) over the *Gepatsch-Joch* (10,640 ft.) 8-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 19 K.), to *Langlaufers* over the *Weiss-See-Joch* (9745 ft.), 6 hrs. to *Hinterkirch* (guide 12 K.), a fine route, free from difficulty. *Graun* (p. 155) is reached in 2 hrs. from *Hinterkirch*.

10 M. **Ried** (2875 ft.; *Post*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Sigmundried*. The road now ascends over an extensive alluvial deposit and then closely skirts the *Inn* to (4¼ M.) *Tösen* (3055 ft.; *Wilder Mann*), crosses the *Inn* at (½ M.) *Bruggen*, and reaches (4¼ M.) —

19 M. **Pfunds** (3185 ft.), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Radurschel-Tal*, and consisting of two villages: *Stuben* (*Post*), on the highroad on the left bank of the *Inn*, and *Pfunds*, on the right bank. About 1½ M. farther on, the road crosses the *Inn* and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the rock at places, and passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the *Inn*. One of the finest points is at (23 M.) **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3630 ft.; \**Hotel*, D. 4, pens. from 8 K.), a cluster of houses on the roadside, 420 ft. below which is *Alt-Finstermünz*, with its old tower and bridge crossing the *Inn*.

The road now quits the *Inn* and enters (left) a small lateral valley, passing a pretty waterfall and *Fort Nauders*. It then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to (1¾ hr.) —



27½ M. **Nauders** (4470 ft.; *Post; Adler; Löwe; Mondschein*), a large village, with the old *Schloss Naudersberg*.

Highroad to the W. to the *Engadine* via *Martinabrunn*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Stille Bach* to (4 M.) the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4950 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (31½ M.) **Reschen** (4890 ft. *Stern, Federspiel*), which lies near the small green *Reschen-See*, a striking \*View is disclosed of the snow and ice fields of the imposing *Ortler* chain (comp. p. 157). The *Adige*, Germ. *Etsch*, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the *Mittersee* and *Heidersee*. We next reach (33½ M.) **Graun** (4880 ft., \**Hôt-Pens. Wenter R.* from 2, board 5 K., *Hôt Ortler; Traube* or *Post; Adler; Lamm*), a village at the entrance to the *Langtauferer-Tal*.

37 M. **St. Valentin auf der Haid** (4695 ft., *Post*), formerly a hospice, situated between the *Mittersee* and the *Heidersee*. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous *Mulser Heide*. To the right lies the village of *Burgais*, with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the hill to the right.

43 M. **Mals** (3440 ft., *Post* or *Adler, Bär; Hirsch*), a village of Roman origin, in the *Upper Vinschgau*. The grounds on the hillside to the E. (opposite the *Post*, 5-10 min. ascent) command a fine view of the *Vinschgau* and the *Ortler*.

Two days may be pleasantly spent by walking hence via *Taufers* to (8 hrs.) the Swiss village of *Santa Maria* (4550 ft.; *Schweizerhof, Hôt Stelvio*), in the *Munster Tal*, and thence (new road) over the *Umbrail Pass* (8210 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Santa Maria* on the *Stelvio*, returning to the valley of the *Adige* over the *Stelvio Pass* on the following day (see p. 158).

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the *Frölichsburg*. In the distance to the right, beyond the *Adige*, is the ruin of *Lichtenberg*. To the left, at *Schluderns* rises the *Churburg*, a chateau of Count Trapp. At (49½ M.) **Neu-Spondinig** (2900 ft., \**Hirsch*) the *Stelvio* road (p. 157) diverges to the right. Then (2 M.) —

51½ M. **Eys** (2960 ft., *Post*). At (55 M.) **Laas** (*Hirsch*) the ice peak of the *Laaserspitze* (10,835 ft.) comes prominently into view.

59 M. **Schlanders** (2315 ft., *Post; Kreuz; Widder*), at the entrance to the *Schländersnaun-Tal*. At *Goflan*, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses (2 M.) the *Adige* above *Goldrein*, and then the rapid *Plima*, which descends from the *Martell-Tal* on the S.

The *Martell-Tal* stretches to the S.W. towards the *Ortler* group. At the entrance to the valley (1 M. from *Goldrein*, 1½ M. from *Latsch*) lies the village of *Meran*, with the decayed castles of *Unter-Montan* and *Ober-Montan*, and 1 hr. farther on is the little chalybeate bath of *Salt* (3765 ft.), opposite which, on the left bank, is *Martell* or *Thal*, with the church of the valley. A cart road ascends from *Salt* via (¼ hr.) *Gand* (inn) and (1¼ hr.) the chapel of *Maria-Schneiz* to the (1½ hr.) *Untere* and (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Marteller Alp* (5995 ft.), commanding a fine view of the snow-clad *Comedule* (12,360 ft.). About 1¼ hr. farther on is the *Zufall Club Hut* (7180 ft.,



inn in summer), finely situated near the end of the huge *Zufall Glacier*. Glacier-routes lead hence to Salden (p. 157), in 6 hrs via the *Madritsch-Joch* (10,230 ft) or in 7 hrs via the *Eusee Pass* (10,300 ft), and to the W. in 8 hrs to Santa Caterina (p. 150), via the *Cesdale Pass* (10,730 ft).

Beyond (2 M) *Latsch* (Hirsch) the road recrosses the Adige. To the left rises the picturesque ruined château of *Kastelbell*. We next pass *Tschars*, *Bad Kochenmoos* with a sulphur spring, and (6½ M.) *Staben* (Adler), at the foot of a barren slope. Below the (¾ M.) \**Hôtel Schnalstal* the road passes the narrow mouth of the *Schnalser-Tal* (road to *Neu-Ratters*, p. 143), and leads to (2 M.) —

71 M. *Naturns* (1855 ft.; *Post*), with a restored castle. Beyond (¾ M) *Rubland* (1740 ft.) the valley contracts. A saddle, called the *Toll* (1660 ft.), separates the *Vinschgau* from the *Meran* district. The road crosses the (1½ M) *Adige*, which forms several rapids lower down, and descends the slope of the *Marlinger Berg* (p. 153) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful valley of *Meran*, which resembles a vast orchard, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill, (1 M.) we pass, on the right, the *Forst Brewery*, ¼ M. beyond which is *Schloss Forst* on the left (p. 153).

81 M. *Meran* (1000 ft.), see p. 150.

## 19. From *Eys* (*Landeck, Meran*) to *Colico* on the *Lake of Como*. *Stelvio Pass*.

*Comp. Maps*, pp. 142, 160

99 M. *MAIL COACH* from *Landeck* to *Trafoi* (61½ M) daily in summer in 1½ hrs (18 K 80, outside 22 K 40 h), *OMNIBUS* daily in 1½ hrs (17 K); — *MAIL COACH* from *Meran* to *Trafoi* (3 M) daily in 10 hrs (12 K, outside 14 K). *DILIGENCE* from *Meran* to *Eys* twice daily in 6 hrs (9 K), *OMNIBUS* from *Eys* to *Trafoi* twice daily in 4 hrs (5 K 40 h); — *DILIGENCE* from *Eys* to *Bad Bormio* over the *Stelvio* (31 M, pay for 43 M) in summer daily in 12 hrs (16 K 80 h, comfortable open vehicles); — *Italian Diligence* from *Bormio* to *Tirano* (25 M) twice daily in 5 hrs; *RAILWAY* from *Tirano* to *Colico* (42 M) in 2¼ hrs. *CARRIAGES* from *Eys* to *Gomagoi*, one-horse 14 two-horse 18 K, to *Trafoi* 20 and 28 K (extra horse for the ascent, when more than 60 lbs of luggage, 9 K 20 h); to *Frauenstube* 30 and 34, to *Bormio* 64 and 68 K (extra horse 20 and 28 K); from *Mals* to *Gomagoi* carr. and pair for two pers 16, larger vehicle 26 K; to *Trafoi* 22 and 34 to *Frauenstube* 32 and 36, to *Bormio* 64 and 92 K. Extra Post with two horses from *Meran* to *Trafoi* 76 K 68 h to *Bormio* (in 1st days) 107 K 68 h.

The route over the \**Stelvio* (*Giogo di Stelvio*, Ger. *Stelßer Joch*), the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9065 ft above the sea-level, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow fields of the *Ortler* and *Monte Cristallo* to the vine-clad slopes of the *Val Tellina* and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the lake of *Como*. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolean side of the pass, whereas the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the Italian side.

*PEDESTRIANS* crossing the pass are strongly recommended to avoid the short cuts, as the road affords the finest view. The following times should be allowed for the various stages on foot: from *Prad* to *Trafoi* 2½, *Frauenstube* 2¼, *Stelvio Pass* 2, *Santa Maria* 1½, *Baths of Bormio* 2 hrs.

back to Santa Maria 4; over the Wormser-Joch to Santa Maria in the Munster-Tal 4, Munster  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Taufers  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Mals  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

From Landeck or Meran to Eys, see R. 18. The Stelvio road crosses the Adige at (2 M) Neu-Sponding (2900 ft.; \*Hirsch) and runs straight across the valley, which is rendered marshy by the inundations of the Trafoier Bach. At —

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Prad (2950 ft., Post; Prader Hof), at the entrance to the Trafoier Tal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals via Glurns (Sonve). At the Schmelz (Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the slope to the right lies the poor village of Stills, Ital. *Stelvio*, whence the route derives its name. Opposite (5 M.) Gomagoi (4175 ft.; Hll. Gomagoi), with a small fort, opens the Suldental.

The \*Suldental extends for 9 M. into the heart of the Ortler group. A road leads from Gomagoi to (2  $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs) St. Gertrud or Sölden (6000 ft.; \*Eller, Zum Ortler, inn) and to (5 min) the large \*Sölden Hotel (R. from 3, D. 4, pens. 9-16 A.), commanding a beautiful view of the Ortler, Königs Spitze, Monte Zebro, etc. The large Sölden Glacier, descending from the Söldenspitze, has much receded, leaving its moraines behind it, and is now scarcely visible from the valley. A good view of it is obtained from the (2 hrs) Schaubach Hütte (5440 ft., inn), on the Ebenwand, the starting point for the Königs Spitze, Ceredale, Schöntauspitze, Ceredale Pass (to Santa Caterina) 159, and the Madritsch Joch (to Martell). The (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs) Düsteldorfer Hütte (8890 ft., inn, fine view of the Ortler) in the Zattal, and the (2 hrs) Luchmann Hütte on the Hintere Grat (8760 ft.) above the Sölden Glacier, are both worthy of a visit. The former is the starting point for the Tschengelscher Hochwand, Vertainspitze, etc., the latter for Monte Zebro, the Ortler via the Hintere Grat or the Hochjoch (very difficult), etc. — Ascents from Sölden: \*Hintere Schöntauspitze (10,905 ft., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs; guide 9 K.), easily reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Madritsch Joch, and conveniently combined with the expedition to Martell (p. 106). — \*Ceredale (highest peak 12,380 ft., 7 hrs, guide 16 A.), not difficult for experts, fine view. The night may be spent at the Hallsche Hütte on the Eises Pass (10,280 ft.), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs from Sölden, thence to the top 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Königs Spitze (12,055 ft., 6-6 hrs from the Schaubach-Hütte, guide 24 K.), difficult. — The Ortler (12,900 ft., 7-8 hrs, guide 20 A.), the highest of the Eastern Alps is frequently ascended from Sölden and is not difficult for experts when the snow is in good condition. The route from Sölden ascends rapidly through the Maril Tal to the (2 hrs) Tabaretta Hütte (8318 ft., inn) and the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) Payer Hütte on the Tabaretta Kamm (9946 ft., inn in summer, whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs over the Tabaretta Glacier and Upper Ortler Glacier. Splendid view from the top. — For details, see Baedeker's *Eastern Alps*.

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. Behind appears the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskogel, and in front the imposing Ortler group.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Trafoi (5080 ft., \*Trafoi Hotel, 1st class, R. 3-9, D. 4, board 7 K., Post, Hôt. Stelvio or Alte Post; Zur Schönen Aussicht), a small village is grandly situated.

Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from Trafoi to the (5/4 hr) Heilige Drei Brunnen (5240 ft.). The path diverges from the road to the left by the Trafoi Hotel, runs through meadows and pine wood, and finally crosses a moraine. Under a wooden roof are three wooden figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a tavern. Opposite rises the huge and



nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us are the ice masses of the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is picturesque and impressive.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from the bends of the road, short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the \**Weisse Knott* (6110 ft.; rfmt, hut), a platform with a marble obelisk to the memory of *Josef Pichler* ('Passeirer Josele'), who in 1804 made the first ascent of the Ortler (see above). Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overlooked by the Fleishorn. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs. Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Cantoniera del Bosco*, which was destroyed by irregular Italian troops in 1848. The zone of trees is now quitted, and stunted dwarf-pines only are occasionally seen. At ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

15 M. *Franzenshöhe* (7180 ft.; \**Post Hotel*) the highest summit of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate. High above us, on the left, are the snowy summits of the *Monte Livio* (10,470 ft.) and the *Geisterspitze* (11,405 ft.).

On the (2 hrs) *Stelvio Pass* (*Stufser-Joch*, 9055 ft.) is the *Hôtel Ferdinandshöhe* (R. 2-5 K.; Austrian post-office in summer). A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy (the height given on the boundary-stone is wrong). The \**Dreisprachenspitze* (9325 ft.) to the right, is easily ascended in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. and commands an excellent survey of the environs (new hotel).

To the left is the *Elen Glacier*. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (2 M.) —

21 M. *Santa Maria* (8160 ft., *Inn*), the fourth *Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house.

A new road (divergence twice daily in 1 hr.) diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the *Cantoniera Santa Maria*, crosses the *Umbrail Pass* (8240 ft.), or *Wormser Joch*, and descends through the *Val Murana* to (3 hrs) *Santa Maria* in the *Minster-Tal* (p. 155).

The ascent of the \**Piz Umbrail* (8945 ft.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. from Santa Maria; guide advisable, 5-6 fr.) is recommended. We diverge by the *loggias* to the left from the road to the *Minster-Tal*, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the *Umbrail Glacier* remains to our right). Magnificent view of the Ortler, the Alps of the *Val Tella*, *luna*, the *Bernina*, *Silvretta*, and *Oetzal Alps*. A good panorama by *Faller* may be seen at the *cantoniera*.

We next reach the ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  M.) third *Cantoniera al Piano del Brauglio* (7590 ft., *inn*), near a chapel, and then the *Cusino dei Rotteri di Spondalunga* (7100 ft.), a house occupied by road-men. The road descends in numerous windings, crosses the brook descending from the *Val Vitelli*, and reaches the (second) *Cantoniera Bruciat* (6495 ft.). To the right rises the abrupt *Mte. Brauglio* (9775 ft.). The road skirts the mountain-slope and is carried through the *Diroccaman*.



(*Wormser Loch*) by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585 ft.), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the right and unites with the *Brauglio*. Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the *Corno di San Colombano* (9115 ft.), the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280 ft.), and the *Cima Redasco* (10,300 ft.), to the S.E. are the *Mte. Nobretta* (10,720 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,820 ft.). The *Bagni Vecchi* (4760 ft., \*Inn, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.), or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther down are the —

31 M. **New Baths of Bormio**, or *Bagni Nuovi* (4380 ft.; \*Hotel, R. 3-6, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr., post and telegraph office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains.

33 M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4020 ft., *Posta* or *Leone d'Oro*; *Alb. della Torre*), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, with many dilapidated towers.

FROM BORMIO TO SANTA CATERINA, 9-10 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., one horse carr. there and back 12 fr.) The road leads through the *Val Furva*, along the *Frodolfo*. *Santa Caterina* (5100 ft., \**Stabilimento Olement.*, *Alb. Milano*) is a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. A beautiful walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) chalets called *Batte del Forno* (1860 ft.; *Buzzi's Inn*), situated opposite the huge \**Forno Ol. cer.*

From *Santa Caterina* to *Ponte di Legno* (p. 161), over the *Gasta Pass* (8465 ft.), 7-8 hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in good weather); over the *Preedate Pass* to the *Martell Tal*, see p. 166.

The road crosses the *Frodolfo* at ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Santa Lucia*, and then turning towards the S. traverses the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio. Beyond (3 M.) *Ceppina* we pass the hamlet of *Sant' Antonio* and then *Morignone*. The *Serra di Morignone*, a defile  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio from the *Val Tellina*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, the slopes of which yield excellent red wine. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of the defile (right) are the ruins of a fort.

45 M. **Bolladore** (2840 ft., *Posta*, *Hôtel des Alpes*). Below ( $46\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tiolo* the road crosses to the right bank of the *Adda*.  $48\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Grosio**, with a chateau of Count Visconti-Venosta. Beyond (50 M.) *Grosotto*, at ( $51\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mazzo* the road returns to the left bank of the *Adda*. To the W. rises the precipitous *Mte. Musuccio* (9140 ft.). We then descend by *Lovero* and *Sernio* to —

$56\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Tirano** (1475 ft.; \**Grand Hôtel Tirano*; *Posta*, *Italia*; *Hôtel Stelvio*), a small town which has often suffered from the inundations of the *Adda*, with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. The railway-station (buffet) is on the right bank of the *Adda*.

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W. of the station lies *Madonna di Tirano* (*Ass. San Michele*), a small village with a large pilgrimage-church (10th cent.). A carriage-road ( diligence daily) leads hence to *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina Pass* to the *Upper Engadine*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The RAILWAY crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the *Bernina* lakes. At (62 M.) *Tresenda* the *Aprica* road diverges to the left (comp. p. 161). On a hill to the N. rises the old watch-tower of *Teglio* (294 ft.), which gives its name to the valley (*Val Tegliolo*).

73 M. *Sondrio* (1140 ft.; *Rail Restaurant*; \**Posta*, R. 3-5, D. 4 pens. from 7 fr.), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the *Val Tellina*, is prettily situated on the *Mallero*, an impetuous torrent.

Crossing the *Mallero*, the railway skirts the hill of *Sassella*, which produces a well-known wine. 77 M. *Castione*; 80 M. *San Pietro Berbenno*. At ( $84\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ardenno-Masino* the *Val Masino*, in which are the frequented *Bagni del Masino*, opens on the right. — The train crosses the *Adda*.  $89\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Morbegno* (850 ft.; *Alb. Centrale*), noted for its silk-culture. —  $90\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cosio-Traona*; 93 M. *Delebio*. — The lower part of the *Val Tellina* is made marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the *Adda*.

99 M. *Colico* (700 ft., *Rail Restaurant*, with rooms) is situated at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Como*; see *Baedeker's Northern Italy* or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

## 20. From Botzen to Verona.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 160, 164.*

89 M. RAILWAY Express in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ , ordinary trains in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

*Botzen* (870 ft.), see p. 148. The train crosses the *Eisack*, which falls into the *Adige*, or *Etzsch*, 3 M. lower down. At (6 M.) *Branson* the latter river becomes navigable. Beyond (10 M.) *Auer*, the train crosses the river; to the right, on the hill, is *Kaltern* (p. 149). — 13 M. *Neumarkt-Tramin*. The village of *Neumarkt* (*Post*), lies on the left bank of the *Adige*, 1 M. from the railway.

The Valley of the *Adige* may be visited from *Neumarkt*. This valley 60 M. long, consists of the *Val Cembra* (or *Zimmers*), the lowest part, from *Lavis* to *Val Fiorana* (21 M.); the *Val Fiemme* (or *Fleims*), the central part, as far as *Moena* (24 M.); and the *Val di Fassa*, the highest part, extending to *Penia* (5 M.) and famous for its dolomites. The shortest route to the last leads from *Botzen* via the *Adige Pass* to *Vigo* (see p. 149). The *Val Fiemme* is conveniently reached from *Neumarkt* by a diligence plying daily in 5 hrs. (9 K.) to (15 M.) *Cavalese*, and in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (9 K. 56 h.) to ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Predazzo*; omnibus from *Cavalese* to *Vigo* daily in 3 hrs., and from *Vigo* to *Penna* twice daily in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (carriage and pair from *Neumarkt* to *Cavalese* 24, to *Predazzo* 40 K.). The road ascends via (7 M., *Kalditsch* and (8 M.) *Fontane Fredde* (3115 ft., hotel) to its culminating point, near *San Lugano* (3610 ft.), and descends, passing the little sulphur baths of *Corone* to (15 M.) *Cavalese* (3260 ft. *Ancora*, *Corona*), the principal place (110 inhab.) in the *Val Fiemme*, an Alpine valley of moderate width. Viewed from the hill beside the church at *Cavalese*, the villages of (4 M.) *Tesera* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Panchia*, and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ziano* which we next pass, seem quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. Beyond *Ziano* we enter the broad valley of ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Predazzo* (3340 ft., *Nase d'Or*, *Rosa*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. To the E. opens the













*Trasignolo*, through which a road (dis. genet) leads viâ (5½ M) *Pinoreggio* and (18½ M) *San Martino di Castroia* (4710 ft., *Hôt. des Dolomites*, *H. t. T. flo.*), a favorite summer resort, to (26 M) *Primiero* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). The last part of the route is a narrow sequestered dale. 29½ M. *Moena* (3955 ft., *Corona, Cavallito, Al' ergo Alpino*), the first village in the *Val Fassa*. To the left rise the dolomite rocks of the *Rosengarten*, *Roswand*, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from *Botzen*. To the N. the *Lanjalet* (10,425 ft.) adorned by the *Plattkofel* (9710 ft.), rears its white summit above the valley. Before and after *Scraga* the road crosses the *Avasio*. We next reach *San Giacomo*, the church of (34 M) *Vigo di Fassa* (4555 ft., *Hôt. Vigo Corona, Rosa*), the chief village in the *Val Fassa*, situated ½ M. higher up, to the left (to *Botzen* over the *Aarér Pass*, see p. 144). The attractive ascent of the *Giampetle* (6530 ft.), the E. spur of the *Cima dei Mugoni*, may be made hence in 1½-2 hrs. The road descends viâ *Perra* (4230 ft.), at the entrance to the *Val Montant*, *Perra* (*R. zia's Inn*), and *Mozzin* to (38½ M) *Campitello* (4730 ft., *H. t. Molino*) at the influx of the *Buron* into the *Avasio*, a good starting-point for excursions in the upper *Fassa* valley. Interesting passes lead hence over the *Sella Jack* (7275 ft.) to the *Gröden* valley (p. 14) and over the *Mahlbach* *Jo A* (7180 ft.) to the *Sesler Alp* (p. 147). The *\*Col Rodella* (8155 ft., 3 hrs.) commands a magnificent view. — The *Val Fassa* now turns to the E. 1½ M. *Gries*, ¼ M. *Canato* (*Fitscherer*), 1 M. *Alba* (980 ft., *Leina Giacomina's Inn*), 1 M. *Peria* (5085 ft.) the last village in the valley. Hence over the *Pedaja Pass* (6710 ft.) to (5½-6 hrs.) *Capriè* (p. 171), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

19½ M. *Salurn* (*Adler*) below the ruined *Haderburg*, situated on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle. To the right is the *Rocchetta Pass*, leading to the *Val di Non* (see below).

24 M. *San Michele* (750 ft., *Adler*), with an old Augustinian monastery, is the best starting-point for *Madonna di Campiglio*.

The *Val di Non* and *Va di Sole*, opening here to the N.W., form a single valley about 20 M. long, with many branches, and watered by the *Adige*. A good road leads from *San Michele* (dis. genet daily to *Malé* and *Treviso*) viâ (2 M) *Mercolombardo* or *Walach Melt* (780 ft., *\*Victoria*), then through the *Val di Non*, the *Rocchetta* and up the left bank of the *Non*, to *Tajo* and (15 M) *Cles* (2150 ft., *A. J. ual*), the capital of the *Val di Non*, in a fine situation. We descend to the *Montezzo Bridge*, where the *Val di Sole* begins, and proceed viâ *Caldes* to (5 M) *Malé* (4420 ft., *H. t. Malé, Hôt. Augustiniana*), the chief village in that valley. About 8 M. to the N.W., in the *Val di Rabb*, are the frequented haybale baths of *Rabb* (4000 ft.). Beyond *Malé* we pass *Umore* (6 ft.) to *Madonna di Campegio*, see below) and *Mazzana* (right to 5 M) *Fucine* (4150 ft., *Zanella Leonel*), at the entrance to the *Val di Pejo*. 6 M. up which are the frequented halls of *Pejo* (3180 ft.). A picturesque road leads from *Fucine* over the *Tonale Pass* (6180 ft.) to (5½ M) *Ponte di Legno* (4440 ft., *H. t. Tonale*), to the *Val Camonica*, watered by the *Oglio* (over the *Gavia Pass* to *Santa Caterina*, see p. 18, and to (86 M) *Edölo* (2200 ft., *Leina Or*), thence through the *Val Camonica* to *Iseo* and *Brescia*, or over the *Pizzo d'Aprica* to (8½ M) *Tremenda* (p. 166), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps or Northern Italy*.

FROM SAN MICHELE TO MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, 35½ M., diligence in summer carries in 9 hrs. (10 A. 20 A.). Through the valley of the *Non* viâ (15 M) *Cles* (junction of the *Mercolombardo* diligence p. 15) and (25 M) *Malé* to (28½ M) *Imnora*, see above. The road to *Campiglio* diverges here to the left and ascends the wooded *Val Mettrun* to the (3 hrs.) pass of *Campo Carlo Magno* (5450 ft., when crossed ascends to the (1½ hr.) summit of *Madonna di Campiglio* (4560 ft., *\*Grand Hôtel des Alpes*, a large first-class house in an old monastery, 1648, hours 8 A. 3 P. *H. t. Hammer*, opens 9.10 A. *Botanischer Hôt. H. t. Branta*, etc.), a pleasant summer resort, in a sheltered situation at the foot of *Monte S. Angelo* (8150 ft., easy ascent in 1½ hr., fine views). Excursions and passes, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. The most attractive is that over the *\*Bocca di Brenta* to *Molveno* (from *Campiglio* 9 hrs., guide 14 A., from *Molveno* to *Moza Lombardo* 4 hrs.). To *Pinzolo* (*Val di Genova*), see p. 168.























33 M. **Borgo** (1290 ft.; *Hôtel Valugana*) is the chief place in the valley (3900 in. a.). The line passes the stations of *Castellavon*, *Strigno*, *Capedalato*, and *Grigno* and reaches its terminus at (48½ M.) *Torre*, ¼ M. from the village of that name (Austrian custom house).

The road crosses the Italian frontier (custom-house examination) to (3 M.) *Primolano* (710 ft., *Posa* (600)) and enters the *Canale di Brenta*, an imposing gully enclosed by lofty precipices. In a rocky gorge beyond the village are the ruins of the old frontier fortress of *Comel* or *Kastel*, and 20 min. farther on we cross the *Camone*, which descends from the *Val Pusteria*. Beyond *Schigna* the valley expands. The road makes a curve and enters the extensive olive and plain of

23 M. **Bassano** (420 ft., *Sant'Anton* *Afonde*), a finely situated town (6100 inhab.) with old ivy-clad walls. The *Museum* (10-3) contains several pictures by the *Da Ponte* family of artists, who are usually surnamed *Bassano*, after their native place. The *Cathedral* contains pictures by *Jacono Bassano*, the best is a Nativity, in the *Oratorio San Giuseppe*. Near the S.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant *Ezzelino*, part of which is now occupied by the archpriest or dean of the cathedral. The promenades surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps. Railway from *Bassano* via (30 M.) *Padua* and (53 M.) *Venice*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From *Trent* to *Campitello*, 46 M., diligence (9 A. 40 A.) in summer twice daily in 13 hrs. (carr. and pair in 10-11 hrs., 10 A. and feet). Shorter and more convenient routes lead from *San Michele* and from the *Mendel Pass* to *Campitello* (trip in 1½, diligence in 9 hrs.). The road crosses the *Adige* and, skirting the fortified rocky hill of *Posa Tenta*, reaches its culminating point (1640 ft.) near the hamlet of *Cadive*. It then descends past the picturesque *Castel Tormo* to (12½ M.) *Sarca* (890 ft., inn), where a road to (1½ M.) *Arco* (1641) diverges to the left. Here we cross the *Sarca* and ascend the imposing ravine of that river in long curves to (18 M.) *Comano* (1160 ft.), a sulphur-bath frequented by *Lariani*, whence we again descend to the (1½ M.) *Conca delle Arche* (whence above it to the right) and proceed through the picturesque *Sarca* valley to (21½ M.) *Tione* (1800 ft., *Capella Bianca*, *Posa*, the chief village in *tradicaria*). The *Val Sarca* here becomes broad and fertile and turning to the N., is known as the *Valle di Rendena*. Passing numerous villages, we reach (38 M.) *Pinzolo* (225 ft., *Hôtel Pinzolo*, *Colona*) the starting point for the interesting visit to the *Val di Gröden*, the highest part of the *Val Sarca* (to *Belol*, 6, *Mondron Hotel* 1½ hrs.). Hence the road ascends to the E., with beautiful views of the *Brenta* and *Adamo* to *Agas*, via *San Antonio di Navigola* to (46 M.) *Madonna di Campiglio* (1½ hrs.).

39 M. **Mattarello**. On a hill to the left near (14 M.) *Calliano* rises the large chateau of *Beano* (1420 ft.), the property of Count *Trapp*. The lower valley of the *Adige*, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called *Val Lagarina*.

49 M. **Rovereto** (\**Grand Hôtel*, *Hôtel Esmerald*; *Oliv*), a busy town with 10,200 inhab., on both sides of the *Lino*, is noted for its silk-culture. The old *Castello* is interesting. Steam-tramway to (1 M.) *Barco* with a large tobacco factory (1500 hands).

On the right bank of the *Adige* is *Isara*, with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. To the left, near *Lissana*, is a castle in which *Dante* resided in 1302, when banished from Florence. — 51½ M. **Mori** (570 ft.; *Railway Hotel*) is the junction for *Arco* and *Riva* (see p. 164).

Near (52 M.) *Marco* are the *Storini di Marco*, probably deposited by a glacier in the ice-age, but according to some the remains of a vast landscape, which overwhelmed a town in 883, and



is described by Dante (*Inferno* xii, 4-9). At (55½ M.) *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

59 M. *Ala* (415 ft.; *Corona, Rail. Restaurant*), a considerable place (4900 inhab.), where luggage is examined. — 61½ M. *Arco*, with a picturesque chateau of Count Castelbarco, the last Austrian station.

67 M. *Perù* (410 ft.) is the first Italian station. The valley of the Adige is separated on the W. from the Lago di Garda by the ridge of *Monte Baldo* (p. 165). On a height to the right lies *Rivoli*, stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna afterwards 'Duc de Rivoli'. 73 M. *Ceraino*. The train now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky gorge at the entrance of which is the fortification of *Incanale*. 78 M. *Domegliara*, 82 M. *Pescantina*; 85 M. *Parona*. The train crosses the Adige.

89 M. *Verona*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

## 21. From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

*Comp. Map, p. 160*

15½ M. LOCAL RAILWAY in 1½ hr. (fares 1st cl. 3 K, 3rd cl. 1 K 54 A.) STRASSER on the Lago di Garda, see p. 165.

*Mori*, see p. 163. — The railway crosses the Adige to (2 M.) *Mori-Borgata*, the station for the long and straggling village of *Mori* (Alb. Mori). It then traverses the broad green valley to (4½ M.) *Loppio*, passes the pretty *Lago di Loppio* (720 ft.) with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the summit of the pass (915 ft.). At (8 M.) *Nago* (705 ft.), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of *Penede* above it, the old road to *Riva* viâ (3 M.) *Torbole* (\**Hôtel Gardasee*) diverges to the left. The line descends to the right along the hill-side, affording fine \*Views of the Lago di Garda and the Sarca valley.

12½ M. *Arco*. — *Hotels*. \**KURHALS*, \**KURCASINO*, \**HOTEL OLIVO*, \**HOTEL STRASSER*, all in the *Kur Platz*; *BELLEVERE* near the rail station; \**HOT VICTORIA*, ½ M. from the *Kur Platz*; \**HOT OLIVENHEIM* in an elevated position, with fine view, *AUSTRIA*, *Kur-Promenade*, *CORONA*, with garden; *HOT HOFER*, at the station. *Pensions* *Beliana* (well situated), *Ramolter*, *Aurora*, etc. The hotels and pensions are usually closed in summer.

*Arco* (300 ft.), an ancient town (2500 inhab.) with a handsome domed church, in a sheltered situation, is a favourite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients. To the N. on a precipitous rock (390 ft.), rises the *Castle of Arco*, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with garden and fine view (see).

The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley of the Sarca, viâ (13½ M.) *San Tomaso*, to —

15½ M. *Riva*. — *Hotels*. \**PALAST-HOTEL LIDO*, with a garden on the lake. R. 3 7½, pens. 8-14 K; *IMPERIAL HOTEL SOLE D'ORO* with terrace on the lake, R. 2-4, pens. 7-8 K; \**HOTEL PENSION DU LAC*, ½ M. to the E., on the *Torbole* road with a large garden and bath house, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 K; \**HOTEL PENSION SER VILLA*, R. 2-3, pens. 7-8 K; *HOT - PENSION JOLANDA*, with garden; \**HOTEL-PENSION RIVA*, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 K; *HOT*







**Captain John Davis** first brought the news to the  
attention of the War Department, United States Army, and the  
Navy Department.

[illegible][illegible]

The above information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New York City.

T-10

The first table is a summary of the results of the experiments. It shows the number of trials, the number of correct responses, and the number of errors. The second table is a detailed record of the individual trials, showing the time taken for each trial, the number of correct responses, and the number of errors. The third table is a summary of the results of the experiments, showing the number of trials, the number of correct responses, and the number of errors. The fourth table is a detailed record of the individual trials, showing the time taken for each trial, the number of correct responses, and the number of errors.

[illegible]

The first of these is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to raise the  
 necessary funds to meet its obligations.  
 This is due to a number of factors,  
 including the fact that the government  
 has been unable to collect the taxes  
 it is entitled to. This is due to a  
 number of factors, including the fact  
 that the government has been unable  
 to enforce the law. This is due to a  
 number of factors, including the fact  
 that the government has been unable to  
 collect the taxes it is entitled to.

The prisoners of this camp, extending for over the lake, as

the finest point on the E. bank. The village of **Garda** (*Hôt. Garda*), in a bay at the influx of the *Tesino*, has a château of Count Albertini.

The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* and *Lazise*. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of **Peschiera**, at the efflux of the *Mincio*, at the S. E. angle of the lake,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway-station (*Rail Restaurant*, poor, omnibus 50 c.).

To the W. of *Peschiera*, extending into the lake from the S. bank, is the narrow promontory of *Sirmione*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length. At the S. W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of this peninsula, lies the busy little town (4500 inhab.) of **Desenzano** *Mayer's Hôtel Royal*; *Duc Colombe* with a small garden on the lake, well spoken of), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see *Backeher's N. Italy*; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

**W. BANK.** The first station, to the N. of Desenzano, is **Sirmione** (*Hôtel Sirmione*, *Promessi Sposi*), a fishing village near the N. end of the peninsula. Here the remains of baths and of a building projecting into the water are said to represent the villa in which the poet *Catullus* composed his poems (*'Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocella'*). The *Scaligers*, who ruled at Verona from 1262 to 1389, also built a castle here (fine view from the tower, free). Farther on, on the W. bank, are the stations of *Manerba* and *San Felice di Scovolo* (not always touched at by the steamboat). Opposite the above-mentioned promontory of *San Vigilio* lie the small *Isola di San Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped *Isola di Garda*, or *Isola Leccia*, the property of Prince *Borghese*. In a bay to the W. lies **Salò** (*\*Hôtel Salò*, with 5000 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district. Charming prospect from the *Mte. San Bartolomeo* (1865 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

At this point begins the *Riviera*, a part of the banks distinguished for its warm climate and the luxuriance of its vegetation, and dotted with numerous villages and country-houses. **Gardone-Riviera** (*\*Hôtel-Pension Gardone-Riviera*, closed in summer; *Hôt.-Pens. Fosano*, *Hôt. Gigola*, both in *Fosano*, 1 M. to the E.; *Pens. Villa Primavera*, *Häberlin*, *Aurora*, etc.), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, is a favourite autumn and winter resort of patients suffering from pulmonary and nervous affections. On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Toscolano* lies *Maderno*, with an ancient church at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo*. Then *Toscolano*, *Cecina*, and *Bogliaco*. Next, **Gargnano** (*Cerro*), a large village (4124 inhab.) surrounded by lemon and orange plantations.

The *Riviera* ends here. The mountains become loftier. *Tremosine*, hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of *Limone*, amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the *Ledro Valley*, with the *Fall of the Ponale* (see p. 165), and the new road (p. 165) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach *Riva*.

## 22. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pustertal.

*Comp. Map, pp. 134, 134, 162, 198.*

191 M. RAILWAY in 5-7½ hrs. (fares 19 K 60, 14 K 70, 9 K 80, express 25 K 60, 19 A. 10, 12 K 5¼) Provisions should be taken, as the railway-restaurants are few and far between; dinner (2 K) will be landed into the carriage at Lienz, if ordered beforehand from the guard.

The Pustertal, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the *Rienz* and the upper *Drava* or *Drau*, separated by the low saddle of Tofia L. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. The Val Ampezzo, Ahrntal, Isertal, Molltal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

*Franzensfeste* (2450 ft.), see p. 146. The train passes through the fortifications and crosses the *Eisack* by an iron bridge, 260 ft. above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. At (3 M.) *Schab* the line passes through the watershed between the *Eisack* and *Rienz* by means of long cuttings, and turns to the left into the Pustertal. On the right is the conspicuous castle of *Rodenack*. — 6 M. *Mühlbach* (2540 ft.; \**Sonne*; *Linde*), in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the *Valser-Tal*, is frequented as a summer-resort. Beyond *Mühlbach* the train enters a narrow ravine called the *Mühlbacher Klause*, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands. — 10 M. *Vintl*, near the village of *Nieder-Vintl* (Post), at the mouth of the *Pfunders-Tal*.

The train crosses the *Rienz*. 11½ M. *St. Sigmund*. — 14 M. *Ehrenburg*, with a château of Count *Künigl*. Several deep cuttings. Near (18 M.) *St. Lorenzen* (Rose, Post) the train crosses the *Gader*, descending from the *Enneberg* valley (see below). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg*; on a rock to the right, the ruined *Michaelsburg*.

The *Enneberg* or *Gader Tal*, about 27 M. in length, is chiefly interesting on account of the dolomites at its upper end. The language spoken is *Ladin* (p. 147), but German is universally understood. The road (congenience to *Corvara* daily in 9 hrs., 4 K 4¼) ascends from *St. Lorenzen* by the profound and romantic gorge of the *Gader* to (2 hrs.) *Zwischenwasser* or *Lo gh ggal* (nn) at the junction of the *Vigil Tal*. In the latter, 1 hr. farther up, lies *St. Vigil* (3940 ft.; *Hôt Monte Sella*, Post *Armen*), frequented as a summer-resort at the foot of the *Kronplatz* (p. 148). For expeditions and passes to the *Val Ampezzo*, *Praga*, etc., see *Handbook of Eastern Alps*.

A *Zwischenwasser* the road crosses the *Vigilbach* to the S.W., the *Pettlerkofel*, 9140 ft.) and leads via (1 hr.) *Piedra* to (3 hrs.) *Pedersches*, opposite *St. Leonhard* or *Abtei* (Latin *Hadia*, 4510 ft., *Craffonara*), at the foot of the *Hochkreuzkofel* (8550 ft.). Before (1½ hr.) *Stern* the valley forks. In the S.E. branch lies (2 hrs.) *St. Cassian* (5060 ft., nn), where fossils abound. The road follows the S.W. branch, finally crossing the *Corvara Bach* or *Graubach* to (1¼ hr.) *Corvara* (5116 ft., nn), a finely situated village. About ½ hr. farther up, to the W., is *Corvara* (5400 ft., nn) the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region. TO THE GRÖDER VALLEY over the *Gröden Joch* (7010 ft.; 3½ hrs. to *Wolkenstein*), attractive (see p. 147).

20 M. *Bruneck* (2670 ft.; \**Hôt. Tirol*; \**Post*; \**Hôt. Bruneck*, near the station, *Stern*), the chief place in the W. Pustertal, with 2600 inhab. charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Tauferer-Tal*, is much frequented in summer. The *Church*, destroyed by a



are in 1450 and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mauer and altar-pieces by Hellweger. The *Kronwarte* on the *Kahberg* (3195 ft. 1 hr.) commands a fine panorama.

The ascent of the *Kronplatz* (7445 ft. 4 hrs., guide unnecessary) is very attractive, whether made direct from Bruneck by the good new path, marked with red, via *Reischach*, or from *Olang* (see below) via *Genselberger-Tal*. The top, into which commands a splendid view of the Zillertal glaciers, the Tauer, the Dolomiten, etc.

From Bruneck to Taufers a pleasant excursion of 1 day (continuation twice daily in 2 hrs. 1 A 4 A, one horse cart 10 K). The road runs through the *Tauer-Tal* via *St. Georgen Gaus* and *Leinheim* to (3 hrs.) *Taufers* (2940 ft. 1 hr. 1 A 4 A) the picturesque, a good capital of the valley, consisting of the villages of *Sand* on the right bank and *St. Moritz* on the left bank. Above rises the old castle of *Taufers*. Further up the valley, in a valley called *Alpe*, contrasts the *Lauach* (1 hr.) commands a beautiful view of the Zillertal glaciers (*Hornspitzen*, *Schwarzenstein*, etc.). The road goes on to (1 hr.) *St. Moritz* (1 hr.) and (4 hrs.) *Kauern*, *Leimbacher* (see p. 128).

A very attractive excursion may be made from Taufers into the *Rainetal*, a splendidly wooded valley through which the *Rainach* (see p. 128) series of fine waterfalls. In 3 hrs. we reach *Rain* or *St. Wolfgang* (2950 ft.) the castle, admirably situated in view of the snow-covered *Rain-Ferner* (*Hochgall*, *Wimperl*, *Schneeberg*, *Kock*), which enclose the head of the valley.

The train crosses the *Kienz*, describes a wide curve round the town and passes through a tunnel, opposite the *Lamprechtshaus*. At *Perch*, it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. Beyond two more tunnels we reach (2 hrs. 2 M.) *Olang* (3480 ft.), at the entrance to the *Genselberger-Tal* (ascent of the *Kronplatz*, see above). Opposite, by the village of *Losen*, runs the *Antholzer-Tal*, at the head of which the snow- and *Rieser-Ferner* appear (see above). 32 M. *Welsberg* (3155 ft. *Lower Lamm-Rose*) is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gaus-Tal*. To the N. rise the castles of *Welsberg* and *Thurnau*; to the S. opposite the station, are the baths of *Waldrunn*.

56 2 M. *Niederdröb* (3500 ft. \**Schwarzer Adler Post Stern*). A large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer.

About 1 1/2 M. to the W. of *Niederdröb* the attractive *Prager Tal* opens — the rich mountain bus to *Alt-Prags* twice daily 1 A 2 A, one horse carriage to *Alt-Prags* or *Neo-Prags* 4 A. At the *Prager See* and back 1 A. About 1 1/2 M. up the E. branch of the valley runs the path of *Alt-Prags* (2950 ft.) amidst beautiful scenery with the lofty *Croda Rossa* on the N. An easy and pleasant route leads hence over the *Pustertal* (see p. 128) to *Hot* (*Immensbach*) to the S. — the *Immensbach* (2920 ft.) easily ascending in 9 hrs. to 4 hrs. *Schneeberg* — the *Immensbach* road (3 1/2 hrs.). From the baths of 1 1/2 M. *Neo-Prags* (2920 ft.) a road leads to the (2 1/2 M.) station *Prager Winter* (2920 ft. \**Hotel*), in which the huge *See* (2920 ft.) is reflected.

At *Gensel* the train crosses the *Kienz* for the last time and soon reaches the *Toblacher Feld* (3965 ft.) the watershed between the *Kienz* and the *Prags* and the highest point on the line.

3 1/2 M. *Toblach* *Hotel Toblach* opposite the station R 3 S, pens. R 1 1/2 K. \**Union*, \**Germania*, \**Bellevue*, *Ampere*, all near the station. *Pina Walsh*, \**Valia Laner*, *Santer*, *Pioner*, etc. About 1 1/2 M. to the N. lies the village of *Toblach*, *Mutschlachner*, *Kron*, *Adler*, at the foot of the *Pfannhorn* (8780 ft.; ascent in 4 1/2 hrs., easy).

interesting). The *Val Ampetio* opens here to the S. (R. 23), surrounded by jagged dolomites, with the *Cristallino* in the background.

The train now descends passing the insignificant source of the *Drave* on the right, to (41 M.) *Innichen* (3855 ft., *Bär, Stern; Adler, Pens. Saxonid*, 6-10 K. per day), another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Sexten-Tal*. The Romanesque Collegiate Church (15th cent.) has an interesting portal. The first chapel to the left on entering the village is a 15th cent. imitation of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and served as a model for the burial-chapel of Emp. Frederick III. at Potsdam. To the E. rises the *Helm* (7955 ft., *bridle-path in 4 hrs.*), fine view from the top (inn).

From *Innichen* a road ascends the *Sexten-Tal* on the left bank of the *Sextenbach*. In the woods above the main road 2 M. from *Innichen*, is the *Jannerer Wildbad*. In 1½ hr. we reach *Sexten* or *S. Fer* (4320 ft., *Post, Kreuz*) and in ½ hr. more *Moos* or *St. Joseph*, where the valley forks. In the W. branch lies ¼ hr. *Bad Moos* (4455 ft., inn) whence a most attractive walk may be taken to the 2½ hr. *Fischbachboden*, commanding a splendid view of the *Drauschenspitze*, *Bachernspitze*, *Zwoifer*, *Elfer*, and other dolomites at the head of the valley.

Beyond *Innichen* the line follows the right bank of the *Drave*, passing (46 M.) the baths of *Wendlandrunn*, to, (48 M.) *Sillian* (3640 ft., *Adler*). To the N., at the mouth of the *Vallgratten-Tal*, stands the castle of *Heimfeld*. Beyond the stations of *Abfalterlach*, *Mitterwald*, and *Thal* the train enters the *Lienzner Klause*, a defile 9 M. long, successfully defended in 1809 by the Tyrolese.

64½ M. *Lienz* (2210 ft., \**Post, Rose, Adler; Traube, Sonne, Lamm*, \**Rail Restaurant*, R. 2 K. 40 K.), the easternmost town in Tyrol, with 4300 inhab., lies in a wide valley near the confluence of the *Drave* and the *Isel*, a river three times as large. *Schloss Bruck*, 1 M. to the N.W. (now an inn), and the (1 M.) *Schneissstand* (shooting-range) both command beautiful views.

From *Lienz* to the *Iseltal* to *Kais* and to the *Mölltal* *Heiligenblau*, passes to the *Pinzgau* see *Bader's Eastern Alps*.

69 M. *Dollach* (*Putzenbacher*). Between (72½ M.) *Nikolsdorf* and (77½ M.) *Ober-Drauturn* (2000 ft., *Stern*) we cross the *Drave* and the boundary of *Carinthia* — 85 M. *Dellach*, 89½ M. *Greifenburg* (1900 ft., *Post*) 97½ M. *Klellach Lind* — 103½ M. *Miltbrücken-Sachsenburg* (1840 ft., *Fleischhacker, Taschler*), at the mouth of the *Mölltal*. The train now crosses the *Möll* and traverses the fertile plain of the *Lurnfeld* — 107 M. *Lendorf*, on the right lies the ruined *Ortenburg*.

108½ M. *Spittal* (1770 ft.; \**Alte Post, Ertl*, at the station), a large village on the *Lieser*, has a handsome chateau of Prince Porcia.

A post road leads hence to the W. over the *Hadstatter Tauern* to *Rastdorf* (camp) 184 — A pleasant excursion may be made through the *Lieser-Tal* to 18 M. *Miltstatt* \**Burgstaller* (see villa etc.) with lake baths, prettily situated on the *Miltstatter See* (1900 ft.), on which a steamboat runs.

The train crosses the *Lieser*. On the opposite bank of the *Drave* is *Schloss Schüttlach* — 112 M. *Rotenturm* with a chateau, 119 M. *Puternion-Felsritz*, 127 M. *Gummern*. — 131 M. *Villach*, see p. 196.

## 23. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp Map p 162

66½ M. Post Omnibuses from the Toblach station to (18½ M.) Cortina daily in 4 hrs (4 A., return 7 A.) Omnibuses from the *Höt Toblach* and the *Höt Germanen* in summer daily (same fares) — CARRIAGE with one horse from Toblach to Cortina 14 (there and back 18), with two horses 2 K. If kept overnight 22 and 36 K. — DILIGENCE from Cortina daily to Belluno in 1½ hrs

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drava, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, and generally known as the *Dolomites* (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the Pustertal railway. Strictly speaking, the term *Dolomite* belongs to the Fassa Mts. (the Langkofel, Rosengarten and Schlern), but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohen Gais, Tofana Sorapis, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps, but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook.

The AMPEZZO ROAD (called by the Italians 'Strada dellemagna') quits the Pustertal at the Toblach station (3965 ft., p. 168), leads due S. into the *Höhlensteiner Tal*, watered by the Rienz, and passes the small, dark *Tollacher See* (4130 ft., hotel). The valley soon contracts. To the right rise the jagged spurs of the *Dürrenstein* (p. 168), while the valley to the S. is closed by the *Mte. Pian* (see below). Above the *Klaus-Brücke* (4310 ft.) the Rienz issues from its subterranean channel. Near Landro the road passes a fort.

6¼ M. Landro, Ger. *Höhlenstein* (4616 ft.; \**Hôtel Baur*, R. 4-7, pens. 8-12 K.), a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the *Schwarze Rienz*, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening *Drei Zinnen* (*Cime di Lavaredo*; 9850 ft.). A few paces farther on is the light-green *Dürrensee*, dominated to the S. by the huge *Monte Cristallo* (10,495 ft.), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the *Piz Popen* (10,310 ft.) and the *Cristallino* (9140 ft.), presenting a most striking picture.

8½ M. Schludersbach (4730 ft., \**Hôtel Ploner*, pens. 8-10 K.), beautifully situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Popena*. To the left are the *Cadini* (9320 ft.), and to the right rises the imposing red pyramid of the *Croda Rossa*, or *Heiße Gais* (10,330 ft.).

The 'Monte Pian (7680 ft.) may be ascended from Schludersbach with difficulty in 8 hrs., guide useless. We ascend the *Val Popena* by the *Ampezzo* road, from which we diverge to the left after 1 hr. and follow a steep path (marked with red) over the *Forcella Adia* (6473 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) summit. The highest point is on the W. margin (refuge hut), commanding a beautiful view. — From Schludersbach to the *Lago Aurina* and via *Tre Croci* to Cortina, see p. 171; via the *Platzwies* to *Prags*, see p. 168.

The road ascends, skirting the base of the *Croda Rossa* (see above), and on the *Gemärk* reaches the low watershed (6000 ft.) between the Rienz and the Boite. 12½ M. *Ospitale* (4530 ft., inn), formerly a hospice, lies opposite the entrance to the *Val Grande*. The road passes the *Peutelstein* (4945 ft.), to the left, a rock formerly crowned with the ruins of a castle, which were removed in 1866, and winds down into the *Ampezzo Valley*, watered by the *Boite*.



**20 M. Cortina.** — **Hotels:** \*HÔT. FALORIA, finely situated on the hillside, about 1 M. to the S.E., R. 35, pens. 7-10 K, \*HÔT. CRISTALLO, adjacent; \*BELLEVUE, R. 200, pens. 8-9 K (these three frequented by the English); \*HÔT. M. RAMONDI, 1 M. to the S., HÔT. MAJONI, AQUILA NERA; STALLA d'ORO, COLE BIANCA, HÔT. CORTINA, VITTORIA, ANORA.

*Cortina d'Ampezzo* (4025 ft.), with 800 inhab., finely situated at the foot of *Monte Tofana* (10,600 ft.) and well adapted for a stay, is the capital of the valley. The Church contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the *Campanile* (250 ft. in height) commands an admirable \*Survey of the environs.

A fine view is obtained from the (1 hr.) \*Belvedere on the *Croce* (5000 ft.), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley (restaurant) — The \*Ruvolau (4000 ft.), now at the top, easily ascended from Cortina in 4½ hrs. (guide unnecessary), commands an admirable view of the Dolomite, the Zillertal Alps, etc.

FROM CORTINA TO S. FLIPPERBACH VIA THE CROCE (5 hrs., or including *Mte. Plan* 8 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for travellers approaching Cortina by the highroad (guide unnecessary, one horse carriage 15½, two horses 26 K). A narrow road, to the E., ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Passo Tre Croci* (5990 ft., Hotel), which commands a beautiful view of the *Val Ampezzo* to the W. dominated by the imposing *Tofana*; to the E. is the long chain of the *Marmarole* and farther to the left rise the *Adula*. We descend by the road that goes on into the *Val Auronzo* (but diverge to the left from it after ¼ hr. and continue at the same level through woods). In ¾ hr. we reach the *Freizstrasse* leading from the *Val Auronzo* to *Schneiderbach* and, slightly ascending at first, continue straight on via the *Maurina Alp* (fine view of the huge *Pre. Zucua*, etc.), to the (¼ hr.) *Lago Maurina* (5760 ft., \*Grand Hôt. *Maurina* near the S. end, *Albergo Maurina*, at the N. end well spoken of). Thence we again ascend slightly to the (5 min.) *Col dell' Angelo* and descend the wooded *Val Popena* to (1½ hr.) *Schneiderbach* (1, 1, 1). *Mte. Plan* see p. 170.

FROM CORTINA TO ARNIBL VIA THE FALZAREGO PASS, 6½ hrs., attractive. A cart road, suitable for small vehicles (new road under construction), ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Falzarego Pass* (6945 ft.), beyond a *Lospize* (hence the road descends via *Andraz* (Finazzer) to *Capria* (Posia, *Albergo Belvedere* 10 min. above the village). Finely situated on the *Corderole* 1½ M. to the N. of the pretty *Lago d'Antelao* (3 M. long), which reflects the huge *Mte. Cevedale* (10,565 ft.). From Carnale to *Fassa* over the *Pedaja Pass*, see p. 161, to *Agordo* and *Belva*, see p. 172.

The road next reaches *Zuel* and (3 M.) *Acquafredda*, the last Tyrolean village, crosses the (1½ M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1½ M.) *Chiuspuzza*, the first Italian hamlet. Between (20½ M.) *San Vito* (*Albergo all' Antelao*) and (28½ M.) *Borca* (\*Palace Hotel des Dolomites, R. from 4-5 D. 5 fr.) it runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the *Antelao* (10,710 ft.). To the right (W.) towers the *Monte Pelmo* (10,345 ft.), a colossal rock forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

33½ M. *Venas* (2890 ft.; *Al. Borghetto*), below which the *Vallesina* unites with the Boite. Then (2½ M.) *Valle*, finely situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Ciliania*, (1½ M.) *Tai di Cadore* (*Alb. all' Adore*; *Alb. Venezia*), and (1 M.) —

38½ M. *Pieve di Cadore* (2905 ft., *Progresso*, *Angelo*; *Sole*), beautifully situated on the hillside high above the Pieve. In 1880 a bronze statue of *Tizian* (Giziano Verelli, b. at Pieve 1477; d. 1576), the great painter, by *Dal Zotto*, was erected in the Piazza. The

school contains a small *Museum* of natural history objects, coins, and antiquities, and Titian's patent of nobility (1539). The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Chapel of San Rocco* commands a fine view.

The road rounds *Mte Zucco* (3930 ft.), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the valley of the *Piave*, into which the *Boite* here falls.

44 M. *Perarolo* (1750 ft. \**Corona d'Oro*, carr. and pair to *Vittorio* 25 fr.) The *Piave* runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. To the right, near (19 M.) *Ospitale*, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of *Termine*, on the left bank, is a second fall. 52½ M. *Castel Lavario*.

54½ M. *Longarone* (1560 ft.; *Posta; Roma*), charmingly situated at the junction of the *Mede*, which issues from the *Val di Zoldo*, with the *Piave*.

The valley now expands, without at first losing its wild character. 57½ M. *Fortogna*. 61½ M. *Ponte nelle Alpi* or *Capodiponte* (1275 ft.; *Campina; Stella*). The road divides here, the left branch leading to *Vittorio*, the right to *Belluno*.

The road to *Vittorio* (20½ M.) crosses the *Piave*, turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the *Rai*, which issues from the (6 M.) *Lago di Santa Croce* (1254 ft., 2½ M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of *Santa Croce*. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslide and descends steeply to *Fudatto*. It next skirts the E. bank of the *Lago Morto* (810 ft.) passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) *Serravalle* (510 ft.), connected by a fine avenue, ¾ M. long, with the larger village of *Ceneda*. These two places together form the town of *Vittorio*. \**Hôtel Vittorio*, not far from the station with garden; \**Giraffa*, in the town. RAILWAY from *Vittorio* to *Venice* via *Conegliano*, in 2¼ hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

The *BELLUNO ROAD* (omn. daily from *Longarone*) leads to the right from *Ponte nelle Alpi* to (5 M.) —

66½ M. *Belluno* (1283 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station; *Cappello*), the capital of a province, with 5200 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the *Piave*, which here unite. The *Cathedral*, built by *Tullio Lombardo*, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 216 ft. high, commands a beautiful view. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the *Imp. Francis*, was, like that at *Milan*, begun in honour of *Napoleon I*.

FROM *BELLUNO* TO *CAPRILE*, 31½ M. The carriage road leads through the picturesque *Corderolo Valley* (*Val d'Agordo*) via (4½ M.) *Mas*, (12 M.) *Agordo* (*Abb. alle Miniere*), the charmingly situated capital of the valley, and (6 M.) *Cencenighe*, and thence along the pretty *Lago d'Asicque* to (9 M.) *Caprile* (p. 171). Thence to *Canyetelle* in the *Val Passa* over the *Fedaja Pass*, see p. 16; to *Cortina* via *Andraz* and the *Paltorego Pass*, see p. 171. The head of the *Cordevole* valley, above *Caprile*, is called *Val Livinalongo*. — For farther details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

FROM *BELLUNO* TO *VENICE* VIA *FELTRIN*, 72 M. railway in 4½ hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

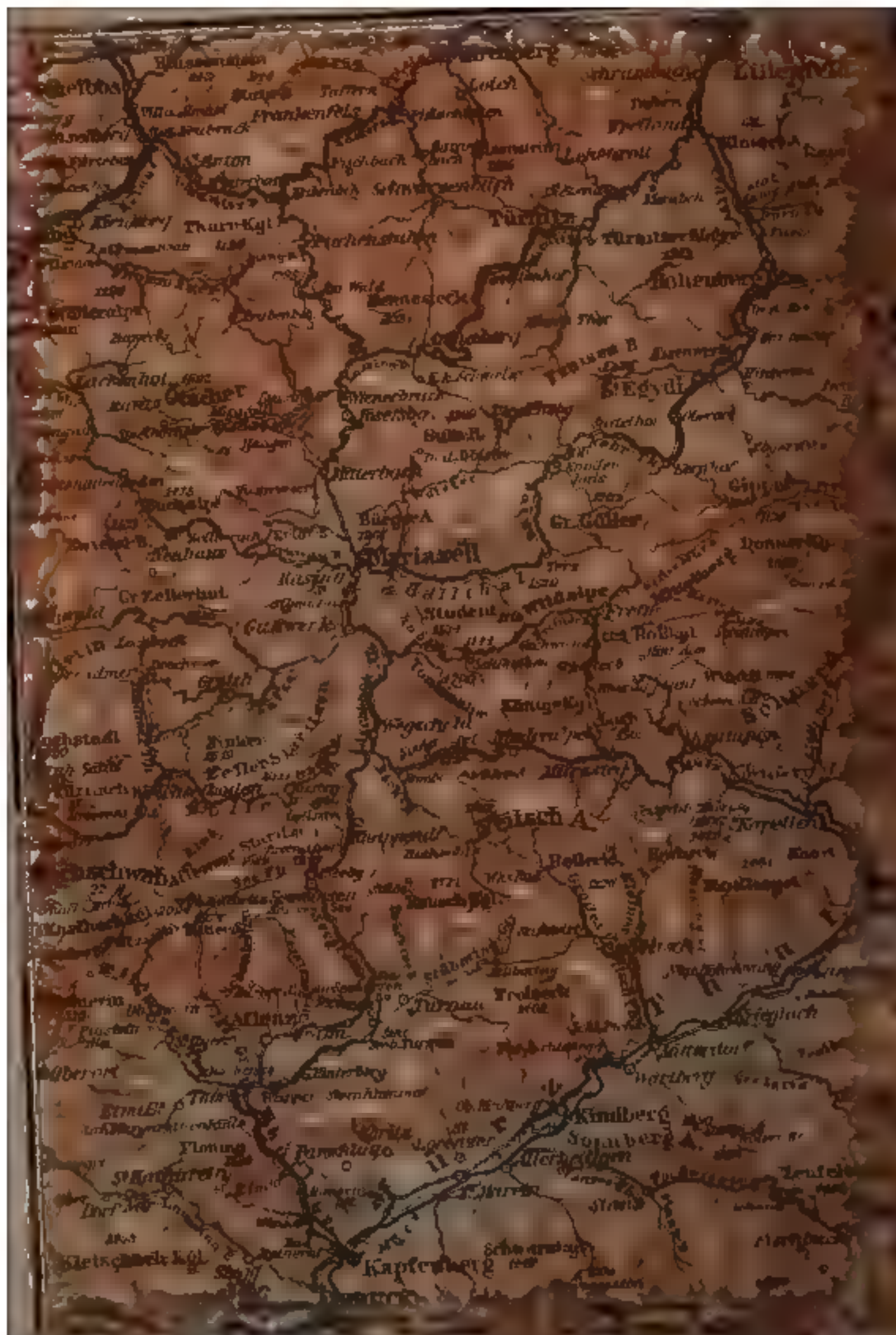
## IV. STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, AND ISTRIA.

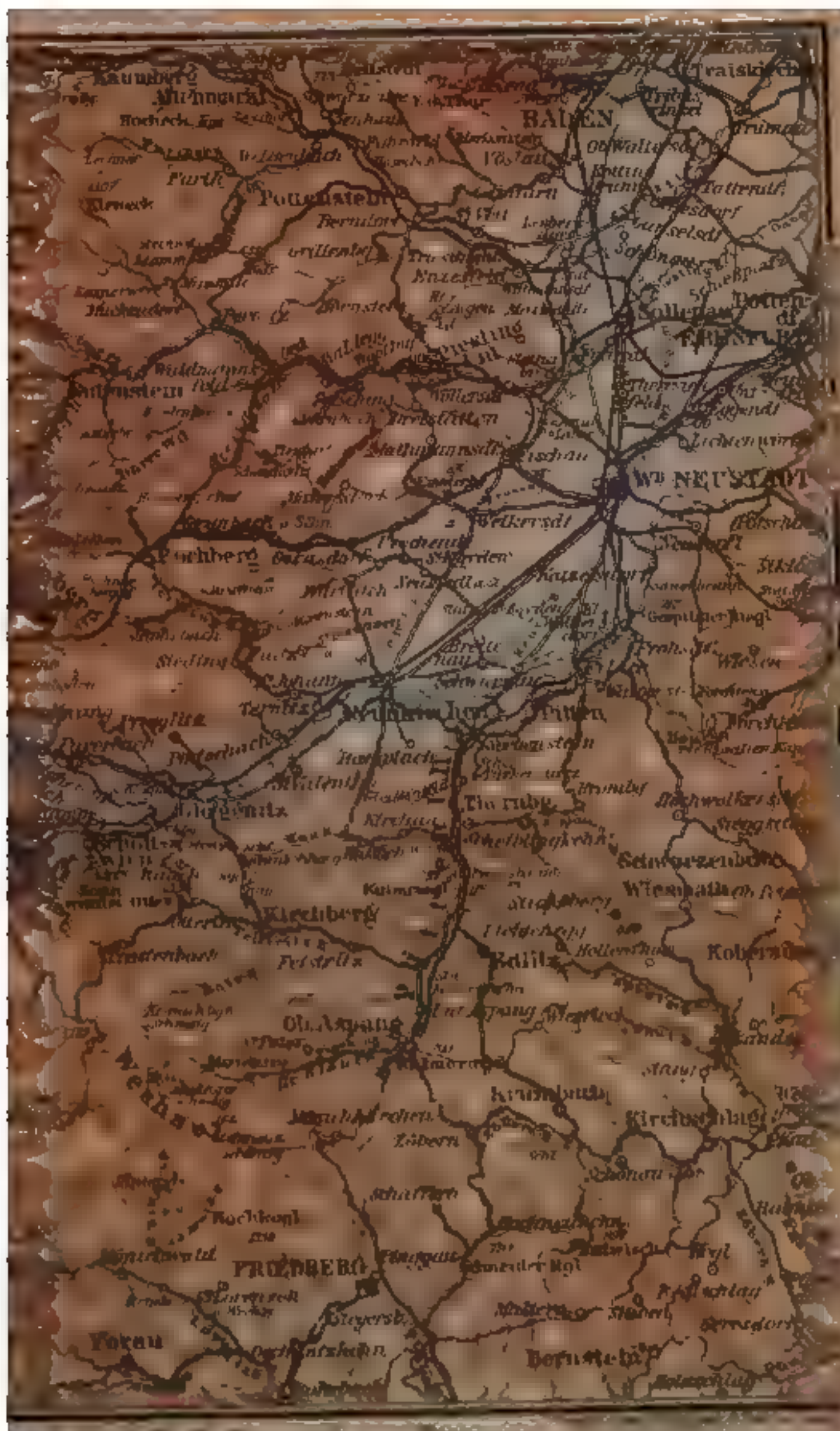
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### 24. From Vienna to Gratz.

140 M. SOUTHERN RAILWAY in 4 1/2-8 hrs ( fares 19 K. 60, 14 K. 70, 9 K. 80, express 25 K. 50, 19 K. 10 12 K. 50 K.) — Best views to the right as far as Payerach, then to the left — A glimpse of the interesting *Semmering Railway* may be obtained by going as far as *Murzzuschlag*, and returning the same day (return-tickets 21 K. 20, 15 K. 90, 10 K. 40 K., by Sun excursion trains in summer, 2nd cl. 6, 3rd cl. 4 K.). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.



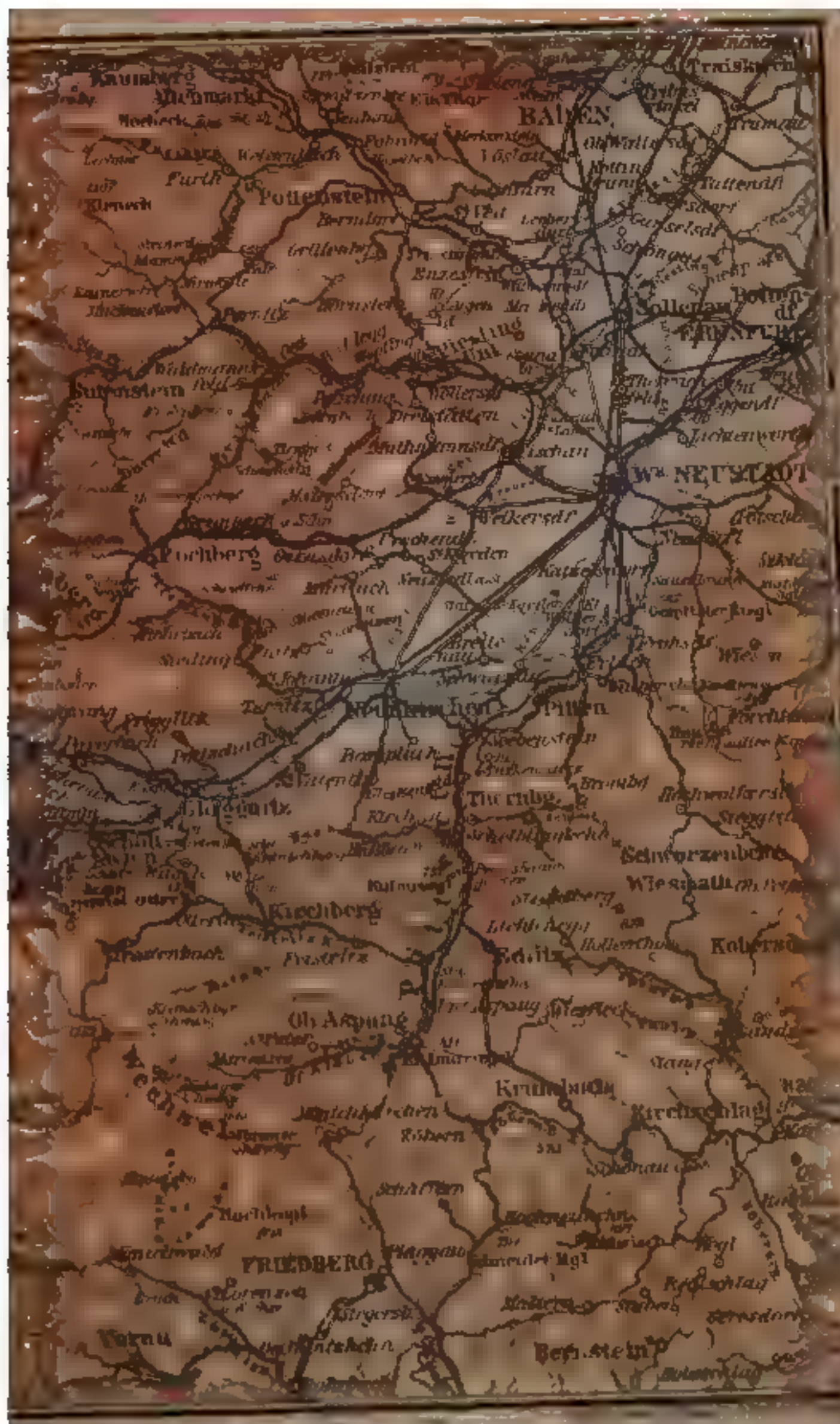














in 1462 to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1462); also old codices (the Gospels of 1325), weapons, etc. (Custodian on 1st floor, fee.)

From Neustadt to Oedenburg, Steinamanger, and Mohacs, see R. 74.

FROM NEUSTADT TO ASPANG, 22 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (from Vienna to Aspengg, 51 M., in 3 hrs.) The station is on the E. side of the town. 5 M. *Alten-Wolkersdorf*; 8 M. *Pitten*, with a ruined castle,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Seebenstein*, commanded by a noble chateau of Prince Liechtenstein containing a collection of armour (fine view) — 22 M. *Aspang* (1558 ft., *Aspanger Hof*; *Löwe*, *Altar*, etc.) The *Wechsel* (5702 ft., 5 hrs.) is a fine point of view. From Aspang a road leads to the W., via *Feistritz*, to (8 M.) *Kirchberg* on the *Wechsel*, where there is a grand stalactite grotto. Pleasant road through wood, by *Schloss Kranichberg*, a seat of the Archbishop of Vienna, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gloggnitz* (see below). Diligence from Aspang to *Hartberg*, see p. 392 (railway under construction).

FROM NEUSTADT TO PUCHBERG, 21 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The line traverses the *Steinfeld* to the W., passes ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fischau* and (7 M.) *Winkendorf*, and beyond ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wildegg* (246 ft.) ascends to the saddle of (18 M.) *Grünbach* (2225 ft.). Thence it descends to (2 M.) *Puchberg* (1910 ft., Rail. Restaurant, \**H't Schneeloberbahn*; *Adler*) a prettily situated place at the foot of the *Schneeberg* (5905 ft.), which may be ascended by a rack and pinion railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 6 or 4 return 9 or 6 K.). At the upper terminus of the line is the \**Hôtel Hochschneeberg* (5900 ft., R. from 4, D. 5, pens. 10 K.),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. Below the summit (*Kaiserscharten*) which commands a magnificent view — For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

To the right beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base, to the left, the *Leitha Mts.*  $35\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Egyden*, 39 M. *Neunkirchen* (*Hirsch*), a manufacturing place (10,800 inhab.). Scenery picturesque and varied. 42 M. *Ternitz*;  $43\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pottschach*, with spinning mills.

47 M. *Gloggnitz* (1426 ft., \**Baumgartner*; *Adler*, *Grüner Baum*), a pretty little town (3000 inhab.) on the *Schwarza*, lies at the base of the *Semmering*. *Schloss Gloggnitz* on a hill, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, is now a private residence. On a hill to the left ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the S.W.) is the picturesque castle of *Wartenstein*.

The \**Semmering Railway*, which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed in 1848-54, is remarkable alike for its engineering and its scenery. Between Gloggnitz and *Mürzzuschlag* (35 M.) there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The construction of this part of the line cost upwards of 60,000l. per English mile.

The train ascends with the aid of a mountain locomotive. *Schloss Gloggnitz* looks imposing. In the valley flows the green *Schwarza*, by which is the large paper-factory of *Schloglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnwendstein* with its three peaks; to the W., in the background, the *Raxalp*. The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (51 M.) *Payerbach* (1512 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, R. 2-4 K.; *Hôt. Leberl*; *Hüttl*).

To *Reichenau* and the *Hemmental*, with ascents of the *Schneeberg* and the *Raxalp* see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the valley of *Reichenau* by a viaduct of thirteen arches, 249 yds. long and 80 ft. high, and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley.  $56\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Etch-*



berg. Two short tunnels; to the left, an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the *G. Tschukogel* (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle at (60 M.) *Klamn* (2254 ft.; *Deininger*) rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schotturen* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel, a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamn. Farther on a fine view is obtained of the deep *Adlitzgraben* with its rocky sides and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzeiselwand*, and reaches (64½ M.) *Breitenstein* (2540 ft.). Two more tunnels. We then cross the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 200 yds. long and 150 ft. high, and ascend to the last large viaduct (166 yds. long, 79 ft. high), which spans the *Untere Adlitzgraben*.

After three more tunnels the train stops at (69 M.) *Semmering* (2840 ft.; *Hôtel Stefanie*), reached in 11¼ hr. from Gloggnitz. On the rocks to the right is a memorial of *Karl von Gheg*, the constructor of the railway. About ¼ M. to the N. is the *\*Hôtel Panhans*, and ¾ M. farther (omnibus 80 h.) is the large *\*Hôtel Semmering* (3280 ft.), in a fine situation. At the highest point of the highroad (3216 ft.), ½ M. to the S. of the station, is the *Hôtel Erzherzog Johann*. — Ascent of the *Sonnwendstein* (4995 ft. · 2 hrs.) see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line avoids a farther ascent of 276 ft. by means of a tunnel, 1565 yds. in length, which penetrates the *Semmering*, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940 ft.), whence the train descends into the grassy *Fröschnitz-Tal*. 76 M. *Spital* (2520 ft., *Hôtel Stammer; Hirsch, Schwan, Krone*), a summer-resort.

80 M. *Mürzsuschlag* (2200 ft.; *Rail Restaurant*, R. 2 K. 4 h.; *\*Post*, R. 21 · 4 pins 7-12 K.; *Adler, Höl. Kieder; Sanhart; Erzherzog Johann; Höl. Lambach*, 1 M. from the station), on the *Mürz*, is a summer-resort (*Kurhaus, Hydropathic, etc.*), with pleasant walks. In winter snow-shoeing with Norwegian snow-shoes ('*skis*') is a favourite pastime here. To *Neuberg* and *Mariazell*, see R. 25.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the *Mürz*, enlivened with iron-forges. 85 M. *Langenwang*, 87 M. *Krieglach* (1970 ft., *Hebenreich; Maurer*), another summer-resort, 90 M. *Matterdorf* (1935 ft.). To the right, at the mouth of the *Vedtschtal*, is the chateau of *Licht*, with its four towers, and farther on, near (94½ M.) *Wartberg*, the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. The train sweeps round the *Wartbergkogel*, crossing the *Mürz* twice, and reaches (95 M.) *Kindberg* (1880 ft., *Wolfsauer, Löwe, Rail Restaurant*, with rooms), a summer-resort, with the chateau of *Oberkindberg* (*Count Attems*). 99 M. *Marcin*. 103 M. *Kapfenberg* (*Ramsauer, Hirsch*), at the entrance to the *Törltal*, ½ M. from which lies the sheltered *Re*

**Steinerhof.** Narrow-gauge railway from Kapfenberg to Au-Sceitlen, see p. 180.

106 M. **Bruck on the Mur** (1525 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hotel Post*, at the station; *Löwe; Adler*) is a small town (5500 inhab.) at the confluence of the Mürz and the Mur, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. In the principal square is the late-Gothic *Kornmesser-Haus*, the old ducal residence (built in 1497-1506), with arcades and an open loggia. The *Grotto*, to the E. of the station, and the *Calvarienberg*, on the right bank of the Mur, are good points of view. On a rocky hill to the N. is the ruin of *Landskron*, burned down in 1792. — To *St. Michael* and *Linz*, see R. 26, to *Mariazell*, see R. 25; to *Villach*, see R. 31.

The train enters the narrow valley of the Mur. At (113 M.) *Perneck* (Lande) is a large château of Mr. Lippitt, an American. Near (114 M.) *Marnitz* (*Scharner*) is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the *Drachenhöhle*, in the *Rotelstein*, 1600 ft. above the village. 122 M. *Brohmlitzen*, the village (*Stadt Strassburg*), with forges and a hydropathic, lies on the opposite bank. To the right is *Schloss Neu-Pfannberg* or *Grasendorf*, and on a hill to the left are the ruins of the castle of *Pfannberg*. The château of *Rabenstein* rises on a rock on the right bank. The valley contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Budelwand* by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). At (127 M.) *Peggau* the *Schöckel* (p. 188) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies *Deutsch-Feistritz*, with lead and zinc mines.

The train now crosses the Mur. 129 M. *Stübing*, with a château of Prince Palffy; 132 M. *Gratwein* (1295 ft.), with a large paper-mill. — 134 M. **Judendorf** (1246 ft.; \**Kurhotel Styria, Wolf, Materleitner*) is a favorite summer-resort with fine woods, numerous villas, and a hydropathic establishment. On a height to the right lies *Maria-Strassengel* (1512 ft.), a graceful Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1335, with an open tower. Beyond (136 1/2 M.) *Gösting*, with a château of Count Attems, the train enters a fertile basin, where the isolated *Schlossberg* of Gratz rises on the left, with the capital of Styria at its base.

140 M. **Gratz**, see p. 184.

## 25. From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

**RAILWAY** from Mürzzuschlag to (7 1/2 M.) *Neuberg* in 31 minutes. — **DRAWN** from Neuberg to *Mariazell* (29 M.) twice daily in 1 1/2 hrs (6 A. 60 A.). On-horse **CARRIAGE** from Neuberg to *Murztal* 4, two horse 6 A., two-horse-car to *Mariazell* in 5 hrs., 2-24 A. — From *Mariazell* to (24 M.) *Au-Sceitlen* **DRAWN** twice daily in summer in 5 hrs. (8 A. 46 A.); from *Au-Sceitlen* to (14 M.) *Kapfenberg*, railway in 1 hr. 35 minutes. — From *Gratz* to *Mariazell*, see p. 18, from *St. P. M.*, via *Lilienfeld* and *Kernhof*, see pp. 85-173. — **Railway** from Neuberg to *Kernhof* under construction.

*Mürzschlag*, see p. 176. The *Neuberg* line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the *Murz*, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) *Kapellen* (Radl. Restaurant, rooms to let, *Hirsch*; *Baumgartner*) and (7½ M.) *Neuberg* (2400 ft.; \**Post*; *Hirsch*; *Stern*), finely situated at the base of the *Schneekoppe* (6245 ft.), which may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. The handsome Gothic Church, with its fourteen slender octagonal piers and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471. The well-preserved cloisters contain portraits of all the abbots. The abbey, suppressed in 1785, is partly occupied by the emperor during the shooting-season. A little to the N. of *Neuberg* are extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan Gesellschaft. At the foot of the *Cattaribenberg* is a triangle carved in the rock, with a bronze portrait of *Archduke John*.

The valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid *Murz*, ascends to (8 M. from *Neuberg*) *Mürzsteg* (2570 ft.; \**Adler*, with garden), with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the *Hohe Veitsch* (6500 ft.). The valley divides here. The highroad ascends the *Doberein-Tal* to the W. and crosses the (1 hr.) *Niederstpel Saddle* (4000 ft.; fine view of the *Veitschalp* and *Hochschwab*) to (20 M.) *Wegscheid*, a village 9½ M. to the S. of *Mariazell* (p. 180).

The ROAD TO MARIAZELL *viâ FREIN* is preferable. This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the *Murz* to the (3½ M.) *Scheiterboden* (2700 ft., inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the *Roskogel* on the right and the *Prohamband* on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall ascends from a cavity above, called *Zum Toten Herd* (2730 ft.). The valley soon expands into a green vale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains in which lies the hamlet of (3 M.) *Frein* (2840 ft., inn). Then the road continues to the W. through the *Freiner Tal*, passing (3 M.) *Gachnand*, and then ascends in wide curves to the (2¼ M.) *Höhnerreit Sattel* or *Schneeben Sattel* (3760 ft.), between the *Stadent* and the *Fallenstein*. Descending to (1 M.) the *Schneeben Inn* (3880 ft.), we follow the road through the pretty *Fallensteiner Tal* to the (5½ M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 180), on the road from *Bruck* to (3½ M.) *Mariazell*.

The FOOTPATH from *Frein* over the *Frein Sattel* to *Mariazell* (4½ hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (6 K.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) *Gachnand* (see above), and ascends into the wood to (¾ hr.) the summit of the *Frein-Sattel* (3660 ft., inn). Then a steep descent (after 20 min., to the left, following the brook) to the *Haltal*, where we cross (½ hr.) the *Salza* to the *Kernhof* and *Mariazell* road (p. 178) and to (2 hrs.) *Mariazell*.

29 M. *Mariazell* (2830 ft.; \**Krone*; \**Schwarzer Adler*, \**Weintraube*, *Greif*, *Löwe*, *Kreuz*; *Rössl*, etc.), very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by about 200,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from *Vienna* on 1st July, from *Gratz* on 14th Aug.) and during the latter half of August.

In the centre of the village rises the imposing *Guypen*, erected



at the end of the 17th cent., with its dome and three towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century. The miraculous image of the Madonna and Child, 20 inches high, carved in lime-wood, was presented in 1167 by a priest of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht (the mother-church of Mariazell). Count Henry I. of Moravia built a chapel for it about 1200, and Lewis I., King of Hungary, enclosed this chapel in a larger church, after a victory over the Turks in 1363.

The interior is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous image, on a silver altar. The *Pulpit* is of red marble. On the *High Altar* is an ebony crucifix and two lifesize silver figures, presented by the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver terrestrial globe, 8 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a serpent. The rosaries and similar articles placed by pilgrims on a long table in the corner to the right are blessed by a priest from time to time. In the upper ambulatories are numerous relief pictures, and over the arches are larger and more ancient paintings representing remarkable occurrences connected with Mariazell. The *Treasury* contains precious vessels, reliquaries, gems, pearls, and ornaments, miniature altars of rare stones, old mass-books, etc. Over the altar is a Madonna, by an early Italian master, presented by King Lewis I. of Hungary.

The semicircle of booths and stalls beside the church is devoted to the sale of religious articles and mementoes.

**Excursions.** Through the *Grünau* (Maria Waterfall) to the (1½ hr.) *Erlaufsee* (2740 ft., *\*Seewirt*, at the upper end, trout, lake baths, boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the *Herrenhaus* (*\*Inn*), at the E. end, and thence by the direct road to (3 M.) Mariazell.

To the *\*Laussing Fall*, 4¼ hrs. (arr. there and back 16 K.). We follow the road to the N. via (1½ hr.) *Mutterbach* and the *Jungferberg* (3365 ft.) to (2 hrs.) *Wienerbruck* (2590 ft., Burger), and descend thence to the left to the (25 min.) fall, 260 ft. high, and 1st grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice, see 4 K., tickets at Burger's Inn.) An ancient path descends to the left from the fall, crosses the Erlauf, and leads to the left through the romantic *Geislergraben* to the (2½ hrs.) *Klausen*, and thence via the *Riffel-Sattel* (4210 ft.) to the top of the (3¼ hrs.) *\*Geisler* (p. 85).

FROM MARIAZELL TO GAMSING (25 M.). The road leads across the *Zellerfeld* (3510 ft.) to (3½ M.) *Reinhart* (3295 ft., Konrad) and (15 M.) *Lengau* (2205 ft., inn, cleats), in the upper valley of the *Ybbs*, and then over the *Grubberg* (p. 85) to (25 M.) *Gamsing* (p. 85).

FROM MARIAZELL TO KEESER (p. 84), 18 M., diligence daily in 4¼ hrs., through the *Halbtal* and over the *Knechtbühl*. FROM KEESER TO ST. PÖLTEN, 85 M., railway in 3 hrs., via *St. Pöyde*, *Hohenberg*, *Littenfeld* (with a cable-car), *Cistercian abbey*, and *Scheibsbühl* (p. 85).

FROM MARIAZELL TO GROSSE-REIFEN, VIA WEICHSELBOGEN AND WILDALPEN, 48 M. Diligence to (1½ M.) *Weichselboden* in 4 hrs. (4 K.), thence to (11 M.) *Wildalpen* in 2½ hrs. (3 K. 80 K.), and thence to (16 M.) *Reifling* in 4 hrs. (4 K.). The road quits the Bruck road at the (5 M.) *Gamsing* (p. 180) and ascends the picturesque valley of the *Salza*. Beyond (11 M.) *Grosch* (Inn) it quits the river and crosses the *Haus* (2781 ft.) to (16½ M.) *Weichselboden* (2220 ft., *\*Post-Schulzenauer*, 1 M. to the E.), a small village at the union of the *Radmerbach* with the *Salza*, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains. The road hence still follows the rocky ravine of the *Salza*. Beyond a small tunnel, crosses to the left bank and reaches (2½ M.) *Gachöder* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Antengraben*, and thence leads between the precipices of the *Riegers* (6373 ft.) on the right, and the *Hochstadt* (6300 ft.), on the left. 27½ M. *Wildalpen* (2000 ft.; *\*Zieler*), a thriving village and summer resort, is charmingly situated on the *Wildalpenbach*, which

here falls into the Salza. We continue to follow the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza, which is joined on the right by the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lamang* and at *Ershallen*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, by the *Mensung*. Beyond the ( $37\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zur Wacht Inn* the road divides. The shortest route to the Ennstal and the railway leads via the (3 M.) church of *Pöls* (p. 180), follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the *Enns*, and then crosses the latter to (41 M.) *Gross-Heßling* (railway station, see p. 180).

The ROAD TO SEEWIESEN leads through the pretty valley of the Salza. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the *Sigmunds-Kapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls in the 16th cent. to protect it against the Turks. At the (10 M.) *Gusswerk* (2450 ft.; inn), with abandoned iron-works, the road to *Weichselboden* diverges to the right (see p. 179). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the *Aschbach-Tal* to the S. E., uniting after  $21\frac{1}{2}$  M. with the road from *Frein* (p. 178), and reaches (9 M. from *Mariazell*) the small village of *Wegscheid* (2670 ft.; *Post*). — From *Wegscheid* to *Murztal* across the *Niederaltpeil* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 178.

FROM WEGSCHEID TO WEICHELBODEN OVER THE KASTENRIEGEL, 12 M., a pleasant route (carriage-road). About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S. W. of *Wegscheid* the road turns to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the *Rimner-Tal*, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (5 M.) *Kastenriegel* (3545 ft.) a depression between the *Zeller* and *Aden-er-Schutten* (3625 ft.). It then descends running at first high up on the S. slope, to ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Weichselboden* (p. 179).

The road ascends by the *Gollradbach* to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the important iron-mines of *Gollrad* (3150 ft.), and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on reaches *Brandhof* (3610 ft.), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859) finely situated at the foot of the *Seeberg*.

The villa is adorned with portraits and statues of Austrian princes, weapons, reminiscences of the chase, etc. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. In the garden is a select collection of Alpine plants.

The road now ascends steeply to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Seeberg Pass* (1115 ft.), where we enjoy a fine view of the *Seetal*, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the village of —

18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Seewiesen* (3175 ft.; \**Post*), picturesquely situated.

THE HOCHSCHWAB (745 ft., 6 hrs., marked path, guide, not indispensable for adepts, to *Weichselboden* 10 A.) is frequently ascended from *Seewiesen*. We ascend the *Seetal* to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Postaler Hütte* (5150 ft.) on the *Oberer Drauzitz*, and then ascend to the right by the *Edelsteig* to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Schneffl Hütte*, or the *Schneffelhütte* (7350 ft., inn in summer), and to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit. Extensive view, embracing the whole of the *V. Alps* from the *Schoberberg* to the *Dachstein*. Descent to *St. Hippolyt* (p. 181), via the *Hochstein-Hütten*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., easy, via the *Gehackte*, a precipitous cliff, shorter and more interesting, but more difficult.

From *Seewiesen* the road descends the narrow *Seegraben*, past the *Jurrsee* (2965 ft.) to (23 M.) *Au* (Gems.) and (24 M.) *Au-Seewiesen*, the terminus of the Styrian NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY to (14 M.) *Kapfenberg*. — Beyond ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Seelach-Turnau* the railway descends the pretty *Stubbing-Tal*, via (3 M.) *Hinterberg* and ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wippensteinhammer*, to (6 M.) *Aflenz*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of which lies the village of that name (*Daniel & Karlon*), a favorite















The line follows the left bank of the Enns 35 M. *Ternberg*; 41 M. *Losenstein*, with an old church and a ruined castle. 44½ M. *Reich-Raming*, with iron-works. 49 M. *Gross-Raming*; 54½ M. *Kastenreith*, at the confluence of the *Gastlenbach* and the Enns (p. 83).

56½ M. *Klein-Reifling* (1200 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) junction of the line to *Amstetten* (p. 85). — 65 M. *Weissenbach-St.-Gallen* (*Gruber*), 1½ M. to the N.E. of which lies *Altenmarkt* (*Lohner*). At (72 M.) *Gross-Reifling* (1400 ft.; *\*Baumann*) the *Salza* falls into the Enns. To *Weichseloden* and *Mariastell*, see pp. 180, 179.

The train threads two tunnels and crosses the Enns. Beyond (74½ M.) *Landl* are two other short tunnels. — 79 M. *Hiesflau* (1700 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Hübner zur Post*; *Steinberger*), with iron-works, is finely situated at the confluence of the *Erzbach* and the Enns.

FROM HIESFLAU TO LOBEN, 34 M., railway in 3½-4¼ hrs. Beyond (2½ M.) *Radner*, on a height to the left, stands the chateau of *Leopoldstein*. — 8½ M. *Eisenerz* (2445 ft., *\*König von Sachsen*, *Goldene Schiffe*, *Zum Heiligen Geist*; *Rudolfsbahn*, near the station), with 2600 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ('iron ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt *Pfaffenstein* (6140 ft.), and on the W. by the *Kaiserschüttel* (890 ft.). The Church of *St. Oswald*, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1517, is an interesting example of a mediaeval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting *Historical Museum* (adm. 40 h.). The terrace in front of the *Schicht-Turm* commands a fine view (direction-tallet). To the S. the red *Erzberg* (4080 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer when the coal mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The greater part of the iron ore belongs to the *Alpine Montan Gesellschaft*. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ 200-3000 hands in summer and 1000-1500 in winter and yield 800,000 tons of iron annually. The best plan for visitors is to take the *Erzberg* railway to the station of *Prebichl* (see below), then the mineral railway (50 h. and feet to 141 ft.) *Wiesmath*, and thence walk to the (1 hr.) *Leiderberger Berghaus* (*Restaurant*). Then (with guide, 1 A.) descend the mining terraces to the (¼ hr.) *Barbara-Kapelle* (*restaurant*) and to (¼ hr.) *Eisenerz*.

The *\*Erzberg Railway*, interesting both from its bold engineering and from the beautiful views it commands (best to the left), was constructed mainly for the mineral traffic, on Abt's rack and pinion system. With an average gradient of 68-1000 ft. runs to the S., through the *Schicht-Turm Tunnel* (below the above mentioned tower) to the station of *Kronplatz* (2365 ft.), where the tourist rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the *Klammschüttel Tunnel*, traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the *Kamtsau* and the *Erzgraben*, and stops at (1½ M.) *Erzberg* (3510 ft.), above the mining terraces (see above). Beyond the *Flatten Tunnel* and the *Prebichl Tunnel* is the station of (1½ M.) *Prebichl* (3300 ft., *\*Stalder's Inn*). The line now descends to (18 M.) *Glanbrunn* (3420 ft.) and (20½ M.) *Vorderberg-Markt* (2660 ft., *Krone Adler*), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. At (21½ M.) *Vorderberg Staatsbahnhof* (2520 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*) passengers for *Loben* change carriages. The train now runs via *Friedau* and *Hafning* to (27½ M.) *Trofjach* (2160 ft., *\*Hof Fuchs*, *Post*, *Gastener Gasse*), a treasured summer resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (¼ hr.) *Rudolfswarte* (2920 ft.). Thence the line proceeds via *Gmüsing*, *St. Peter-Freyenstein*, and *Domnitz* to (34 M.) *Loben* (1700).

The Ennstal now turns towards the W., and we enter the *\*Gössaue*, a grand defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the *Tamisch-*

*bachturm* and the *Grosse Buchstein* on the N., and the *Hochtor* and *Reichenstein* on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400 ft.) The road, which runs on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau to the end of the *Gesäuse* 24 K.). The railway on the right bank pierces two tunnels, between which, on the left, opens the *Hartlesgraben* and then crosses to the left bank of the Enns. 8½ M. *Gstatterboden* (1850 ft.; \**Hôtel Gesäuse*), in a grand situation. The railway next passes the mouth of the picturesque *Johnsbach-Tal*, on the left, and then the wild gorge of the *Burggraben*, on the right, and crosses the Enns. Beyond a short tunnel is the (89½ M.) station *Gesäuse-Eingang*. The train then enters the broad green dale of —

92½ M. *Admont* (2405 ft.; \**Post*; *Sulzer*; *Buchbinder*, *Wölzenberger*, *Bartu*), a favourite summer-resort. The celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont (*ad montes*), founded in 1074, was almost entirely burned down in 1866, but has been partly rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, *St. Blasius-Münster*, with its two slender spires, is modern. The library, in a richly-decorated hall, comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 MSs. (open daily, 10-11 and 4-5, 40 h.).

Good views of the environs are obtained from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. — Above Admont, to the S., stands (2½ hr.) *Schlöss Rotenstein* (2680 ft.), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennstal. To the N.W. is the wooded *Pieschberg* (5686 ft.), with the church on the *Frauenberg* (see below) at its base, to the N. rise the *Haller Muehen*, consisting of the *Grosse Pyhtig* (7360 ft.), *Schabbingstein* (7320 ft.), *Hexenturm* (7155 ft.), and *Dotterriegel* (6650 ft.), to the E. is the *Grosse Buchstein* (7295 ft.), to the S.E. the *Sparafeld* (7365 ft.).

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (97 M.) *Frauenberg*, rises the *Frauenberg* with the pilgrimage church of *Mariakulm*. At the confluence of the *Paltenbach* with the Enns the line turns towards the S. — 102 M. *Selztal* (2080 ft.; \**Rail. Restaurant*; *Railway Hotel*, *Krone*, both plain), the junction of the line to *Aussee* and *Bischofshofen* (for *Salzburg*).

FROM SELZTAL TO AUSSEE AND BISCHOFSHOFEN. Railway to (30 M.) *Aussee* in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 3, 2 1 K.), to (62 M.) *Bischofshofen* in 2¼-3¼ hrs. (fares 6, 4, 2 K.) — The railway crosses the *Paltenbach* and runs to the W. through the valley of the Enns, crossing the *Enns* and the *Pyhrnbach*, to (3½ M.) *Lietzen* (2110 ft., *Post*, *Fuchs*), a large village at the mouth of the *Pyhrntal*. A diligence goes hence daily in summer to (15 M.) *Windischgarsten* (*Golden Sense good*, *Erzherzog Albrecht*), a newly situated summer-resort. The railway skirts the N. side. At (12 M.) *Stainach-Irding* (2105 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*, *Wärtschinger*) the line divides; the right branch goes to *Aussee*, the left to *Bischofshofen*.

The railway to *Aussee* soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennstal. Beyond two tunnels it enters the narrow and romantic *Grimmingsbach-Tal* and ascends in windings high up on the left side, reaching its highest point at (17 M.) *Klachau* (2730 ft.). — 20½ M. *Mitterndorf-Zuochen* (2615 ft.); 26 M. *Bainisch*, on the *Oedensee-Trail*, which issues from the *Oedensee* (2570 ft.), 1½ M. to the S. Then along the wooded *Trail* to (30 M.) *Aussee* (p. 109).

The line from *Stainach* to *Bischofshofen* crosses the *Grimmingsbach* and skirts the base of the precipitous *Grimming* (7710 ft.) to (20 M.) *Oblara*



(Fischer, Salzinger) — 22 M *Sten*, at the mouth of the *Sölktal*; 24 M *Großmünz*, the village of which name lies 2 M to the N; 30 M *Haus* — 36 M *Schladming* (2400 ft; \**Alte Post* *Tutler*, *Lebretter*, *Zum Dachstein*) is a large village pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Schladming Tal*. For excursions hence to the *Ramsau*, etc., and mountain-ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The Ennstal contracts 39 M *Pöchl* At (41 M) *Mandling* we cross the *Mandlingbach*, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg. 46 M *Radstadt* (2610 ft, \**Post* *Michaelis* *Stöckl*), an old walled town, standing on a rocky hill to the right. A diligence goes hence twice daily in summer in 6½ hrs. (fare S A 80 h) to (31 M) *Mauterndorf* (p. 200) via the *Radstädter Tauern* (5700 ft), and from *Mauterndorf* a diligence goes on daily in 9½ hrs (S A) to (35 M) *Spital* via (25½ M) *Gmünd*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* — At (48½ M) *Attenmarkt* the line quits the Enns which rises 12 M to the S W in the *Fritschau*, and runs N W to (51 M) *Eben* (2810 ft) in the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then descends the narrow *Fritztal* via *Huttau* (Post), traversing several tunnels and repeatedly crossing the *Fritzbach*. It penetrates the *Kreutberg* by a tunnel 770 yds in length, descends to the left, and crosses the Salzach to (61 M) *Bischofskirchen* (1795 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 119.

The train skirts the slopes of the *Dierrenschöbert* (5700 ft.) and enters the wooded *Polten-Tal*, a valley ascending to the E. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises the château of *Strechau*.

105 M. *Rottenmann* (2210 ft. \**Tirolerhof*; *Goldbrück*) is an ancient little town with iron-works. From (111½ M.) *Trüben* a road leads to the right to (33 M.) *Judenburg* (p. 200) via *Hohen-tauern* (4450 ft.). Near (114 M.) *Gaischhorn*, to the right, lies the little *Gaischhorn Lake*. The line ascends to the station of (121 M) *Wald*, on the *Schober Pass* (2775 ft.), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the *Liesing-Tal* to *Kallwang* with copper mines, *Mautern*, *Kammern*, *Sentz*, and *Trautach-Timmersdorf*. Then (141 M) *St. Michael* (\**Rail. Restaurant*), also a station on the line from *Villach* to *Bruck* (p. 200) and 17½ M. from the latter.

## 27. Gratz and Environs.

**Railway Stations.** 1 *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, 4, 5, restaurant), for all trains — 2 *Köflacher Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 5), for trains to *Köflach* and *Wies*. — 3 *Stants Bahnhof* (Pl. D, E, 8), subsidiary station for trains to *Gneisdorf-Fehring* (*Raab*, *Budapest*).

**Hotels** (omnibuses at the Süd-Bahnhof) On the right bank of the Mur: \**Elephant* (Pl. A, C, 5) *Mur-Platz* 19 with garden, R 2½-6 K, B 80 h; \**Hotel Daniel* (Pl. b; A, 5) at the Süd-Bahnhof, R from 3 K, B 80 h; *Hof Wies* (Pl. g, C, 5), *Gries Quay* 4, R. 2-5 A, B 70 h; *Florentin* (Pl. d; C, 5), *Gries Quay* 12; *Drei Raben* (Pl. c, B, 5), *Annen Strasse* 48, with garden, *SWAN*, *Annen-Str.* 3; *GOLDENE ROSE*, *GOLDENE SONNE* both *Maria Theresia-Strasse* (Pl. A, 4) — On the left bank (¾-1 M from the Süd-Bahnhof) \**Kaiserzoo Johann* (Pl. h, C, 5), *back Strasse*, R from 3 K, with a good restaurant, *Stein's Hof* (Pl. f, D, 5) *back* *mini-Park*, *GOLDENE BIRNE* (Pl. i, E, 5), *Leonhard Str.* 5, near the park, *Kaiserbrunn* (Pl. g, D, ) *Färbergasse* 6.

**Cafes** \**Thonhof*, *Herrengasse* 16, \**Kaiserhof*, *Kaiserfeldasse*, \**Union*, *Lichentorgasse*, *Cafe Wirth*, in the *Staat-Park* (open air concerts frequently in the afternoon), *Stadt Theater*, *Carl Ludwig Ring* 20, by the *Stadt Park* *Promenade*, *Burg Ring*. On the right bank of the Mur: *Oesterreicher Hof*, *Helm* both in the *Annen Strasse*.

**Confectioners** (ices) *Strehly*, at the theatre in the *Franzens-Platz*; *Stuchlik*, *Hofgasse*; *Herzog*, *Sporgasse* 14.





# GRAZ

1:20,000



## Denkmäler

- 1 Herzog-Jahrhundert
- 2 Franz I

## Kirchen

- 1 Martin-Kirche
- 2 Dominikaner-K
- 3 Dom-K
- 4 Augustiner-K
- 5 Franziskaner-K
- 6 Augustiner-K
- 7 Franziskaner-K

- C D 5
- D 4
- C 5
- B 5
- D 4
- E 5
- F 5







**Restaurants (beer)** *Müller's Theater-Restaurant*, Carl Ludwig-Ring 1, *Neu Gratz*, Hammerlinggasse 4; *Schneeberger Bierhaus*, Herrengasse 15; *Gasser Bierhalle*, Neutorgasse 48, *Technical College*, Reichbauer-Str. 19. Military music several times weekly at the *Annen-Sale*, opp site the Sud Bahnhof; *Orpheum*, Jakobgasse 7. — **Wine** (also at the cafes, etc.) *Kleinwach* 7, Herrengasse 13, *Romischer Aberg*, Sporgasse 13, *Landhauskeller*, Schmitzgasse 9. — The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger* (strong), *Pickerer*, and *Kerschbacher*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits (*Gratzer Zwieback*) at *Sorger's*, Mar-Platz 14, *Spwang*, Bürgergasse 7, etc.

**Baths.** *Military Swimming Bath*, above the Ferdinands Brücke (Pl. C, 4) bath, incl towels 30 h. The water of the Mur is very cold. *Archduke's* swimming and other baths, Tegethofgasse 11, *Pörster*, Lichtenfelsgasse 3.

**Theatres.** *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5), Karl Ludwig Ring, operas and comedies, *Theater am Franzens-Platz* (Pl. 11, D, 4), comedies.

**Military Music** twice a week in summer alternately in the *Stadt-Park* (p. 187) at the *Himelich* (p. 188), on the *Schlössberg* (p. 188), in the *Volksgarten* (Pl. B, 4), and in the *Industrie-Halle*, Jakomini-gasse (Pl. D, 7), with a large park and race-course.

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. 9, C, 5), Neutorgasse.

**Cabs.** *One-horse*, 10 h for the first 1/4 hr, 1 K for the first 1/2 hr, 1 K 60 f r 1 hr, 40 h f r each additional 1/4 hr, *two-horse*, 1 K 20 h for the first 1/2 hr, 1 K for 1 hr, 1 K for each additional 1/4 hr. — *To or from the Sud Bahnhof* middle of the town, one horse 1 K 40, two horse 2 K, *Mur suburb* (right bank) 1 K or 1 K 60 h. Small articles of baggage carried inside, free, larger articles, 40 h f r one or more. At night (6 p m to 6 a m) fares in all cases one half more. F r half a day, for drives within a radius of 4 1/2 M morning 5 or 6 K afternoon 6 r 5 h, whole day 10 or 14 K, etc.

**Electric Tramways** (14 32 h per drive). From the Sud Bahnhof via the *Annen-Str.*, *Haupt-Platz*, *Jakomini Platz*, and *Leonhard-Str.* to the *Himelich*, 25 minutes. From the Sud Bahnhof via the *Jakomini Platz*, *Geidorf Platz*, and *Kepler-Str.* back to the Sud Bahnhof, 31 minutes. From the *Schiller-Platz* via the *Jakomini Platz* and *Gries Platz* to the *Leud Platz*, 14 min, with branch to *St. Leonhard*, 4 minutes. From the *Gries Platz* via the *Central Cemetery* to *Pust gam*, 21 minutes. From the *Annen-Str.* to *Schlössberg*, 1/4 hr, to *Wetzelsdorf*, 20 minutes. From the *Leud Platz* to *Gösting*, 21 minutes. From the *Wickenburg Gasse* to *Andritz*, 16 minutes. From the *Zinzendorf-Str.* to the *Himelich* and *Mar-Platz*, 28 minutes.

**Gratz** (1135 ft.), the capital of Styria, with about 138,000 inhab. and a garrison of 5100 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed by seven bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of many retired civil servants and officers. On the left bank is the old or *Inner Town* (I. Bezirk, or district), adjoined by the former *Jakomini Suburb* (VI.) to the S., *Leonhard* (II.) to the E., and *Geidorf* (III.) to the N., on the right bank are the districts of *Leud* (IV.) and *Gries* (V.) Gratz is an industrial place of considerable importance.

The chief thoroughfare between the centre of the town and the right bank of the Mur is the **Franz-Karl Bridge** (Pl. C, 5), built in 1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstötter, on the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles, and a tasteful balustrade. View of the *Schlössberg*.

The **HAUPT-PLATZ** (Pl. C, D, 5) is embellished with a bronze **Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by Pönninger, erected in



1876. — On the S. side of the Platz is the **Rathaus** (Pl. 10) a handsome German Renaissance building erected in 1887-92 by W. Helmreich and Heuter. The facade is adorned with two v. statues of men of importance in the history of the town. The third floor of the staircase is decorated with a fresco by Scholz representing Gratz in 1635. The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.

In the *Franzens-Platz* (Pl. 1, 4) to the N. E. is a bronze **Status** of **Emperor Francis II.** (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by *Marcus* (1841). On the E. side of the Platz is the *Theater am Franzensplatz* (Pl. 11) and the old *Imperial Burg*, or palace now government offices with an interesting spiral staircase (1500) at the end of the first court.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 5, D, 4, 5), a Gothic structure of 1149-63 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has been extensively modernized. It has an interesting W. Portal.

Interest. The high aspect in the choir representing the *Miracles of St. Egidius*, is by *Jos. Flurer*. On the walls are two v. fine paintings by *Peter de Palma*, representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are marble pedestals supporting two ebony reliquaries brought from Italy in 1617. The six anamorphic reliefs, of Italian works of the 16th cent. represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, was built by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), the vault contains his tomb and that of his wife, Maria Anna.

The **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or *Hall of the Estates*, in the *Herrengasse* the busiest street in the town with the best shops was erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century.

Interesting portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or drawing their daggers or broad knives. The first court, with the arcaded (new) portico of 1888 are a finely executed fountain. It has an iron of 1596, is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to *Johann Kepler*, the astronomer. The *Reichsrath* and *Landtagsaal* (Hall of the Diet), now neglected.

The old **Zeughaus**, or *arsenal* (erected in 1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 250 years ago, with a large quantity of weapons, chiefly of the 17th century. (Admission from the Landhaus daily, 10-12 k., Sun. free)

The **Parish Church** (Pl. D, 5), farther on, to the left, a late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent. (restored in 1875) contains an Assumption by *Tintoretto* as an altar-piece. — Near the end of the street opposite the *Karl-Ludwig-Ring* is the graceful *Luderspurgbrunnen*.

The **Museum Joanneum** (Pl. D, 5) was founded in 1811 by Archduke John. The **Old Joanneum** (Haubergasse 10) contains the *Natural History Museum* (geological, zoological and botanical objects) and the *Prehistoric Collection* (containing the 'Judenburger Wagen'), and the *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (daily, 10-12, 40 k., Sun. free).

The *Library* (about 140,000 vols.) is accommodated in a modern addition, which has reading-rooms on the ground-floor and an exhibition of rare books, etc., on the first floor (adm. Sun. 10-1, week-days 10-1 and 4-9, closed from May 1st to Sept. 15th).

The new *MUSEUM BUILDINGS*, a huge pile in the rococo style from the plans of Gunolt, opened in 1895, contain the *Historical and Industrial Art Museum* and the *Collection of Paintings and Engravings*. Admission: Sun., 10-1, free; Thurs., 10-2, 1 K.; other days 9-1, 50 h.

The valuable collections of the *Historical and Industrial Museum* (Director Prof. K. Lucher, catalogue 40 h) occupy four stories. On the ground-floor are the \**Weiser Trinksaal* of 1564, and the old Styrian rooms of 1564, 1508, 1577, 1536, and 1607, the travelling carriage of Emp. Frederick III., and the double litter of Stephan Bathory and his wife. There is also a room for the sale of modern Styrian art-industrial products. On the first and second floors are drawing-rooms from Styria, industrial and art-industrial works, ecclesiastical art and art industries, historical portraits and relics, costumes, pottery, and other collections. Specially interesting is the \**Landschadenbund-Becher*, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent. (in Room 2).

The *Collection of Paintings and Engravings* is on the third floor. Among the works of the early-German school are *Dürer*, Madonna (1519), *Cranach*, Knight at the parting of the ways, *B. Strigel*, Emp. Maximilian, *H. Memling*, Mary of Burgundy. Dutch masters: Portraits by *H. de Crayer* and *M. de Vos*, *P. B. van der Werf*, Triumph of Death, *H. Goltzius*, Peace Home. Italian masters: *G. Vasari*, Michael Angelo, *L. Giordano*, Adoration of the Kings, *P. de Poma*, Ago heels of the Archduchess Maria, wife of Charles II. The older and the more modern Viennese schools are also represented.

Opposite, in the Neutorgasse, is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 5), a handsome building in the Renaissance style, by Fr. Setz (1887). Adjacent, on the Stadt-Quay, rise the *Law Courts* (Pl. q; C, 5), designed by Wielemanns and Reuter (1895).

On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the suburbs, is the \**Stadt-Park* (30 acres) charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with a *Bust of Schiller* by Gasser, the 'Walldilie' (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a novel by Rosegger), a marble statue of *Burgomaster Frank*, the founder of the Stadtpark, by E. Hallner, the iron \**Franz-Josefs-Brunnen*, by Durenne of Paris, and marble statues of *Count Anton Al. Auersperg* (d. 1876) and *Robert Hamerling* (d. 1889), the poets, by Kundmann.

In the Glacis-Str. is the *Liech-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), a small but interesting early-Gothic church (13th cent.), with a winged altar of the Cologne school. — The Harrachgasse leads to the E. to the *Karl-Franz University* (Pl. E 3; 1750 students), an imposing building by Köchlin and Rezer (1890-95). The *University Library*, at the back, contains upwards of 190,000 volumes. — In the Rechbauer-Str., to the S.E. of the Stadtpark, is the *Technical College* (Pl. E, 5) a handsome Renaissance building by Wüst (1888). Farther to the E., in the Naglergasse, is the *Herr-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5) in the early-Gothic style from Hauberrisser's designs (1885), with beautiful stained glass and a tower 360 ft. in height.

The **\*Schlossberg** (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; 1545 ft.) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 16th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. The plateau in front of the chalet (restaurant), halfway up the E. side, is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden*, d. 1813, the originator of the promenades, in bronze, from Gasser's design. On the S. slope are a *Paint Clock Tower* (52 ft. high), bearing a gigantic clock-dial, and the *Türken Brunnen* (300 ft. deep). On the upper platform are a *Café-Restaurant*, with view-terrace, a *Belfry*, 60 ft. high, and four topographical indicators. The noble **\*View** is justly celebrated. The course of the Mur and the populous valley, surrounded by mountains of beaustful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N. W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S. W. the Koralpe, S. the Bacher Mts.

A **CABLE TRAMWAY**, starting every  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., ascends the Schlossberg in 3 min. from No. 50 Sack Strasse (Pl. C, 4), fare 20 c., gratuitous for 60-100 passengers ascend (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmine-ter Platz (Pl. D, 4) through an arcway under the house No. 1 Paulusorgasse (inscription), and pass the Clock Tower and the Türken Brunnen (see above). On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C, 3).

**ENVIRONS.** About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. E. of the Stadt Park by the Zinzendorf-Str. and Schubert Str. (electric tramway, see p. 185, is the **\*Hilmteich** (Pl. D, 1., with pleasure-grounds (restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The (1/2 min.) *Hilmteich* (38 ft. high, diam. 20 ft.) affords an extensive view.

The following short excursion is recommended. From the Gleditsch-Platz (Pl. D, 3) we ascend the *Rosenberg* (1770 ft.) as far as the (1 hr.) *Schöckel* (1770 ft., restaurant). Thence we ascend the (1/4 hr.) *Platz* (2136 ft.), an admirable point of view, then descend to (1/2 hr.) *Mar-a-Gran* (1460 ft.; inn), proceed by the finely situated *Sanatorium Maria-Therese* and the *Kaltenbrunn Hotel* to the (1/2 hr.) *Hilmteich* (see above), and return thence to Gratz by tramway. Other excursions on the left bank of the Mur, to *Steinberg* (2 hrs.), with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier, to the château of *Luthenthal* (1/4 hr.), on the *Kockerberg*, and on to *Hörsing* (1 1/2 hr.), returning by the *Juchberg*; *Andriis-Ursprung* (2 hrs.; electric tramway); *Maria-Trost* (1540 ft. Restaurant Weitzer, a pilgrimage-church (1 1/2 hr.; electric tramway, p. 185). On the right bank of the Mur, to the château and hydropathic establishment of *Eggberg* (3/4 hr.); by the ruin of *Gosling* (1 hr.; electric tramway, near which is the *Juggeraprunz*, rising abruptly from the Mur to 11 hr. *Thau*, to *Judenhof Strassenge*, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 177, a walk of 2 hrs.), etc.

The **\*Hochkogel** (2150 ft.; 2 1/2 hrs. to the S. W.) may be reached by driving as far as the (1/2 M.) *Martins Brunnen* or *Bundl* (1 inn) in 1/4 hr., and walking thence to the top in 1 hr. more by a marked path passing *St. Martin* (1856 ft.), with its old château. On the summit is the *Reinhold's Warte*, a belvedere 36 ft. in height. The **\*View** embraces the broad valley of the Mur, N., Gratz, the lonely tower of the pilgrimage-church of *Mar-a-Trost*, and the Schöckel, N. W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab), W. the Schwanberg Alps, S., the Bacher Mts.

The **\*Schöckel** (1745 ft.) is most easily ascended from *bad Rudegund* (234 ft.; hydropathic), at the S. E. base of the mountain (10 M. from Gratz, road through the *Annagraben*, commencing twice daily in 3 hrs. fare 3 A.). Thence to the upper *Schöckel* *Kaser* (3000 ft.) 1 1/4 hr., and towards the S. to the *Sennwacher Alp* (inn) and the (1 hr.) *Studenberg Haus* of the Styrian Alpine Club (inn), 10 min. below the top. Extensive view. Direct ascent



from the (2 hrs) *Andritz-Ürsprung* (p. 188) via *Puch* and the *Göhringer Alpbühle* (cfs. ante) in 2½-3 hrs.

**Tobelbad** (1150 ft.; \**Kurhaus, Königstrum Inn*), pleasantly situated among pine woods 7½ M. to the S. E. of Gratz may be reached either by cart and pair via *Strassgang* in 1 hr. or in ½ hr. s walk from the (25 min.) station of *Premstätten* on the K. O. Ael. railway (see below).

FROM GRATZ TO KÖRUT 25½ M., railway in 1½ hr. The line constructed for the coal-traffic descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to (7½ M.) *Premstätten*, where it turns to the N. W. into the valley of the *Latouch* and ascends pass (10 M.) *Lisch* (branch line to *Wies*, see below). From (25½ M.) *Körsch* (*Bräuhaus*) a road leads to the N. W. over the *Stöckel-Nattel* (5000 ft.), to *Wetalschen* and (10 hrs) *Judenburg* (p. 200), in the upper valley of the Mur.

FROM GRATZ TO KLACENBURG VIA SCHWANBERG. Railway in 2½ hrs. to (42 M.) *Wies*, then a carriage road to (4½ hrs) *Wuchern-Mährenberg* (p. 200). — At (10 M.) *Lisch* (see above) our line diverges to the left from the K. O. Ael. line and leads via *Latouch*, (18½ M.) *Frieding-Wasselsdorf* (branch to *Stanz*, 5 M.) and *Gross-Porten* to (29 M.) *Deutsch-Landsberg* (1220 ft., *Frizberg, Treiber*), a prettily situated village with an old chateau. We next pass the handsome chateau of *Hollenegg* t. (34½ M.) *Schwannberg*, the birth town (*Grafen, Moslak*) lies 4 M. to the W. The next and last station is (42 M.) *Wies* (*Hemmeser*), pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, with iron works and forges, commanded by an old castle. We now follow the road towards the S. W. to (3 M.) *Edelsdorf* (consequence thrice daily in 50 min.), and ascend thence by a steep but well kept road over the *Radberg* (2200 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the *Schwannberg Alpe* on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (11 M.) *Mährenberg* (*Lukas*), a straggling village, with a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to the (1 hr.) railway station of *Wuchern* (p. 196).

The *Schwannberg Alpe* a tract many excursions exists from Gratz (comp. Map, p. 200). We take the train as far as *Deutsch-Landsberg* (see above), cross the *Lantsch*, and go on to the right via (2½ hrs) *Trubatten* and the *Porfur Inn* (3245 ft., fine view) to (1½ hr.) *St. Maria* or *Graushütten* (3180 ft., \**Inn*). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Heinichen* (3165 ft.) the boundary between Styria and Carinthia, and skirt the fence to the left to the (1 hr.) depression between the *Hohersattlitz* and the *Mooskogel*, in which, a little below us, is the *Grallach-Hütte* (5725 ft., cfs. ante). From this point we go on in 1½ hr. more through the *Hohe Kär* to the summit of the \**Koralpe* (7025 ft.), the highest peak of the *Schwannberg Alpe*, locally called the *Speckkogel*. The *Koralpe Inn* (6485 ft.; \**Inn*) ½ hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. — Descent on the E. side via the *Brandl-Hütte* to (4½ hrs) *Schwanberg* (see above) or on the W. via the *Hipp-Hütte* to (4 hrs) *Wolfsberg* (p. 196), or via the *Kottlitz-Alpe* and *Generadorf* to (4 hrs) *St. Andra* (p. 196).

FROM GRATZ TO RAAB (*Budapest*), see R. 75.

## 28. From Gratz to Trieste.

Comp. Map, p. 192

227 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 7½-8¼ hrs. (fares 40 K 90, 30 K 100, 20 K 110), ordinary trains in 12½-13 hrs. (fares 31 K 40, 23 K 50, 15 K 60 K.)

From Vienna to Venice, via Gratz (R. 24), *Nabresina*, and *Monfalcone* 446 M., express in 15¼ hrs., via *Nabresina* and *Comons*, 486 M., in 1¾ hrs., via *Loben* and *Pondella* (R. 31), 467 M. in 15¼ hrs.

*Gratz*, see p. 184. The line traverses the fertile *Gratzer Feld*, on the right bank of the Mur, at some distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam*, on a hill to the right rises *Schlöss Premstätten*, the

seat of Count Goess. On the left, beyond (12 M.) *Wernsdorf*, is the château of *Weissenegg*. Near (15 M.) *Wildon* the *Kainach* is crossed.

Near (17 M.) *Lebring* opens the *Lassnitz-Tal*, and at (22½ M.) *Leibnitz* the valley of the *Sulm*. Between these two valleys rises the vine-clad *Sausal Gebirge*. On a peninsula between the *Sulm* and the *Mur* lies the *Leibnitzer Feld*, where numerous Roman antiquities have been found, once the site of the Roman *Flavium Solvense*. The episcopal château of *Seggau*, 1½ M. to the W. of *Leibnitz*, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the *Sulm* and approaches the *Mur*. 27 M. *Ehrenhausen*, with a château of Baroness *Salvi* and the mausoleum of the princes of *Eggenberg*, on a hill to the right. — 29 M. *Spitelfeld* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Baron *Bruck*.

To *LUTTENBERG*, 35½ M., branch-line in 3 hrs through the fertile *Murtal*. The little town of (19½ M.) *Radkersburg* (690 ft.; 2500 inhab.) *Kaiser von Oesterreich: Sonne* has a fine late-Gothic church of the 15th century. On the opposite bank of the *Mur* is (21 M.) *Ober-Radkersburg*, with the loftily situated château of Count *Wurmbrand* (870 ft.). 24½ M. *Radein* (658 ft.; \**Kurhaus* with a famous calicheate spring. Beautiful walk to (½ hr.) *Kapellen* (1001 ft.), with a fine view towards Hungary. — Thence the train runs viâ *Eich-Mauthdorf*, *Wudischofen*, and *Kreuzdorf* to (35½ M.) *Luttenberg* (Stadt *Graz*), on the *Stainz*, noted for its wine.

The line now enters the *Windisch-Büheln*, the hills between the *Mur* and the *Drave*, penetrating the watershed by the *Egidl Tunnel* (200 yds.). Near (36½ M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the *Pössnitz-Tal* by a viaduct 700 yds. in length and pierces the *Posruck* by means of the *Leitersberg Tunnel* (725 yds.).

41 M. *Marburg* (880 ft.; \**Stadt Meran*, opposite the station; *Erzherzog Johann*; *Mohr*, *Stadt Wien*; *Traube*, Restaurant in the Casino, Rail. Restaurant), the second town in Styria, with 26,000 inhab. picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Drava*, at the base of the *Posruck*. The *Tappeiner-Platz* in front of the Commercial School is embellished with a statue of *Admiral Tegetthoff* (1827-71), a native of *Marburg*. Near it to the N. is the *Stadt-Park*, with monuments to the *Emperor Joseph* and *Archduke John*. *Marburg* is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation and contains the provincial pomological school. In the suburb of *St. Magdalena*, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the '*Südbahn*'.

The (25 min.) *Calvarienberg* and the (½ hr.) *Pyramidenberg* afford a fine survey of the town and environs. Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) *St. Urban* (1950 ft.), a pilgrimage church and inn on the E. spur of the *Posruck*, with an extensive view (driving is practicable as far as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily accomplished in ¼ hr. in carriage and pair there and back S.K.)

From *Marburg* to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 29, 22.

The train crosses the *Drave* by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the *Drave Valley* to the right). A broad plain is now traversed, to the right, the slopes of the *Bacher-Gebirge*. 48½ M. *Kranichsfeld*; 52½ M. *Pragerhof* (823 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Budapest* (see R. 76).

The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 56 M. *Windisch-Feistritz*. — 60½ M. *Pölschach* (*Baumann*, near the station), at the base of the *Watsch* (3215 ft.).

Railway, viâ *Hagenstein* and *Gatteradorf*, to (9½ M., in 1 hr.) *Gonobitz* (*Hirsch*), a pleasant wine-growing town with two châteaux.

69 M. *Ponigl*; 71½ M. *Grobelno*.

To *Ramsau*, 20 M., branch-line in 1½ hr. viâ *St. Martin*, *Martin*, and (16½ M.) *Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn*, a favourite watering place with Glauher salt springs (R 2 J A). About 7 M. farther on, on the *Sattel*, which here forms the Croatian frontier, is *Markt Rohitsch* (Post), at the foot of the conical *Donatiberg* (2900 ft.), a favourite point of view (ascended in 2½ hrs.); near the top is the *Frölich-Hütte* (2840 ft.).

76 M. *St. Georgen*, 79½ M. *Storé*, with iron-works. Near Cilli an extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, populous, and undulating plain, bounded by the *Steiner Alps*, is suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. *Cilli* (790 ft.; \**Erzherzog Johann*, *Elephant*; *Weisser Ochs*, *Stadt Wien*), a pleasant old town on the *Sann* (6700 inhab.), founded by Emp. *Claudius* (*Colonia Claudia Celea*), attracts visitors by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths (in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The *Museum* contains interesting Roman antiquities (Sun. & Thurs. 10-12, other days on application). On the right bank of the *Sann* is the *Town Park*, prettily laid out.

The (20 min.) *Joasberg* (985 ft.) commands a charming view, and the (¾ hr.) *Linsberg* (1545 ft.) is a still finer point. On the wooded *Schlössberg* stands the ruin of *Ober Cilli* (1350 ft., 1 hr.).

The *Baths of Neubaus* (1160 ft., \**Aurhaus*), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the *Sannthal Alps* (disjunct twice daily in 2 hrs.). Thermal water (117° Fahr.) almost free from mineral ingredients. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (½ hr.) ruined *Schlöngenburg* (1618 ft.), with an extensive view.

F.asant excursions from Cilli by *Hohenegg* and *Schlöss Sternstein* to (12 M.) *Gonobitz* (see above); by *Sternstein* to (16 M.) *Weissenstein*, through the *Sannthal* to (6 M.) *Deutschental*, with its large potteries; ascent of the (2 hrs.) *Postberg* (2750 ft.), a fine point of view.

FROM CILLI TO *UNTER DRACHBURG*. 5½ M., branch railway in 4 hrs. The line runs to the N.W. through the *Sannthal* viâ *Pietrovitsch* and *Sachsenfeld* to (9½ M.) *St. Peter* (Inn) with stalactite caverns, near the châteaux of *Pragwald* and *Neusteter*. 14 M. *Hollenstein Prastlan*. 15 M. *Hofsdorf* (P 47), on the *Pak*, near its confluence with the *Sann*. The line follows the narrow *Pakgraben* to (21 M.) *Schönstein* (reign), and (23½ M.) *Wostan* (1200 ft.; inn), with its large château (view from the top). Beyond the picturesque *Pak Valley* is (3½ M.) *Huda-Lutna*, and at (35 M.) *Musling* the train enters the valley of that name. 48½ M. *Windischgratz* (1540 ft., *Wauther-Pass*), a small town with iron works and the château of *Kottenturm*. The *Frankenberg* (5504 ft.) is ascended leave in 4½ hrs., extensive view from the top, on which is a pilgrimage church and an inn. — 51 M. *Unter Drachburg*, and thence to (61 M.) *Zillweg*, see p. 196.

Excursions to the *Steiner Alps* see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the *Sann* twice, and enters the narrow wooded ravine of that stream. — 89 M. *Markt-Tuffer* (735 ft.), with the *Franz-Josef-Bad* and a ruined castle.

The *Franz-Josef-Bad*, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic *Humberg* (1920 ft.), on the left bank of the *Sann*, possesses three warm springs (85-102°), resembling those at *Neubaus* and *Romerbad*. Visitors



received at the *Kurhaus* (R. 1-7 K) and at the lodging-houses *Herrnhof*, *Zum Flößer*, *Zur Brücke*, and others.

94 M. **Römerbad** (695 ft.; *Post*, at the station R. 2-3 K) The baths of that name, Slav. *Teplitza* ('warm bath'; 97°), which were known to the Romans, beautifully situated on the opposite bank of the Sava, have a large *Kurhaus* (R. 1-8 A) and pleasant grounds.

Beyond *Ratschach*, 2 M. below *Steinbrück*, is the château of *Wischakstein*, rising above the Sava with a park containing rare pines (carr. from Römerbad in 1¼ hr., 10 K). Another excursion is through the *Granaia Tal* (a side-valley of the Sava with grand dolomite rocks) to *Galrad* with its ruined monastery (12 M. from Römerbad, carr. in 2 hrs., 14 K).

97½ M. **Steinbrück** (666 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms) is a thriving village on the Sava or Sau, which here falls into the Sann.

FROM STEINBRÜCK TO AGRAZ, 47 M. railway in 2 hrs. Stations: *Lichtenwald*, *Reichenburg*, *Videm-Gurkfeld-Rann*, and *Zapretitz* (to *Waranitz* and *Czakothurn* see p. 394). From (41½ M.) *Podased* we may drive to *Samobor* (1397) in 2 hrs. — 47 M. *Agraz* (*Süd-Bahnhof*), see p. 448.

The train follows the ravine of the Sava, bounded by lofty limestone cliffs. 106 M. *Trifail*, with one of the largest coal-mines in Austria (yielding about 300,000 tons annually). The coal is excavated in large open quarries, where the huge seam, 65-80 ft. thick, doubled and trebled at places by dislocations, rises in cliffs of quite imposing appearance. 109 M. *Sagor*, the first place in Carniola. 114 M. *Sava*. The valley expands. At (118 M.) *Lattau* the Sava is crossed; to the right, the château of *Poganeck*. Scenery still picturesque. 122 M. *Kresnitz*; 127½ M. *Laase*. At the influx of the *Laibach* into the Sava the line enters the valley of the former. 132 M. *Saltach*. To the N.W. rise the *Steiner Alps* with the *Granitkogel* (8395 ft.).

137 M. **Laibach** (940 ft.; \**Rail. Restaurant*, \**Elephant* \**Stadt Wien*, *Hôt. Lloyd*, *Hôt. Südbahnhof*, both near the station, *Café Restaurant Camar*), Slav. *Ljubljana*, on the *Laibach*, the capital of Carniola, with 36,500 inhab. (chiefly Slavs), lies in an extensive plain enclosed by a succession of hills rising in terraces. The town was severely injured by an earthquake in April, 1895. The old *Castle*, now a penitentiary, which commands the town, affords a superb view, especially towards the *Terglou* and the *Sannatal Alps*. The *Cathedral*, in the Italian style, is decorated with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 15th century. At the beginning of *Lattermann's Allée* is the *Landes-Museum* (adm. Sun. 10-12, Thurs. 2-4 free other days 60 h.), with natural history and other collections (including lacustrine remains from Carniola) and a picture-gallery. The *Stern Allée* is adorned with a bronze *Bust of Marshal Rugetsky*, by *Fernik* in (1860).

Pleasant walk through *Lattermann's Allée*, an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the (¾ M.) park and château of *Tivolj*, commanding a charming view (restaurant) and to (¾ M.) *Unter Laibach* (valley of favourite resorts) thence through wood to (30 m.) *Unter-Laibach* (1280 ft., restaurant) with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained.

A narrow-gauge railway (48 M., in 3 hrs.) runs to the S.E. from *Laibach* via (18½ M.) *Gross-Lage* (branch-line to *Strassach*, 35½ M.) to *Beth*

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aches (1545 ft.; *Post*), a German-speaking town (2200 inhab.) in the Karst. Near it are the interesting *Friedrichslein Ice Cave* and other caverns.

Another railway runs from Laibach to the W. to (14 M.) Stein (1245 ft.; *Kurhaus Fischer*), a little town, pleasantly situated at the S. foot of the *Steiner Alps* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

From Laibach to Villach, see R. 30.

The line now traverses the *Laibacher Moos*, a swamp now largely drained, by means of an embankment nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at *Ober-Laibach*, only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the *Poik*, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 194), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (see below) re-appears at Planina as the *Una*, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (150 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre. It then passes *Ober-Laibach* (branch to Laibach) and stops at (160 M.) *Loitsch* (1555 ft., *Krammer*, unpretending).

**QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA**, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 2 K., carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 12-16 K., inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The road leads via *Hoflederne* and *Vodovž* and through the picturesque gorge of the *Sala* to Idria (1090 ft., "*Schwarzer Adler*"), the largest town (5500 inhab.) in Carniola but one, nicely situated on the *Idriza*. The quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by government since 1586 (ticket of admission from the manager, 2 K. 40 h.). The ore, containing on an average 1 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar; rich cinnabar sometimes contains 75 per cent of the pure metal. Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here. The foundries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the *Idriza*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of Idria. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is 500 tons of quicksilver, of which about a tenth is converted into pigment on the spot. The miners, about 1500 in number, form a kind of regulated colony; the women employ themselves in lace-making. The chateau of *Gewerkenegg*, built in 1527 and now the mine-office, the theatre, built under Maria Theresa, and the school should be noticed. Walks may be taken to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zemlja Park* and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wilden See*.

169 M. *Rakek*, about 4 M. to the E. of which is the *Zirknitzzer See*, abounding in fish. — 177 M. **Adelsberg** (1800 ft.; *Adelsberger Hof*; *Hôt. National*; *Krone*; *Restaurant* near the station), Slav. *Postojna*, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the *Schlossberg* or castle-hill (2215 ft.; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

The celebrated *Adelsberg Grotto*, known in the middle ages and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (April 15th-Oct. 15th) at 10.30 a.m. (adm. 5 K. for each person, no extras), but it may also be visited at any other time on payment of 20 K. (ticket office near the church, omn. from the station, 1 K.). Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. The visit usually takes  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (chair with four bearers 12 K.). Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime trees ascends to the *FRANZOS* (1970 ft.), closed by a gate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers. 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik* (*Pluka*, see





see (1545 ft.; *Post*), a German-speaking town (2200 inhab.) in the Karst. Near it are the interesting *Friedrichstain Ice Cave* and other caverns.

Another railway runs from Laibach to the W. to (14 M.) *Stein* (1245 ft., *Kurhaus Fischer*), a little town pleasantly situated at the S. foot of the *Steiner Alps* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

From Laibach to *Villach*, see R. 80.

The line now traverses the *Laibacher Moos*, a swamp now largely drained, by means of an embankment nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at *Ober-Loibach*, only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the *Polk*, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 194), disappears in the cavern of *Adelsberg* (see below), re-appears at *Planina* as the *Unz*, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of *Loitsch*. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range intersecting *Carinola* from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (150 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 25 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre. It then passes *Ober-Laibach* (branch to Laibach) and stops at (160 M.) *Loitsch* (1555 ft.; *Krammer*, unpretending).

**QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA**, 21 M. to the N.W. of *Loitsch*. Diligence twice daily in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 2 K., carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 12-16 K., inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The road leads via *Hofederitz* and *Goderitz* and through the picturesque gorge of the *Sala* to *Idria* (1980 ft., \**Schwarzer Adler*), the largest town (5500 inhab.) in *Carinola* but one, finely situated on the *Jadrina*. The quicksilver-mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by government since 1680 (ticket of admission from the manager, 2 K. 40 h.) The ore, containing on an average 1 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar, rich cinnabar sometimes contains 75 per cent of the pure metal. Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here. The countries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the *Jadrina*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of *Idria*. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is 500 tons of quicksilver, of which about a tenth is converted into pigment on the spot. The miners, about 1600 in number, form a kind of regulated colony, the women employ themselves in lace-making. The chateau of *Gawerknegg*, built in 1627 and now the mine-office, the theatre, built under Maria Theresa, and the school should be noticed. Walks may be taken to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zemaja Park* and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wilden-See*.

169 M. *Rakek*, about 4 M. to the E. of which is the *Zirknitzzer See*, abounding in fish. — 177 M. **Adelsberg** (1800 ft.; *Adelsberger Hof*, *Hôt. National*; *Krone*; *Restaurant* near the station), Slav. *Postojna*, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the *Schlossberg* or castle-hill (2215 ft.; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

The celebrated \**Adelsberg Grotto*, known in the middle ages and rediscovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (15th Oct. 1891) at 10.30 a.m. (adm. 6 K. for each person, no extra). It may also be visited at any other time on payment of 20 A. (adm. 1 K.). See near the church, omn. from the station 1 K.). Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. The visit usually takes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (chair with four bearers 12 K.). Temperature of the air 45-55 Fahr.

An artificial stream ascends to the *Extraxle* (1970 ft.), closed by a dam  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of *Adelsberg*. The cavern consists of several passages, the most important being the *Polk Cavern*, into which the *Polk* (*Pluka*, see



p. 183) flows, 60 ft below the entrance, this being the beginning of the subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the - 2 *Cathedral*, 72 ft high, 158 ft broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain light and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses from the bottom of which the murmur of the rock reaches the ear. - 3 *Die Kaiser Ferdinand Grotte*, consisting of a succession of chambers, in one of which, the *Ball Room*, 150 ft long and upwards of 40 ft high, balls take place annually on Whit-Monday and on 15th August, with brilliant illumination. - 4 The *Frant Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto*, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112 ft in height, 228 yds in length, and 214 yds in breadth, containing the *Belvedere*, a height composed of fragments of stalactites. - 5 The *Maria-Anna Grotto*, with the *Grosse Calvarienberg* the farthest point from the entrance.

About 1 M to the W. of the *Adelsberg Grotto* is the *Ottok Grotto* and for 15 pers 4 K each, 6-10 pers 3 K each), another interesting cavern with magnificent pure white stalactites.

FROM ADELSBERG TO PRÄWALD, 8 M., diligence daily in 1¼ hr. About 4 M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to *Landsdorf* and (4½ M. *Laug* (1660 ft., inn), a village with a castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400 ft high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto in which the *Lokra* is swallowed up. - *Präwald* (1900 ft., *Brauhaus*), with 350 inhab., is a summer resort of the Trieste. The *Aaner* (2665 ft.) is frequently ascended, hence (3½ hrs., with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the *Pöck* to *Prestranek* and (183½ M.) *St. Peter* (1900 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*; *Sudbahn-Hôtel*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*). To *Abbazia* and *Fiume*, see R. 34.

Beyond *St. Peter* the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain strewn with blocks of limestone, called the *Karst* (Ital. *Carso* Slav. *Kras*), extending from *Fiume* to *Gerizia* (p. 208). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; numerous funnel-shaped cavities ('*Dolinen*') are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind, *Bora*, which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons. The train passes through six tunnels - 192 M. *Lesce*, 198½ M. *Divaja* (1433 ft., \**Railway Hotel & Restaurant*, R. 2 K. 40 h.; *Restaurant Mahorič*).

About 1¼ M. from the station is the \**Crown Prince Rudolph Grotto* containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms. Tickets of admission (1 K.) at the railway restaurant, where a guide (1 K. each) may also be obtained. Illumination extra.

A visit should also be paid to the \**Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian*, 2 M. to the S.E. of *Divaja*, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The *Raka*, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 36 ft high, on which the village and church of *St. Canzian* are situated, forces its course through it and then winds through the *Klein Dolina* 'funnel', amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cañon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a small lake in the *Grosse Dolina*. Issuing from the lake the river again enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day. The grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of a wpath and bridges constructed by the German Alpine Club. The most interesting points are the *Lugek* (with the \**Giant Gate Gorge*), the *Toman Bridge*, the *Gutenbergs Hütte*, the *Schreier Gang*, the *Oblanser War* (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the *Thomas Grotto*, the *Plentersrig*, the striking *Schmidt Grotto*, and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the *Rudolph Cathedral* in

which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above. Thence we may go on via the bold *Devil's Bridge*, the *Brunnen-Grotte*, the *Sretina Cathedral*, and the *Valvasor Wand*, to the *Müller Cathedral* (260 ft. high) and the magnificent *Alpine Club Cathedral*. The *\*Stefanie-Warte* (1425 ft. above the sea level, 525 ft. above the Reka Lake) offers a magnificent view of both Dolinen with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Nanos, etc. The visit requires in all 23 hrs., tickets of admission and guides are obtained at *\*Gombac's Hotel* at Matavun ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Admission to the grottoes, 60 k. each pers., guide for 1 pers. 40 k. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 20 k. each (guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in a party). Torches, candles, magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed tariff. - From the station at Divača we may walk via *Unter-Lesce* to Matavun in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (carr. at Divača dear). From Trieste to Matavun, by *Corgnate* (with a large grotto), is a drive of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

FROM DIVAČA TO POLA 77 M., railway in  $3-4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. 8 M. *Harpelje-Korina* (1703 ft., *Bail. Restaurant*), junction for Trieste (p. 208). Bleak stony region. To the left, the *Slavnik* (3376 ft.). We traverse the bleak plain of the *Cien*, inhabited by poor charcoal burners. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Podgorje*, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rakitarč*, 23 M. *Pinguente*, with superb view over the whole of Istria. Skirting a steep slope, we descend to (27 M.) *Rozzo* and (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lupoglava*. Fine view of the Monte Maggiore (p. 210), the lake of *Cepič*, and the island of *Cherso*. Long curves and a tunnel carry us down to the valley of the *Foiba* and to *Borutto*, *Cerovitz*, and (44 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pisano*, Ger. *Unterburg* (860 ft., *Aquila Nera*, the capital of Istria, 3800 inhab.), grandly situated on the *Foiba*, which here disappears in an abyss. Then (53 M.) *Canfanaro* (junction for *Rovigno*, 1 hr., p. 211), and past *St. Vincent*, on the left, to (62 M.) *Zabronsch*, (69 M.) *Dignano*, and (77 M.) *Pola* (p. 212).

205 M. *Sessana* (1180 ft.). Beyond (210 M.) *Občina* we descend to (212 M.) *Prosecco*, noted for its wine, and (217 M.) *Nabresina* (550 ft., *\*Rail. Restaurant & Hôtel B. Saint*), where the line to Gorizia (p. 208) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 222 M. *Grignano* (p. 207) is less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. below Prosecco as the crow flies. On the *Punta di Grignano*, to the right, is the handsome château of *Miramar* (p. 207).

226 M. Trieste, see p. 204.

## 29. From Marburg to Villach.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 192, 198*

109 M. RAILWAY in  $3\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 13 A., 10 K. 30, 6 K. 70 k., express 17 K. 90, 13 K. 40, 8 K. 70 k.) - Between Klagenfurt and Velden the steamer on the *Wörther See* is preferable to the railway, and holders of circular tickets are permitted a choice.

*Marburg*, see p. 190. The train diverges, on the right bank of the *Drave*, from the Trieste Railway (p. 190), and stops at the (2 M.) *Kärntner Bahnhof*, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of *St. Magdalena*. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Limbach*. To the left, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, rises *Schlöss Rotstein*, to the right, on the opposite bank of the *Drave*, is the village of *Gams*, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. - 6 M. *Feistritz*, opposite which is the château of *Wildhaus*, 9 M. *Marin-Rast*. The line crosses the *Lohnitz*, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Faul*, with a château and park of Count Zabeo. - 16 M. *St. Lorenzen*, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Reifny-Fresen*. -



28 M. Wuchern-Mahrenberg (p. 189), 33½ M. Saldenhofen, on the Feutritz opposite Hohenmauthen.

40½ M. Unter-Draunburg (1140 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the influx of the Miesbach into the Drave.

FROM UNTER DRAUNBURG TO ZEITWEG 64 M., railway in 3¼-4 hrs., through the fertile Lavant-Tal. The train crosses the Atter and the Drave. 8½ M. Laramund 14 M. St. Paul (1810 ft., Rail. Restaurant, with R.; Fischer; Klingbacher), a pretty situated village, is commanded by an extensive beautiful abbey, founded in 1041, with a Romanesque church and valuable collections. — 18 M. St. Andrä (1420 ft., Deutscher; Fischer), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant down to 1859, when they removed to Marburg. — 24½ M. Wolfsberg (1610 ft.; Pfander; Schreiner), the largest place in the Lavant Tal, with 2000 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koralpe. Above the town rises the handsome modern "Schloss of Count Henckel von Donnersmark, in the Tudor style, with a fine view. Near the chateau is the sumptuous "Mausoleum of the late Countess (d. 1857), with a marble statue of the deceased by Kiss. To the N.W. is (¼ hr.) Schloss Kirchbühl, the property of Baron Herbert. The ascents of the Koralpe (7025 ft., 6-8 hrs., see p. 196), and of the Sonalpe (6825 ft., 5½ hrs.) and other excursions may be made hence. — Beyond 27 M., Frantschach-St. Georg the train enters the picturesque ravine of the Taumberger Graben, and threads a long tunnel. Near (34½ M.) Preblau Sauerbrunn are the baths of Preblau (2565 ft.; Kurhaus, with an alkaline spring). 38 M. St. Leonhard (2365 ft., Schlotter; Post), a small town with an old Gothic church. The line ascends v.l. (44 M.) Reichenfels (2854 ft., to the frontier of Carinthia at the (45½ M.) Tauern and crosses the Obdacher Bittel (3150 ft.) to (64 M.) Zeitweg (p. 200).

In the other direction this line runs to (51 M.) Oll, see p. 191.

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty wooded Misstal, passing (45 M.) Gutenstein and (47½ M.) Preralt (1400 ft.), with abandoned iron-works. The Misstal contracts; the train turns to the right into the Langsteg-Tal, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (57 M.) Bleiburg (1555 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The small town (Elephant; Ochse), with a chateau of Count Thurn, lies on the Libuska, 1½ M. to the N. To the S. rises the isolated Petzen (6935 ft.). — 63 M. Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf (1415 ft.), the station for Völkermarkt (Alte Post), 3 M. to the N. From the station a fine view is enjoyed to the S., the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petzen to the Mittagshogel near Villach; to the N., the green hills of the Saualpe and Koralpe.

BRANCH LINES in 1 hr. v.l. Eberndorf, Obasselsdorf, and Miltlachhof ("Inn) to (1 M.) Eisenkappel (1530 ft.; "Niederndorfer, Pons Gregorhof), a large village at the influx of the Ebrach-Bach into the Vellach Bach, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Saualpe Alps (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists, is the ascent of the "Hoch-Obir (7025 ft., 4½ hrs.), near the top is the Rainer Refuge Hut. — Carriage-road from Eisenkappel (diligence daily) to (5½ M.) Bad Vellach and over the Seeburg (3995 ft.) to (14 M.) Ranker and (28½ M.) Krainburg (p. 199).

Beyond Kühnsdorf the train crosses the Drave, on the opposite bank of which are the chateau of Neudenstein and the provostry of Teinach, below the mouth of the Gurk. To the S., a fine view of the Hoch-Obir and the Koschuta. — 72 M. Grafenstein (1360 ft.), with a chateau of Prince Rosenberg. The train next crosses the Gurk and





28 M. Wuchern-Mahrenberg (p. 189); 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Saldenhofen, on the *Felstritz*, opposite *Hohenmauthen*.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Unter-Dranburg (1140 ft; Rail. Restaurant), at the influx of the *Miesbach* into the *Drave*.

FROM UNTER DRABURG TO ZEITWEG, 84 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., through the fertile *Lavant-Tal*. The train crosses the *Mies* and the *Drave*. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lavantmünd* 14 M. *St. Paul* (1910 ft., Rail. Restaurant, with R.; *Fischer*; *Kingbacher*), a pretty situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded in 1041, with a Romanesque church and valuable collections — 18 M. *St. Andrä* (1420 ft., *Heutscher*; *Fischer*), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of *Lavant* down to 1859, when they removed to *Marburg* — 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wolfsberg* (1510 ft., *Pfundner*, *Schellander*), the largest place in the *Lavant-Tal*, with 2000 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the *Koralpe*. Above the town rises the handsome modern *Schlöss* of Count Henckel von Donnersmark, in the Tudor style, with a fine view. Near the château is the sumptuous *Mausoleum* of the late Countess (d. 1867), with a marble statue of the deceased by *Kiss*. To the N.W. is ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Schlöss Kirchbühl*, the property of Baron Herbert. The ascents of the *Koralpe* (1025 ft.; 6-5 hrs., see p. 196), and of the *Sauzalpe* (6825 ft., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) and other excursions may be made hence — Beyond (27 M.) *Frantschach-St. Georg* the train enters the picturesque ravine of the *Twimberger Graben*, and threads a long tunnel. Near (34 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Preblau Sauerbrunn* are the baths of *Preblau* (2505 ft.; *Kurbaue*), with an alkaline spring — 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Leonhard* (2365 ft.; *Schlatter*; *Post*), a small town with an old Gothic church. The line ascends via (44 M.) *Reichenfels* (2654 ft.) to the frontier of *Carinthia* at the (45 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tauern* and crosses the *Obdacher Sattel* (3100 ft.) to (64 M.) *Zeitweg* (p. 200).

In the other direction this line runs to (51 M.) *Gill*, see p. 191.

The railway now quits the *Drave* and turns to the S. into the pretty wooded *Misstal*, passing (45 M.) *Gutenstein* and (47 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Preval* (1400 ft.), with abandoned iron-works. The *Misstal* contracts; the train turns to the right into the *Langsteg-Tal*, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (57 M.) *Bleiburg* (1555 ft., Rail. Restaurant). The small town (*Elephant*, *Ochse*), with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the *Libuska*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. To the S. rises the isolated *Petzen* (6935 ft.). — 63 M. *Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf* (1415 ft.), the station for *Völkermarkt* (*Alte Post*), 3 M. to the N. From the station a fine view is enjoyed to the S., the long chain of the *Karawanken*, from the *Ürsulaberg* and *Petzen* to the *Mittagskogel* near *Villach*; to the N., the green hills of the *Sauzalpe* and *Koralpe*.

BRANCH-LINE in 1 hr. via *Eberndorf*, *Götschladorf*, and *Miklaushof* ("Inn") to (11 M.) *Eisenkappel* (1890 ft., *Niederdorfer*; *Pens*; *Gregorhof*), a large village at the influx of the *Ebrach-Bach* into the *Vellach-Bach*, good headquarters for the exploration of the *Karawanken* and *Sannthal Alps* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists, is the ascent of the *Hoch-Obir* (7025 ft., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), near the top is the *Rainer Hefug-Hut*. — Carriage-road from *Eisenkappel* (diligence daily) to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bad Vellach* and over the *Seebach* (8905 ft.) to (14 M.) *Kanker* and (28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Aradburg* (p. 199).

Beyond *Kühnsdorf* the train crosses the *Drave*, on the opposite bank of which are the château of *Neudenstein* and the provostry of *Teinach*, below the mouth of the *Gurk*. To the S., a fine view of the *Hoch-Obir* and the *Keschuta*. — 72 M. *Grafenstein* (1380 ft.), with a château of Prince Rosenberg. The train next crosses the *Gurk* and







Militär  
Verpflegung  
Magazin

St. Veiter Vorstadt

Stallhof

2 Deutsche

Landesgericht

3

Ländhaus

Karlplatz

4

Benediktiner  
Kloster

Jesuiten  
Kloster

Karlplatz

5

Viktringer

Vorstadt

St. Ruprecht

KLAGENFURT

1:12300

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Meter

Stadtbahn Bahnhof der Klagenfurter Eisenbahn

the *Glan*. On the left, *Ebental*, a château of Count Goëss, on the right, Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of *Welsenegg*.

79 M. **Klagenfurt** (*Rail. Restaurant*). — **Hotels.** \*KAISER VON OESTERREICH (Pl. a, B, 2), Neu Platz, R. 2-6 K., omnibus 50 h., SANDWIRT (Pl. b, A, 3) Pernhardgasse, with garden restaurant, MOSER (Pl. c, B, 3), Burggasse 9, R. 2-4 K., H. 80 h., GRÖßER (Pl. d, C, 4), Adlergasse, KÄRSTNER Hof (Pl. e; C, 4), Kardinals-Platz, LAMM (Pl. f; B, 3), Bahnhof Str. 4, GOLDENER BÄR (Pl. g, B, 3), Stern-Allee — *Cafés.* *Madner*, Wiener Gasse, with garden; *Schiberth*, Bahnhof-Str., etc. — *Cabs:* from or to the rail station, with one horse 1 K., with two horses 1 K. 60 (at night, 2 r. 1 K.);  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. with one horse 50 h.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 K. — *Tramway* from the rail station through the town in 40 min. to the Military Swimming Baths on the *Wörther See* (fare 20-30 h.)

*Klagenfurt* (1460 ft.), the capital of Carinthia, with 24 300 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Glan*, which is connected with the *Wörther See* (p. 193) by the *Lend Canal*, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a *Ring-Strasse*. The *Museum Rudolphinum* (Pl. C, 4, 5) is situated in the latter, near the station. On the groundfloor is a large \*Relief of the *Gross-Glockner*, by P. Oberlörcher (adm. 60 h.). The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-4, free; other days 9-1 and 3-5, 40 h.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12 and Wed. 2-4, free; other days, 9-1 and 3-5, 60 h.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediæval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. Near the museum, to the right, is the *School of Agriculture and Mining* with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates (Pl. A, 3), built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals (p. 202). In the *Neue Platz*, or principal square (Pl. B, 3), is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze *Statue of Maria Theresa*, by Pommerer (1872). The gallery (164 ft.) of the tower of the *Parish Church* (Pl. B, 2, 3) commands a fine \*Panorama of the environs (40 h.). The \**Frans-Josefs-Anlagen* on the *Kreuzberg*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N.W. of the town, contain a tower 82 ft. in height, commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the *Karawanken Alps*, etc. (adm. 20 h.; restaurant). Pleasant lake-baths in the *Wörther-See* (steamboat, see p. 193; also tramway to the Military Swimming Baths).

Railway to *Glandorf*, see p. 202. From *Klagenfurt* a road leads to the S. over the *Loibl* (4465 ft.) to (96 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 199). In the *Feistritz-Tal*, on the S. side of the *Karawanken* chain, is the considerable village of *Neumarkt* (\*Post), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Krainburg*.

At the (80 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) station of *Klagenfurt-Lend* the train crosses the *Lend Canal*. To the left is the old abbey of *Viktring*, now a cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) *Military Swimming Baths* (\*Hotel *Wörther See*; tramway to *Klagenfurt*, see above) the train reaches





the *Glan*. On the left, *Ebental*, a château of Count Goëss; on the right, Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of *Welzenegg*.

79 M. **Klagenfurt** (*Rail. Restaurant*). **Hotels.** \*KAISER VON OESTERREICH (Pl. a, B, 2), Hen Platz, R. 2-6 K, omnibus 50 h., SANDWIRT (Pl. b, A, 3) Pernhardgasse with garden-restaurant, MOSER (Pl. c, B, 3), Burggasse 9, R. 2-4 K, B. 80 h.; GRÖMER (Pl. d, C, 4), Allergasse, KARTNER HOF (Pl. e, C, 4), Kardinals-Platz, LAMM (Pl. f, B, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 4; GOLDENER BÄR (Pl. g, B, 3), Stern Allee. **Cafés.** *Mudner*, Wiener Gasse, with garden; *Schöberth*, Bahnhof-Str., etc. - *Cabs.* from or to the rail. station, with one horse 1 K, with two horses 1 K 60 (at night, 2 or 4 K);  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. with one horse 50 h.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 K. - **Tramway** from the rail station through the town in 40 min. to the Military Swimming Baths on the *Werther See* (fare 20-30 h.).

**Klagenfurt** (1460 ft.), the capital of Carinthia, with 24,300 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Glan*, which is connected with the *Werther See* (p. 19c) by the *Lend Canal*, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a *Ring-Strasse*. The *Museum Rudolfinum* (Pl. C, 4, 5) is situated in the latter, near the station. On the groundfloor is a large \*Relief of the Gross-Glockner, by P. Oberlercher (adm. 60 h.). The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-4, free, other days 9-1 and 3-5, 40 h.), in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12 and Wed. 2-4, free; other days, 9-1 and 3-5, 60 h.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediæval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. Near the museum, to the right, is the *School of Agriculture and Mining*, with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates (Pl. A, 3), built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals (p. 202). In the *Neue Platz*, or principal square (Pl. B, 3), is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze *Statue of Maria Theresa*, by Pommerer (1872). The gallery (164 ft.) of the tower of the *Parish Church* (Pl. B, 2, 3) commands a fine \*Panorama of the environs (40 h.). The \**Franc-Josefs-Anlagen* on the *Kreuzberg*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N.W. of the town, contain a tower 82 ft. in height, commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the *Karawanken Alps*, etc. (adm. 20 h.; restaurant). Pleasant lake-baths in the *Werther-See* (steamboat, see p. 198; also tramway to the *Military Swimming Baths*).

**Railway to Glandorf**, see p. 202. From Klagenfurt a road leads to the S. over the *Loibl* (4485 ft.) to (98 M.) *Grainburg* (p. 199). In the *Feistritz-Tal*, on the S. side of the *Karawanken* chain, is the considerable village of *Neumarkt* (\*Post), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Grainburg.

At the (80 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) station of *Klagenfurt-Lend* the train crosses the *Lend Canal*. To the left is the old abbey of *Viktring*, now a cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) *Military Swimming Baths* (\*Hotel *Werther See*; tramway to Klagenfurt, see above) the train reaches

the bank of the pretty **\*Wörther See** (1440 ft.), 11 M. long, the E side of which it skirts. (Steamboat on the Wörther See, a pleasant break in the railway journey, several times daily to Velden and back). To the left, on a promontory, is the château of *Maria-Loretta*, and farther on, on the S. bank, lies *Malerhagg*, both with restaurants and baths. 84 M. *Krumpendorf*, with baths and numerous villas. 86½ M. *Pritschutz*; opposite, on a rocky promontory on the S. bank, the village of *Maria-Worth*, with an ancient Gothic church. — 87½ M. **Pörschach** (*\*Wahlss's Establishment*, consisting of hotel and twelve villas, with restaurant, large park, etc., *\*Werzer Hôt.-Pens Bellevue; Hôtel am See, Rail. Restaurant*), much frequented as a summer-resort, with lake-baths (mean temperature in summer, 73° Fahr.). We next pass *Leonstein* and *Tischling*.

92½ M. **Velden** *\*Ulbing, \*Wahlss*, in the old château, *\*Wranitz*, all with swimming and other baths; *Richter; Komtsch, Pens. Pundsch, Café Moro*, a favourite summer-resort, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

On the lake at *Auenhof Schiefing*, 1½ M. from Velden, is the *\*Auenhof Establishment*, a hotel-pension (6-10 K.), with a hydropathic ('*Kneipp System*') — A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) *Russach*, with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein. The ascent of the *Sternberg* (2406 ft., 1½ hr.) is also recommended. The top commands a delightful *\*View*.

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at (97 M.) *Föderlach-Faakersee* approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. To the right stands the well-preserved castle of *Wernberg*. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the *Ossiacher-Tal*, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Landskron* (p. 202).

103 M. **Villach** (1665 ft.; *\*Hôtel Mosser, \*Bahnhof-Hôtel*, both near the station, *Post, Fischer*, with garden, *\*Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the Drave, with 8600 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 31), to Laibach (R. 50), and to Udine (R. 31), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the *Dohratsch* (see below). The detached tower of the Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.) commands a fine *\*View*. The *Hans-Gasser-Platz* is adorned with statues of *Hans Gasser*, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner, and of *Emp. Joseph II.*, by Messner and Kundmann. — About 2 M. to the S.W. lies *Warmbad Villach* (rail. stat., p. 202) with warm sulphur-springs.

The **\*Dohratsch** or *Villacher Alpe* (7110 ft.) is best ascended from *Bleiberg* (5025 ft., *\*Mehron, Stern*), 9 M. to the W. of Villach (one horse-carriage 6-8 K.), whence a rough road leads to the top in 3 hrs. — Inu on the summit. The view embraces the valleys of the Drave and the Gail, with the lakes of Ossiach and Wörth, and the Julian Alps to the S. — On the road to *Fleiberg*, 5 M. to the W. of Villach, is the summer-resort of *Mittewald* (2285 ft.; hotel and hydropathic, whence the *Dohratsch* may be ascended in 4½ hrs., viâ *Heiligenplatz* (2425 ft.)) — The pretty *Faaker-See* (hotel-restaurant, on an island) lies 6 M. to the S.E. of Villach.





















### 30. From Laibach to Villach.

Comp. Maps. pp. 182, 198

30½ M. RAILWAY (*Staatsbahn*) in 4½-5 hrs. (fares 12 K 60, 8 K 40, 4 K 20 h., express 17 K 70, 11 K + 0 5 K 90 A.) Views generally to the left.

*Laibach*, see p. 192. The train traverses the broad plain of the *Sau*, or *Save*, towards the N. Beyond (3½ M.) *Vismarje* it approaches the river. At (7½ M.) *Zwischenwässern* we cross the *Zajer*, beyond which opens the broad basin of *Krainburg*, with the *Steiner Alps* on the right and the triple peaked *Terglou* on the left. 12½ M. *Buchoflack*. — 18 M. *Krainburg* (1165 ft.; *Neue Post*; *Alte Post*), a small town (2500 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the *Kanker* into the *Sau*. To *Eisenkappel*, see p. 196, to *Klagenfurt*, p. 197.

The valley contracts. 24½ M. *Podnart-Kropp* (Rail. Restaurant). The train crosses the *Save* and enters a tunnel. 30 M. *Radmannsdorf*, at the union of the *Wurzener Save* and the *Wocheiner Save*. — 31½ M. *Lees-Veldes* (1655 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Zum Triglav*).

From stat. *Lees Veldes* a road (conceivable in summer from every train in ½ hr., 50 h., one horse carr. 2 K) leads to the W., crossing the *Save*, to (3 M.) *Veldes* (1645 ft.; *Hôtel Mulner*, *Louisenbad*, both on the lake; *Paternel*, *Jeklar*; *Rikli's Sonatorum*) a favourite watering place, charmingly situated on the *Veldeser See* (1570 ft.). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage church of *St. Maria im See*. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque *Schloss Veldes*. Swimming bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the *Louisenbad*.

The VALLEY OF THE WOCHLINER SAVE (or '*Savitza*', little *Save*) affords a favourite excursion from *Veldes* (one horse carr. to the *Wocheiner See* and back 10 K, light post conveyance to *Feistritz* twice daily, 2 A.). The road crosses the low ridge between the lake of *Veldes* and the valley of the *Save*, and continues, via *Vellach*, *Auenberg*, and *Witzach*, to (13 M.) *Feistritz* (1660 ft., *Post*, *Schögl*), the chief village in the *Wochern*, situated in a basin at the junction of the *Feldsritzbach* with the *Save*. The second largest *Wocheiner See* (1730 ft.) lies 3½ M. to the W.; its lower end (*Hôtel St. Johann* R. 2; 5 pens. 1½ K) is enclosed by wooded hills, and its upper end by lofty walls of rock to the upper end by boat in 1 hr. 14 pers. there and back, including 1 hr. stay, 4 A.). From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Savitza Fall* (2445 ft.), the picturesque source of the *Save*. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 180 ft. in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. The ascent of the *Terglou* or *Triglav* (9395 ft.), the highest peak of the *Julian Alps*, is laborious, but not very difficult for expert climbers (1½ hrs. from the *Hôtel St. Johann*, guide 12 K). The night is spent at the *Maria Theresien-Hütte* (7890 ft.), a club hut of the Austrian Tourist Club, 8 hrs. from the hotel. — The ascent is now usually made from *Moistrana* on the N. side (see below) up the *Kel* valley to the (5½ hrs.) *Deckmanns Hütte* of the German Alpine Club (7620 ft., open in summer), and thence via the *Little Terglou* and the narrow arête (about 80 yds. long) to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit of the *Great Terglou*. Most extensive *View*.

The line now approaches the S. base of the *Karawanken*, amongst which the *Stou* (7315 ft.) is conspicuous. 38½ M. *Jauerburg* (1855 ft., *Kolbi*), 40½ M. *Auling*, 46 M. *Langenfeld* (2305 ft.; *Jansa*). On the opposite bank of the *Save* lies (¼ hr.) *Moistrana* (*Schmerz*), at the mouth of the *Vrata Valley*, 1¼ hr. up which is the *Perischnik Fall*, a picturesque cascade 130 ft. in height. Ascent of



the *Torgau*, see p. 163 — 34 M. *Kronau* (3625 ft.: Pass), at the mouth of the picturesque *Flachau* Valley — 39 M. *Ratschach-Weissenfels* (2775 ft.) — the watershed between the Save and the Drava. The village of *Batschana* (Jasen lies 1½ M. to the E., *Wenzen* (2100 ft.) S.W., \**Post* 1½ M. to the W.).

Turning west on the (14½) into *Wenzenfels* Lakes (300 ft.) *Reichenau*. The *Loos's Fels* (320 ft.), between the lakes, commands the lower end of the *Flachau* head of the valley with the towering *Moos* (2750 ft.).

The train crosses the *Wenzen* lock by a viaduct (125 ft. high) and then the rocky ravine of the *Schöna* (bridge 100 ft. high).

6½ M. *Tarvis*, and thence to (20½ M.) *Villach*, see pp. 203, 204.

### 31. From Bruck to Villach and Udine (Venice).

*Comp. Mem. pp. 181, 182, 183.*

21 M. *Railway* to (13 M.) *Villach* in 5-7½ hrs., to *Coline* in 9-13 hrs. *Sleeper*-cars by the night-express. From *Vienna* to *Venice* via the *Prater's Express* 45½ M., express in 13½ hrs., fares 76 fr. 5, 83 fr. 55 c. (see p. 182).

*Bruck on the Mur* see p. 177. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mur*, and turns to the W. into the narrow *Murtal*. 7½ M. *Wildbad* etc. It then crosses the *Mur* to —

10 M. *Leoben* (1745 ft.). \**Hôtel Gärner*. *Frank-Josefs-Platz* 1½ M. from the station: *Höf. St. Michael* at the station; *Steinerhof*; *Post*, *Kindler*, *M. hr.*, etc., *Rail. Rest. w. m.*; a town of 11,000 inhab. with old walls and towers, on a peninsula formed by the *Mur*, is the seat of a noted school of mining. A miner forms the *Fountain Figure* in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern *Canal* of the *Reformatory*, on the *Mur*. — To *Vorderberg* and *Eisenerz*: see p. 182.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of *Wenzen* stops at the (12 M.) *Staat-Rahnhof* or *State Railway Station*. It then follows the left bank of the *Mur* (passing *Schöna G.* on the left) to (18½ M.) *St. Michael* (\**Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf*, at the station), the junction for *Selstal* (R. 26).

20 M. *Kauersberg*, 28 M. *St. Lorenzen* — 33 M. *Knittelfeld* (2115 ft., *Post*, *Eck*), a prettily-situated industrial town (8400 inhab.) with the workshops of the state-railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. About 2 M. to the W. lies *Schloss Spießberg* (2300 ft.) commanding a fine view. Diligence from *Knittelfeld* to (7 M.) *Sekkau* with a fine abbey-church.

The valley expands. 37½ M. *Zeltweg* (*Railway Hotel*), with extensive iron-works. To *Unter-Prasburg* and *Cilli*, see p. 196.

42 M. *Judenburg* (2380 ft.; \**Post*; \**Brand*; *Fichtner*, *Frank* with garden), a very ancient town (4900 inhab.), on a height on the right bank of the *Mur*, at the foot of the *Sectal Alps*. In the *Platz*





the *Terplou*, see p. 199. — 54 M. *Kronau* (2625 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the picturesque *Pischenza Valley* — 59 M. *Ratschach-Weissenfels* (2775 ft.), on the watershed between the Save and the Drave. The village of *Ratschach* (Jalen) lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., *Weissenfels* (2590 ft., Stückl, \*Post),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W.

Charming walk to the (1 hr.) two \**Weissenfels Lakes* (3060 ft.; Restaurant). The *Rudolf's-Felsen* (3220 ft.), between the lakes, commands the best survey of the imposing head of the valley with the towering *Manhart* (8785 ft.)

The train crosses the *Weissenbach* by a viaduct (125 ft. high) and then the rocky ravine of the *Schlitzza* (bridge 160 ft. high).

64 M. *Tarvis*, and thence to ( $80\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Villach*, see pp. 203, 202.

### 31. From Bruck to Villach and Udine (*Venice*).

*Comp. Maps*, pp. 200, 192, 198.

210 M. RAILWAY to (123 M.) *Villach* in  $5\frac{1}{4}$   $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to *Udine* in 9-19 hrs. Sleeping-cars by the night express. From Vienna to Venice via the \**Ponledda Railway*, 467 M., express in  $15\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., fares 76 fr. 5, 53 fr. 85 c. (comp. R. 28)

*Bruck on the Mur*, see p. 177. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mur*, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murtal.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Niklsdorf*. It then crosses the *Mur* to —

10 M. *Leoben* (1715 ft.; \**Hôtel Gärtner*, Franz-Josefs-Platz,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station; *Hôt. Südbahnhof*, at the station; *Steuerhof*; Post, *Kindler*, *Mohr*, etc.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 10,000 inhab., with old walls and towers, on a peninsula formed by the *Mur*, is the seat of a noted school of mining. A miner forms the *Fountain Figure* in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern *Church of the Redemptorists*, on the *Mur*. — To *Vorderberg* and *Eisenerz*, see p. 182.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of *Waasen* stops at the (12 M.) *Staats-Bahnhof* or *State Railway Station*. It then follows the left bank of the *Mur* (passing *Schloss Gross* on the left) to ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Michael* (\**Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf*, at the station), the junction for *Selztal* (R. 26).

20 M. *Kaisersberg*; 28 M. *St. Lorenzen*. — 33 M. *Knittelfeld* (2115 ft.; Post, *Eck*), a prettily-situated industrial town (8100 inhab.), with the workshops of the state-railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. About 2 M. to the W. lies *Schloss Spielberg* (2300 ft.), commanding a fine view. — Diligence from *Knittelfeld* to (7 M.) *Sekkau*, with a fine abbey-church.

The valley expands. —  $37\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Zeltweg* (*Railway Hotel*), with extensive iron-works. To *Unter-Drauburg* and *Cilli*, see p. 196.

42 M. *Judenburg* (2380 ft.; \*Post, \*Brand; *Fichtner*; *Frank*, with garden), a very ancient town (4900 inhab.), on a height on the right bank of the *Mur*, at the foot of the *Sectal Alps*. In the Plateau















rise the *Römerturm* (235 ft.), built in 1449-1509 (fine view from the gallery, 20 h.), and a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1719. Fine view from the grounds on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the *Calvarienberg*. To the E. ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) rise the château and the ruin of *Liechtenstein*.

45 M. *Thalheim*; 51 M. *St. Georgen an der Mur*. 54 M. *Unzmarkt*. On a rocky height to the N.W. is the ruined castle of *Frauenburg*, with a chapel containing the tombstone of the minstrel *Ulrich von Liechtenstein*.

FROM UNZMARKT-FRAUENBURG TO MAUTERNDORF, 48 M., railway in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., via ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Murau* (2810 ft., \**Post*, \**Sonne*), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of *Ober-Murau*. 48 M. *Mauterndorf* (*Post*, *Wallner*), diligences thence to Raasdorf and to Spittal, see p. 184. For details, see *Bardeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train quits the Murtal at (58 M.) *Scheifling* (to the right, the château of *Schrattenberg*, now a hotel & pension) and ascends to (63 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Lambrecht*, on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. — 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neumarkt*; the village, 1 M. to the E., attracts summer-visitors. We next enter a narrow defile in which the *Olsa* forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (71 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the station of *Ennd*, are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of *Dürnstein*, the traditional prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (comp. p. 92), situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Tal.

76 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Friesach* (2090 ft., \**Kaiserhof*; *Küster*; *Diels*; *Post*, *Bauer*), an old town (2000 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of *Geiersburg*, *Lavant*, and *Petersberg*, and the remains of the provostry of *Virgilienberg*, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Metnitz*, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic *Parish Church* of the 15th century. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563.

79 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hort*. At the influx of the *Metnitz* into the *Gurk*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., lies *Zwischenwässern*, with *Schloss Pockstein*, the summer residence of the Bishop of Gurk. To the E. is the long crest of the *Sauzalpe* (see p. 196), to the S. rise the *Karawanken*. At (82 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Treibach-Althofen* is the château of Dr. von Welsbach, inventor of Welsbach gas-mantles.

91 M. *Launsdorf* (1720 ft., \**Rail. Restaurant*). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is \**Hoch-Ostereitz*, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhaller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 500 ft. in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the balcony and the bastions.

FROM LAUNSDORF TO HÖRTENBERG, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The train traverses the *Görtschitz-Tal*, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-

industry. *Hüttenberg* (2515 ft.; *Sacherer, Krone*, etc.), the chief village (1000 inhab.) in the valley, is situated at the base of the *Kreuzberg*, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the *Glan*. 95½ M. *Glandorf* (1530 ft.; \**Railway Hotel & Restaurant*).

FROM GLANDORF TO KLAGENFURT, 11 M., railway in 40 min., traversing the *Zollfeld*, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left, just before (9 M.) *Währndorf*, is the handsome chateau of *Stadelhof*. To the left of (3½ M.) *Zollfeld* is the chateau of *T. Hachach*, probably erected on the site of the Roman station *Virnum*. To the right, on a hill on the opposite bank of the *Glan*, rises the castle of *Tanzenberg*. 5½ M. *Maria Saal*, with a pilgrimage-church. Between these two stations, near the road, is the ancient *Beal Charn* (surrounded by an iron railing), on which, down to 1114, the dukes of Carinthia took the oath of fidelity to their subjects (comp. p. 197). - 11 M. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 197.

97 M. *St. Veit* (\**Stern; Ross*), an ancient town with 4700 inhab., on the *Glan*, was the capital of Carinthia down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, excavated in the *Zollfeld*, is said to be Roman. The Museum (adm. Sun. & Thurs., 10-12) contains some interesting antiquities found in the environs, etc.

The line follows the marshy valley of the *Glan*. 101 M. *Feistritz-Pulst*. To the right (not seen from the railway) is the ruin of *Liebfels*, to the left the ruined castle of *Hardegg*. 105 M. *Glanegg*, with another old castle. The valley contracts, but beyond (112 M.) *Feldkirchen* (9 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of *St. Leonhard*) becomes broad and marshy. The line approaches the *Ossiacher See* (1600 ft.), a lake 6 M. in length. Opposite (118 M.) *Ossiach* is the village of that name, with an old monastery. 123 M. *Sattendorf* (\**Görlitzenhaus; Pens. Julienhöhe*), frequented as a summer-resort. From (123½ M.) *Annenheim* steam-launches ply to the \**Kur-Hôtel Annenheim*, on the S. bank of the lake (pens. 7-10 K.). On a mountain-spur at the S.W. end of the lake stands the ruin of *Landskron* (p. 198).

128 M. *Villach*, junction of the *Franzensfeste* and *Marburg* line (*Südbahn*), see p. 198 and R. 22.

Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the *Drave* by a handsome iron bridge. On the right is the *Dobratch* (p. 198). - 130 M. *Bad Villach* (p. 198). Crossing the *Gail*, we next reach (133½ M.) *Fürnitz* and (138½ M.) *Arnoldstein*.

FROM ARNOLDSTEIN TO HERMAGOR 19½ M., railway in 1½ hr., through the smiling *Gailtal* with its numerous villages, via *Nötsch, St. Stefan*, and *Görtschach-Fürstach*. - 19½ M. *Hermagor* (2010 ft.; \**Post, Gasser*) is a charmingly situated little town at the mouth of the *Gailach-Tal*, through which a diligence plies daily in 4 hrs. to (20 M.) *Kötschach* (2325 ft.; *Rieder Post*), the beautifully situated capital of the upper *Gailtal*, frequented as a summer resort. From *Kötschach* a road leads to the N. over the *Gailberg-Sattel* (3180 ft.) to (9½ M.) *Ober-Dravburg* (170), and a route to the S. leads via *Plöcken* (4125 ft.; \**Inn*) and the *Plöcken Pass* (4500 ft.) to (9½ hrs.) *Tolmezzo* and (2 hrs.) *Stazione per la Carnia* (p. 203).

141½ M. *Thörl-Maglern*. The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the *Gailitz*, and threads two tunnels.



145 M. **Tarvis** (2410 ft.; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant*; *Mörtl*, at the station), the junction of the *Lalbach Railway* (R. 30) a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort (3230 inhab.), consists of *Unter-Tarvis* (Teppan), in the valley,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, and *Ober-Tarvis* (Gelbfus), on the hillside,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther off.

From Tarvis to *\*Häbl* ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) and to the (1 hrs.) *Pradl* (carr. 8 K), see p. 209; to the *\*Weissenfels Lakes* (one-horse carr. 6 K), see p. 200.

The train runs to the W. to (147 M.) *Ober-Tarvis*, and ascends to (150 M.) **Saifnitz** (2615 ft.; *Post*), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The *\*Luschariberg* (5380 ft.), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., horse 8 A.) On the top are the church and an inn. Extensive *\*View*.

The train gradually descends on the bank of the *Fella*, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the *Seisera Valley* (splendid view, with the jagged *Wischberg* in the background), to (154 M.) *Uggowitz* (2580 ft.). It then passes the picturesque *Fort Malborget* (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and crosses the *Fella* to (156 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Malborget** (2375 ft.). The large village of that name (*Schnablegger*) lies on the opposite bank.

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley, which offered many difficulties to the construction of the railway. 160 M. *Lusnitz*, with a small sulphur-bath. Beyond *Leopoldskirchen* (on the left) the line crosses the rapid *Vogelbach*, and reaches —

166 M. **Pontafel** (1876 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; in the village, *Posta*, unpretending), splendidly situated (Austrian custom-house).

The train crosses the *Pontebba*, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

167 M. **Pontebba** (Ital. custom-house; *Rail. Restaurant*), a village quite Italian in character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the *Fella* to *Chiusaforte* necessitated an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, bridges, and viaducts. The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the *Fella*, and crosses it at *Ponte di Muro* by means of an iron bridge, 131 ft. high. — 172 M. **Dogna** (1520 ft.), at the mouth of the *Canale di Dogna* or valley of the *Dogna*, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the *\*Montasio* or *Brankofel* (9050 ft.).

175 M. **Chiusaforte** (1280 ft., *Albergo Pesamosca*, at the station, with garden), below which, on the left, opens the wild *Raccolana Valley*. The train crosses the *Fella* for the last time at *Pervia*. 179 M. **Resutta** (1035 ft.), at the mouth of the *Resia Valley*. 181 M. **Moggio**. The valley of the *Fella* expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — 184 M. *Stazione per la Carnia* (diligence to Tolmezzo, 1 fr., see p. 202). A little lower down the *Fella* falls into the *Tagliamento*.

188 M. **Venezia** (755 ft.), an old walled town on the Tagliamento. The train crosses the marshy *Rughi Bianchi* by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 860 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento. — 192 M. *Gemona-Ospedaletto*.

210 M. **Udine** (*Italia, Croce di Malta, etc.*), see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

## 32. Trieste

**Arrival.** The *Sudbahn Station* (Pl. B, C, 2) lies to the N. of the town,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the *Piazza della Borsa* (Pl. C, 4). *Hotel Omnibuses* 80 A-1 K.; Cab 1, with two horses  $1\frac{1}{2}$  A. (fr. m. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. 1 K. 60 or 2 K. 40 A.); from the town to the station 80 A. or 1 K.; trunk 40 A. The *Saint Andrew Station* (Pl. B, 7) of the Trieste, Harpelle, and Pola Railway lies to the S. of the town (junction line between the stations for goods traffic only). — Piers of the *Lloyd Steamboats* at the *Molo San Carlo* (Pl. B, 4) and in the new harbour.

**Hotels.** *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE* (Pl. A, C, 4), *Riva Carciotti* 3, on the quay, with baths, R. from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  K. (the manager speaks English); *HÔTEL VOLPICHI* 412, *AQUILA NERA* (Pl. d; C, 4), *Via San Spiridione* 2, *HÔTEL DELORME* (Pl. b; C, 4), *Via del Teatro* 2, *HÔTEL CENTRAL* (Pl. f, C, 4), *Via San Nicolò* 11, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -8 A., *AL BLOOM PASTORE* (Pl. a, C, 4), *Via San Nicolò* 20, *HÔTEL MONCENISIO*, *Via G. Gallina* 1; *EUROPA* (Pl. c; C, 5), *Piazza della Caserma*, *HÔTEL GARNI*, *Piazza Grande* 5, with baths, R. 2-6 K.

**Cafés.** *Degli Specchi, del Municipio, Oriental, Piazza Grande, Tergesto, Piazza del Teatro, Stazione, Piazza della S.azione, etc.*

**Restaurants** (beer). *Borsa Vecchia*, in the old Exchange, *Volpich* (see above), *Steinfeld*, *Piazza della Borsa* 12; *Alt-Palau*, *Via Caserma*, opposite the Post Office; *Belvedere*, in the old town, below the castle (approached by the *Vicolo Santa Chiara*), with good view from the garden. **Osterie** in the Italian style. *Bussaldi*, on the *Canal Grande*, *Roncati*, at the back of the *Municipio* (Pl. C, 4), etc. The *Sardone, Bransino, Fontana, and Barbone* are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine like *Asti*; *Refosco*, a dark sweet wine, also effervescing, the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, usually drunk with water.

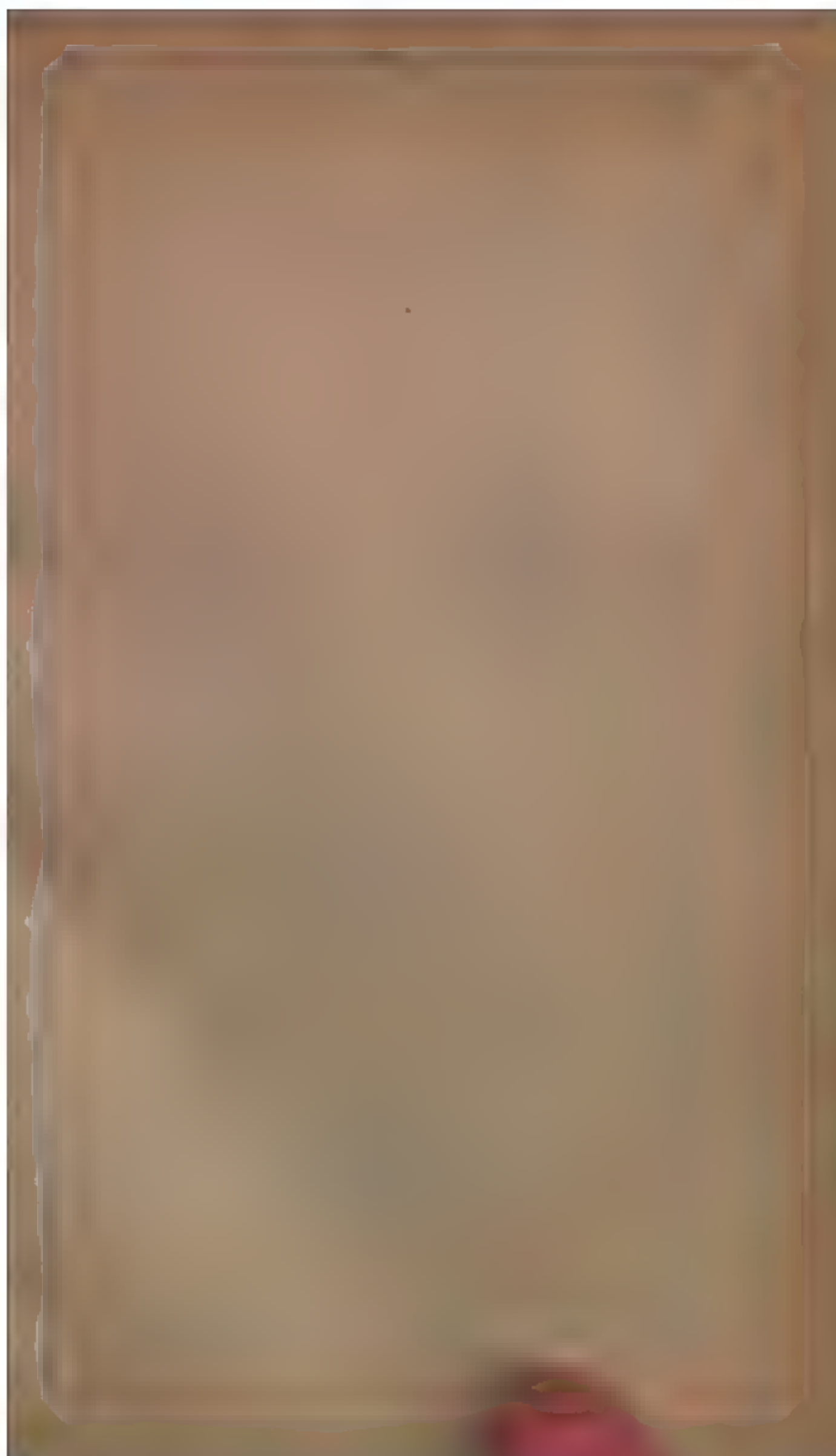
**Cabs.** To or from the station, see above. Per  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., one horse 60 A., two horse 90 A.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  K.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 K. 20 A., 1 hr. 2 or 3 K. each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 40 A. or 60 A., at night (9-6) 20 A. more per  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., luggage 30 A. — *Boats* 2-3 K. 'per ora'.

**Electric Tramways.** From the *Boschetto* (E) to *Servola* (B) 40 min., from *Barcola* (N) to the *Sudbahn Station*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 20 A.; from *Najmo* (S.) to the *Via Contà* (Pl. E, 4) 25 min.; from the *Barra di Vecchia* (Pl. B, 4, 5) to the *Piazza Carlo Gordini* (Pl. D, 4), 20 minutes. The chief sections for visitors are from the *Sudbahn Station*, along the *Larbur*, to the *Saint Andria Station*, 20 min., 20 A., from the *Piazza della Borsa* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Lloyd Wharf*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 20 A.; from the *Lloyd Wharf* to *Servola*, 10 min., 10 A.; from the *Piazza della Borsa* to the *Boschetto*, 20 min., 20 A. From the *Piazza della Caserma* (Pl. C, D, 5) a tramway ascends to (Pl. 2) *Ohrida* (p. 207), every 15 min.; fare up 1 A., down 60 A.

**Steamboats** to *Muggia, Capodistria, and Piran*, several times daily; small steamers to *Paranzo, Rovigno, and Pola* daily. Steamboats of the *Austrian Lloyd* to *Venice* thrice, to *Pola* eight times weekly, to *Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant* once weekly. Steamers of the *Hungarian Croatian Co.* to *Brume and Dalmatia*, once weekly, etc.

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. 13, C 5), *Piazza della Posta*.

**Baths.** Warm Baths at the *Hôtel de la Ville* (see above), *Osterröcher*, *Via Economio* 13 (Pl. B, 6), *Rick* (Pl. E, 7), on the *Boschetto* road. See also baths at the *Bagno Fontana* (Pl. A, 6), *Molo Santa Teresa*, with "Restaurant" (band 3-4 times weekly); *Bagno Buchler*, in the harbour, opposite the *Lloyd*.





# TRISTE

1-800-231-1



- Clienti**
- 1 Banca nazionale
  - 2 Società di Minerva
  - 3 Basilica
  - 4 Santuario nuovo
  - 5 S. Maria Maggiore
  - 6 S. Vito dei Greci

- |    |    |                   |
|----|----|-------------------|
| 7  | 7  | thogon            |
| 8  | 8  | Mosco (Yucca)     |
| 9  | 9  | Capitulum (Yucca) |
| 10 | 10 | Capitulum         |
| 11 | 11 | Capitulum         |
| 12 | 12 | Capitulum & Yucca |
| 13 | 13 | Capitulum         |









Palace; *Bagno Excelsior* (also rooms), at Barcola (p. 207); *Military Swimming Bath* below the lighthouse, to the left. Ferry to or from the baths 6 k (a single person 12 k); tramway from the Piazza Negozianti every 5 minutes.

**Theatres.** *Teatro Comunale* or *Giuseppe Verdi* (Pl. C, 4), opposite the Tergesteo; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. D, 4); *Teatro Goldoni* (Pl. D, 4), dramas and operas, *Fenice* (Pl. D, 3); *Politeama Rossetti* (Pl. E, 3).

**American Consul**, Mr. Frederick W. Hossfeld, vice-consul, Mr. F. Slataper. — **British Consul**, Mr. J. B. Spence, vice-consul, Mr. J. A. Nathan, Via della Posta 2. **LLOYD'S AGENT**, Mr. R. Greenham, Via San Lazzaro 15.

**English Church Service** in the Via San Michele No. 1714 on the first Sunday of the month at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; on all other Sun. at 7 p.m. at the *British Seamen's Home*, Via Belvedere 27. **Consular Chaplain**, Rev. C. F. Thorndike.

**Trieste**, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the chief seaport of Austria, with 183,000 inhab. (incl. the suburbs), lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was made a free port by Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, but since 1891 only the 'new' harbour is outside the customs limit. About 12,000 vessels, including 7600 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 2½ million tons, enter and clear the harbour annually.

The Harbour was greatly enlarged and improved in 1867-83 at a cost of 30 million crowns. From the *New Harbour* near the railway station, which is sheltered by a huge breakwater, 1200 yds. in length, the *Old Roads*, with several moles, stretch S. to the *Molo Santa Teresa* (Pl. A, 5, 6), on which stands a *Lighthouse* (*Fanale Marittimo*), 108 ft. high. New harbours are being built on the Riva Sant' Andrea, to the S. of the town. On the *Riva dei Pescatori*, to the N., is the *Health Office* (*Sanità*; Pl. B, 5). Adjacent, on the Piazza Grande (see below), are the handsome offices of the '*Austrian Lloyd*', a steamboat-company established in 1833. Farther N., between the *Molo Quarto* and the busy *Molo San Carlo*, is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. C, 4, 366 yds. long), which is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of *Santi Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 4), erected by Nobile in 1827-49 in the Greek style, to the right is the Servian church of *San Spiridione*. An early morning visit to the *Fish Market* (Pl. 11) is interesting. — The *Post Office* (Pl. 12), to the N.E. of the fish-market, has three paintings by Lesler in the main hall.

On the Riva Carciotti (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Canal Grande, are the *Palazzo Carciotti*, with its green dome, and the *Greek Church* (*San Nicolò dei Greci*, Pl. 6, C 4), sumptuously fitted up. A few paces from the harbour, opposite the *Teatro Comunale*, is the *Tergesteo* (Pl. C, 4), an extensive block of buildings, containing a cruciform arcade roofed with glass, which is used as an *Exchange*.

Near the Tergesteo are the two busiest squares in Trieste, the **PIAZZA DELLA BORSA** and the **PIAZZA GRANDE**. The Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4), with the handsome *Old Exchange* (now the Chamber of Commerce), is embellished with a *Statue of Leopold I.*, erected in 1860. In the Piazza Grande (Pl. C, 4) are the *Maria Theresa Fountain*, erected in 1751, and a *Statue of Emp. Charles VI.* On

the E. side is the *Municipio* (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt in 1874, and on the S. side is the '*Austrian Lloyd*' Palace.

The Corso (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads to the E. from the Piazza della Borsa, separates the New Town, with its broad and handsome streets, from the Old Town. The latter, nestling round the castle-hill, consists of narrow, steep streets, some of which are inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the *Jesuits' Church* (*Santa Maria Maggiore*; Pl. C, 5), built in 1627-82. The little (Prot.) Church of the Redeemer, opposite, is said to occupy the site of the earliest Christian shrine in Trieste. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine(?). The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. C, 5) is believed by some to be a Roman triumphal arch, but probably belonged to an aqueduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the *Museo Lapidario* (Pl. B, O, 5; daily 10-2; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 18, fee 40 h.), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.

The fragments placed on the upper terrace were found at Trieste, those on the lower at Aquileia. *Winkelmann*, the famous German archaeologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1798, is buried here. A small temple contains a *Monument* to him, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above; on each side are fragments of an Amazonian frieze. At the lower end is the 'Cryptothek', containing an inscription from the pedestal of *Fabius Severus*, a decurio of Trieste, and heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated *Cathedral of San Giusto* (Pl. B, D, 5; closed 12-3) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, part of the foundations and some of the columns of which are still visible by the tower. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. At the basement of the façade several tombstones are immured, above the portal are the busts of three bishops in bronze. The projecting terrace commands a fine view of the sea.

Most of the interior has been whitewashed, but there are some interesting mosaics: in the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. *Justus* and *Servatus*, on that to the left is the Madonna between *Gabriel* and *Michael* (11th cent.), with the *Agostes* below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. In the Chapel of *San Carlo* (first on the left) are buried all the members of the older line of the *Spanish Bourbons*.

In the *PIAZZA LIPSIA*, which is laid out in promenades, is the *Commercial and Nautical Academy* (Pl. B; B, 5), on the third floor of which is the *Natural History Museum*, illustrating the complete fauna of the Adriatic (Wed. and Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, on the first and second floor, is the *Municipal Museum of Antiquities* (week-days 8-2, Sun. 11-1; fee 40 h.).





the E. side is the *Municipio* (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt in 1874, and on the S. side is the '*Austrian Lloyd*' Palace.

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On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the *Jesuits' Church* (*Santa Maria Maggiore*; Pl. 5, C, 5), built in 1627-82. The little (Prot.) *Church of the Redeemer*, opposite, is said to occupy the site of the earliest Christian shrine in Trieste. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine(?). The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. C, 5) is believed by some to be a Roman triumphal arch, but probably belonged to an aqueduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the *Museo Lapidario* (Pl. 9, C, 5; daily 10-2; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 18, fee 40 h.), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.

The fragments placed on the upper terrace were found at Trieste, those on the lower at Aquileia. *Winckelmann*, the famous German archæologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains a *Monument* to him, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above; on each side are fragments of an Amazonian frieze. At the lower end is the '*Glyptothek*', containing an inscription from the pedestal of Fabius Severus, a decurio of Trieste, and heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated *Cathedral of San Giusto* (Pl. 3, D, 5; closed 12-3) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, part of the foundations and some of the columns of which are still visible by the tower. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. At the basement of the façade several tombstones are immured; above the portal are the busts of three bishops in bronze. The projecting terrace commands a fine view of the sea.

Most of the interior has been whitewashed, but there are some interesting mosaics: in the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius; in that to the left is the Madonna between Gabriel and Michael (11th cent.), with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. In the Chapel of San Carlo (first on the left) are buried all the members of the older line of the Spanish Bourbons.

In the PIAZZA LIPSIA, which is laid out in promenades, is the *Commercial and Nautical Academy* (Pl. 8; B, 5), on the third floor of which is the *Natural History Museum*, illustrating the complete fauna of the Adriatic (Wed. and Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, on the first and second floor, is the *Municipal Museum of Antiquities* (week-days 9-2, Sun. 11-1; fee 40 h.),

which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Tarentum, Apulia, and Aquileia, Egyptian and Cyprian relics, coins, weapons, and objects relating to Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the **Museo Civico Revoltella** (Pl. 10; B, 5), handsomely fitted up and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella (adm. on week-days, 9-2). The **Piazza GIUSEPPINA** is embellished with a \**Monument to Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), in bronze, by Schilling, erected in 1875. The unfortunate prince, who was a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy, resided at Trieste before he undertook his ill-starred expedition to Mexico.

The *Passeggio di Sant' Andrea* (Pl. A, E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast and commanding a series of fine views, leads on the E. side of the town, past the *Zoological Station* with a salt-water aquarium (Pl. A, 6; for admission apply to the director) and the *Lloyd Arsenal*, to *Servola* (electric tramway, see p. 204). The extensive *Wharves of the Lloyd Co.* (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite *Servola*, may be visited on week-days, 9-11 and 12-4 (tickets obtained at the gate, 1 K.). — From *Servola* the road proceeds, passing the handsome *Cemeteries*, to *Zaule* and to *Muggia* (p. 208).

A favourite resort is the *Boschetto* (restaurant) to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway (20 h.) through the *Via del Corso* and the *Via Station*, passing the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. E, 2). Shady walks ascend hence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Villa Ferdinandea* (garden-restaurant), on a plateau 755 ft. above the sea. Adjacent is the *Villa Revoltella*, now the property of the town, with park and chapel, commanding a charming view of town, sea, and coast.

**Excursions.** A very pleasant excursion (railway to Miramar station; trains at 4 if desired, and then 12 min. walk; tramway, p. 204, steamboat at 10.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. returning from Grignani at 1 and 6, return ticket 1 A. 20 h., one horse-car 4, car and pair 6, boat 6 h.) may be made to the chateau of *Miramar*, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (see p. 195), charmingly situated 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, and commanding a fine view of Trieste, the sea, and the coast (\**Hôtel Grignani*, R. 22 p. ns 78 K.). The beautiful park is always open to the public. The sumptuously-furnished chateau is shown to visitors daily 1-12 and 3-5 (in winter 11, adm. 60 A.). Good sea-baths at *Barcola* (restaurant), halfway between Trieste and the chateau (electric tramway, see p. 204).

Other excursions may be taken to (Pl. 2 M.; electric tramway see p. 204) *Občina* (1095 ft.), \**Hôtel Penna* (at Občina), with a beautiful view of the town and the sea from the belvedere-tower (1300 ft.) 10 min. above the hotel; 1 St. *Cassian* (drive of 2½ hrs., via *Cornale*; see p. 195), etc. — A very interesting excursion for a whole day (early start) is by steamer (p. 204) in 1½ hr. to *Piave*, over the hills of *Monte* (beautiful view from the top in 10½ hr.) *Isola* (good Refresco wine; p. 204) and along the shore to (1 hr.) *Capodistria* (*Città di Trieste*; Caff. in the principal piazza), an ancient town (18,200 inhab.), the Roman *Justinopolis*, on an island now connected with the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, the *Palazzo Pubblico*, on the site of a temple of *Cybele*, and the extensive *Salt Works*. Return to Trieste by steamer.

From **TRIESTE** to **HERFOLJE** and **FOJA** 26 M., railway in 4½ hrs., from the *Sant' Andrea Station* (p. 204; Pl. A, B, 7). Beyond the *Lloyd Arsenal*

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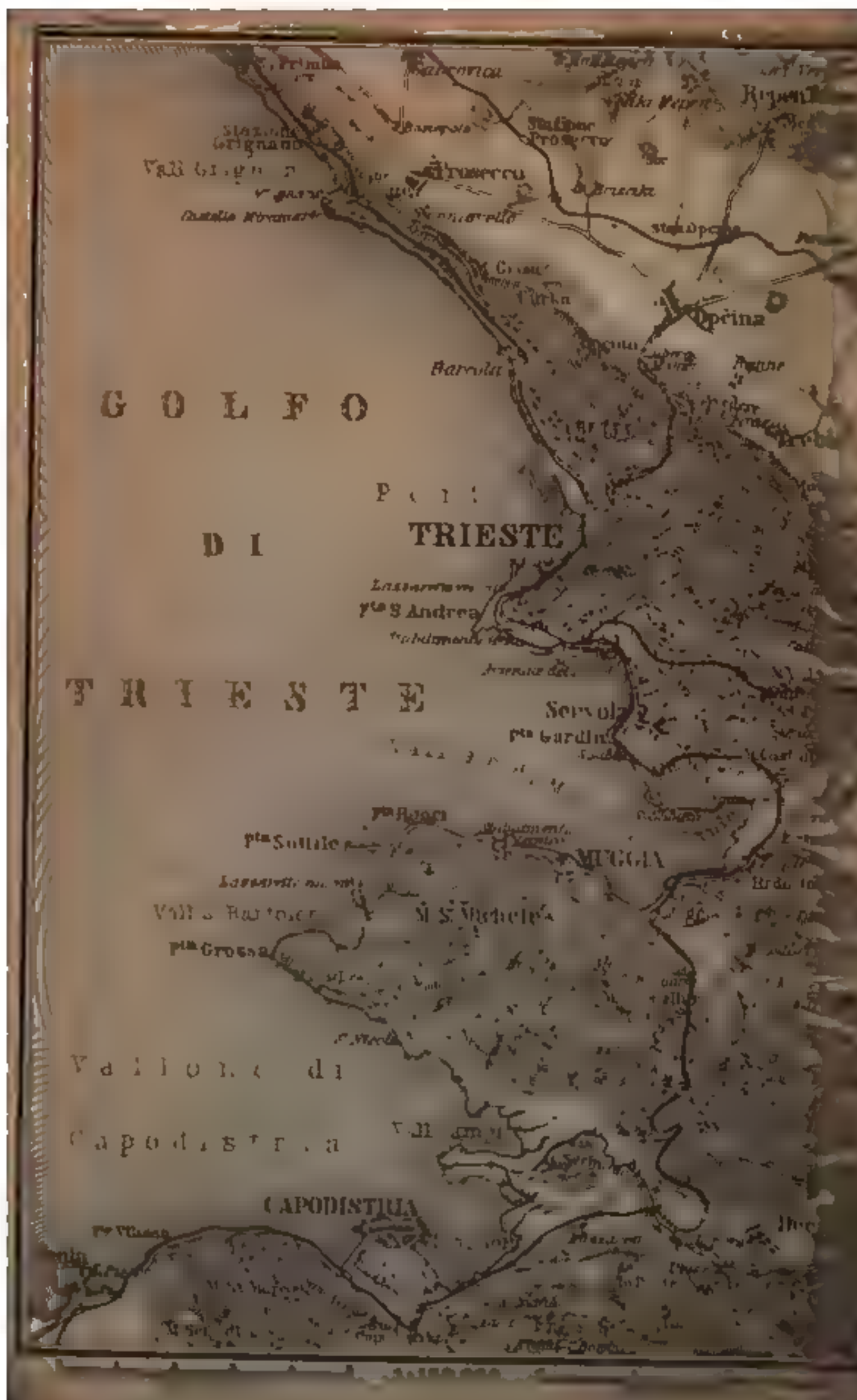
TRIESTE

TRIESTE

Vallone di

Capodistria

CAPODISTRIA





which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Tarentum, Apulia, and Aquileia, Egyptian and Cyprian relics, coins, weapons, and objects relating to Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the **Museo Civico Revoltella** (Pl. 10; B, 5), handsomely fitted up and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella (adm. on week-days, 9-2). The **Piazza Giuseppina** is embellished with a \**Monument to Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867) in bronze, by Schilling, erected in 1875. The unfortunate prince, who was a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy, resided at Trieste before he undertook his ill-starred expedition to Mexico.

The *Passeggio di Sant' Andrea* (Pl. A, E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast and commanding a series of fine views, leads on the E. side of the town, past the *Zoological Station* with a salt-water aquarium (Pl. A, 6; for admission apply to the director) and the *Lloyd Arsenal*, to *Servola* (electric tramway, see p. 204). The extensive *Wharves of the Lloyd Co.* (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite *Servola*, may be visited on week-days, 9-11 and 12-4 (tickets obtained at the gate, 1 K.). — From *Servola* the road proceeds, passing the handsome *Cemeteries*, to *Zaule* and to *Muggia* (p. 208).

A favourite resort is the *Boschetto* (restaurant) to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway (20 h.) through the *Via del Corso* and the *Via Stadion*, passing the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. E, 2). Shady walks ascend hence to (1 hr.) the *Villa Ferdinanda* (garden-restaurant), on a plateau 755 ft. above the sea. Adjacent is the *Villa Revoltella*, now the property of the town, with park and chapel, commanding a charming view of town, sea, and coast.

**Excursions.** A very pleasant excursion (railway to *Miramar* station; trains stop if desired, and then 12 min. walk; tramway, p. 204, steamboat at 10.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.; returning from *Grignano* at 1 and 6, return ticket 1 K. 20 h.; one-horse carr. 4, carr. and pair 8, boat 6 K.) may be made to the château of \**Miramar*, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (see above) charmingly situated 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, and commanding a fine view of Trieste, the sea, and the coast (\**Hotel Grignano*, B. 22 p.m. 18 K.). The beautiful park is always open to the public. The sumptuously furnished château is shown to visitors daily 10-12 and 3-5 (in winter 2-11), adm. 60 K. Good sea-baths at *Barcola* (restaurant), halfway between Trieste and the château (electric tramway, see p. 204).

Other excursions may be taken to (3½ M.; electric tramway see p. 204) *Odiana* (1035 ft.), \**Hotel Freg. all'obisenco*, with a beautiful view of the town and the sea from the belvedere tower (1300 ft.), 10 min. above the hotel; to *St. Canzian* (drive of 2½ hrs., via *Cornale*; see p. 195), etc. — A very interesting excursion for a whole day (cars start) is by steamer (p. 204) to 1¼ hr. to *Piran* over the hills on foot (beautiful view from the top) to (1½ hr.) *Isola di San Rocco* whence (p. 204) and along the shore to (1 hr.) *Capodistria* (*Città di Trieste*, *Caffè* in the principal piazza), an ancient town (15,200 inhab.), the Roman *Iustinopolis*, on an island now connected with the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, the *Palazzo Pubblico*, on the site of a temple of Cybele, and the extensive *Salt Works*. Return to Trieste by steamer.

FROM TRIESTE TO HARFLOCK AND POLA 86 M., railway in 4½ hrs., from the *Sant' Andrea Station* (p. 204, Pl. A, B, 7). Beyond the *Lloyd Arsenal*

(p. 207) the line quits the sea and ascends in numerous curves, affording splendid views, to (8 M.) *Borsl*, thence through several tunnels to (12½ M.) *Draga*, on the Karst plateau. From (17 M.) *Herpelja Kozina* to (88 M.) *Pola*, see p. 195.

FROM TRIESTE TO PARENZO (p. 241), 96 M., railway in 7½ hrs., viâ *Muggia*, *Capodistria*, *Isola*, *Santa Lucia*, and *Buie*.

### 33. From Trieste to Villach. Isonzo Valley.

*Comp. Map, p. 198.*

120 M. RAILWAY to (35½ M.) *Gorizia (Görs)* in 1¾-3 hrs. DILIGENCE from *Gorizia* to (67 M.) *Tarvis* daily in 15½ hrs. (10 K. 80 h.). RAILWAY from *Tarvis* to (17½ M.) *Villach* in 1¼ hr.

From Trieste to (10½ M.) *Nabresina*, see p. 195. Near (15½ M.) *Duino*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe, is the pleasant bathing-resort of *Sistiana* (R. 2-5, board 6 K.). At *San Giovanni* the *Timavo* emerges from a rock, and 1½ M. lower down it falls into the Adriatic. 22 M. *Monfalcone*, with mineral springs.

FROM MONFALCONE TO VENEZIA, 79½ M., express in 3 hrs. — From (10½ M.) *Cervignano*, a shadeless road (diligence twice daily, 50 h.; one horse carr. 2 K. there and back including ½ hr. a stay) leads to (5 M.) *Aquileia (Aquila Nera; Fortuna)*, one of the most important of the ancient Roman provincial cities, formerly strongly fortified, but destroyed by Attila in 452. Though now only a poor village with barely 800 inhab., it is of great interest from the antiquities found here. The interesting *Archæological Museum* is open in summer 9-12 and 3-6 (40 h.). The *Cathedral* built in 1031, was formerly the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of *Aquileia*, fine view from the tower. For details see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

A STEAMBOAT plies several times daily in 1½ hr. (80 h.) from *Aquileia* through the *Lagune di Grado* to *Grado (Fonza di Posia)*, a small fishing-port on the Adriatic, with good sea-bathing and a marine hospital for children. In the early middle ages *Grado* also was the seat of a patriarch and a relic of its importance is seen in the 8th cent. cathedral of *Santa Eufemia*, a basilica with aisles, marble columns, mosaic pavement, curious old pulpit, etc.

From *Cervignano* the line goes on to Venice viâ *Portogruaro* and *Mestre*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the Karst (p. 194) and passes the stations of *Sagrado*, *Gradisca*, and *Rubbia*.

35½ M. *Gorizia*, Ger. *Görs* (280 ft.; \*Post; Hôt. Central *Union*, *Angelo d'Oro*), the capital of a province, and an archiepiscopal see, with 25,000 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Isonzo* and is frequented as a winter-resort. Pleasant walks and excursions; theatre; casino. The *Cathedral* (14th cent.) merits inspection; its treasury contains several Romanesque works from *Aquileia*. The *Provincial Museum*, adjoining the cathedral, contains natural history collections, antiquities, etc. (open on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). In the *Piazza Grande* are a tasteful fountain and the elaborately adorned church of *St. Ignatius* (17th cent.), built by the Jesuits, whose former convent is now a barrack. Close by, in the *Via Giardino*, is the pretty *Giardino Pubblico*, with its luxuriant southern vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the ancient *Castello* of the Counts of *Gorizia*, now used as a barrack (fine views).



High above the town, to the N., is the Franciscan convent of *Castagnavizza* (fine view), with the burial-vault (shown on application) of Charles X (d. 1896), Henri V (d. 1893), and other members of the Bourbon family — About  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. is the *Monte Santo* (2245 ft.; two inns), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view.

The HIGHROAD leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the Isonzo, via *Salcano*, to (48 M.) *Canale* (Inn), where it crosses the river. It then leads via *Ronzina* to (58 M.) *Volzano* (Koffou), and crosses the Isonzo to (59 M.) *Tolmino* (*Posta*), in the château of which Dante, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy. 70 M. *Caporetto*; 77 M. *Serpenizza*.

83 M. *Flitsch* (1470 ft., *Post*), a poor village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge *Canin* group. The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the *Korutensa* towards the N., into a defile called the *Flitscher Klause* (1745 ft.), guarded by a fort. Beyond this pass, near (90 M.) *Unterbreith* (*Post*), a view of the imposing *Manhart* (8785 ft.) is disclosed.

The road ascends in long windings (short-cut for pedestrians) to *Oberbreith*, grandly situated, passes a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the valiant Capt. Hermann, who fell here in 1809, and reaches (95 M.) the highest point of the *Predil Pass* (3810 ft.; two plain *Inns*). We now descend, enjoying fine views of the light-green *Raibler See*, to —

97 M. *Raibl* (2925 ft.; *Grafenkrone*, *Post*; *Hôt. Zlatorog*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort on the *Schlitz*, with lead-foundries. To the N.W. rises the dolomitic *Königsberg* (6292 ft.), to the N.E. the *Fünfspitz* (6240 ft.), with its five huge pinnacles.

The road thence leads through the smiling valley of the *Schlitz*, via *Kaltwasser* and *Flatschl*, to —

102 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Tarvis* (p. 203). Thence to (120 M.) *Villach*, see R. 31.

### 34. From St. Peter to Abbazia and Fiume.

39 M. RAILWAY in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. From Vienna to Abbazia express in  $13\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (61 K. 20, 45 K. 90, 29 K. 90 h), through-carriages, sleeping-cars by the night-express.

*St. Peter*, see p. 194. The line traverses the undulating district of the *Karst* (p. 194). Beyond four tunnels we reach (6 M.) *Küllen-berg* (1330 ft.), with a fine view. At (10 M.) *Dornegg-Feistritz*, which is overlooked by a ruined castle, the *Feistritz* (*Bystrica*) issues from the hill in a copious stream. The line threads a tunnel before (19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Saplane* (1400 ft.) and descends, in view of the sea and the island of *Cherso*, via (26 M.) *Jurand* (1120 ft.), with a large cavern, to (28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Abbazia-Mattuglie* (690 ft.; Rooms at the rail. station; Restaurant zur *Schönen Aussicht*), the station for Abbazia, with a beautiful view of the sea and its islands. About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. is the small town of *Castua*, with fine view from the ruined church of the Trinity.



From the station to Abbazia,  $3\frac{1}{3}$  M., omnibus in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (2 K 40 h); carriage for 1-3 pers. 6, 4 pers. 8 K. The new road makes a wide bend towards the E. Pedestrians follow the shorter old road which descends from the station to the S. to (25 min.) *Volosca* (see below), and in 20 min. more reach —

**Abbazia.** **Hotels.** \*HÔTEL STEFANIE (Pl. a), \*HÔTEL QUARNARO (Pl. b), both belonging to the Sleeping Car Co., with several villas (together 450 rooms), E. from 4, board 8 K; \*GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. b), above the harbour E. from 3, D 5, pens 10 K; HÔTEL SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. c), HÔTEL ENTI, well spoken of; \*HÔTEL-PENS. BELLEVEUE (Pl. i), on the sea, HÔTEL PENS. QUARNARO (Pl. k), HÔTEL LACERNA (Pl. l); HÔTEL SLATINA (Pl. m), POSTHORN (Pl. n), moderate PENSIONS Quisisana (Pl. o), pens 10-20 K, Wienerheim (Pl. p), pens 8-14 K, Hausner (Pl. q); Lederer (Pl. r), Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. s), Villa Neptun (Pl. d).

Restaurant at the *Hôtel Stefanie* (see above); Schweigler (also pension); Wiener Hofbräu (D 4 K). — Cafes at the *Hôtel Quarnaro* (see above); *Café Lotti*.

Sea Baths, near the Villa Angelina (also warm sea-baths), and Slatina bath 8 K.

Carriages. To *Castua* 12 K for 1-3 pers., 14 K for 4 pers., there and back (including 2 hrs. of waiting), to *Fiume* 12 or 14 K (2 hrs.), *Ika* 5 or 6 K (1 hr.), *Locrana* 6 or 8 K (1 hr.), *Moissence* or *Veprinac* 14 or 16 K (2 hrs.), to the *Stefanie-Schulhaus* on Monte Maggiore 26 or 32 K (incl. 5 hrs. of waiting). — Omnibus to *Locrana* 80 h there and back 1 K, to *Volosca* 20 h.

Steamboat hourly to *Fiume* (in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 80 h); also to *Ika* and *Locrana* (40 h). — Small boat with 1 rower  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 K 20, 1 hr. 2 K, every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more 3 K h,  $\frac{1}{2}$  day 6 K, with 2 rowers one half more.

Visitors' and Music Tax, 4 A weekly. — English Church Service in winter at the *Hôtel Stefanie*.

*Abbazia*, a favourite summer and winter resort (mean temperature in winter  $50^{\circ}$  Fahr., in summer  $77^{\circ}$ ), in a sheltered situation with beautiful grounds and woods of evergreen laurel, is annually frequented by about 16,000 visitors. The favourite walk is the \**Strandweg*, a path 4-6 ft. wide, which skirts the rocky coast from *Volosca* to (3 M.) *Ičići*. Excursions may be made to the N. along the coast to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Volosca* (*Hôtel Libornia*, Pens. Mignani, several restaurants), a prettily situated village and winter-resort, to *Mattuglie* (p. 209), 1 hr.; and to *Castua* (p. 209),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — To the W. by a somewhat steep path, past the *Vruki-Quelle* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Veprinac* (1675 ft.). — To the S. by the picturesque coast-road via *Ičići* and (3 M.) *Ika* (Krone Villa Esperia) to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Locrana* (*Hôt. Königs-villa*, *Hôt. Miramar*; *Hôtel-Pension Villa Locrana*, *Hôt. Villa Iris*), a beautifully situated sea-bathing resort, and (5 M.) *Mosconice*. *Fiume* (p. 398) may be visited by steamboat ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) or carriage ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

The Monte Maggiore (*Vela Ika*, 4580 ft.) is also a delightful spot for an excursion on foot (5 hrs.) or by carriage (see above, to the *Schulhaus* a drive of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). The road gradually ascends via *Volosca*, *Mattuglie*, and *Veprinac* (see above). Pedestrians ascend to the W. to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Veprinac* and thence follow the road to the (2 hrs.) *Stefanie-Schulhaus* (8010 ft.; inn), whence the top (shepherd hut) is reached by a good path along the N.E. slope in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Extensive and beautiful view.

The Railway to *Fiume* from *Abbazia-Mattuglie* descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnaro, with the islands of *Vegha* and *Cherso*. — 39 M. *Fiume*, see p. 398.







### 35. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume by Sea.

100 Knots or nautical miles. STEAMERS of the *Austrian Lloyd* to Pola 4 times weekly in  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 4 K., 2 K. 60 h., berth 75 h.) All Steamers from Trieste to Pola daily in  $8\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. STEAMERS of the *Hungarian Croation Steamship Co.* to Fiume via Pola (where the night is spent) once weekly in 33 hrs., also twice weekly from Pola to Fiume in 24 hrs. (restaurants on board) — RAILWAY via Herpelt to Pola (in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 207; via Divača (in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 195; via St. Peter to Fiume in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 34, from Trieste to Parenzo, see p. 208. Luggage examined at Trieste before the train starts.

The steamer skirts the hilly, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a bay to the S. E., in the distance, lies *Capodistria* (p. 207). — 12 Knots. *Pirano* (Città di Trieste), a town of 7000 inhab., picturesquely situated in a bay, with the towers and pinnacles of an old fortress peeping from among olive-groves. On a prominent terrace is the Cathedral, supported by arches. On the harbour is a monument to *Verdi*, the musical composer (d. 1790).

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Pirano (whence 4 times daily in 40 min.) is *Porto Rose* (Stadionent: Balneare, R. 3-7 pens., 8-9 K.) with sea and saline baths, and 1 M. farther on is *Santa Lucia* (p. 203). About 6 M. to the S. W. of Pirano are the salt gardens of *Steclete*.

We next observe the lighthouse of *Salvore*, *Umago*, and the château of *Daila*. — 29 knots. *Cittanova* (2000 inhab.), on the site of the ancient *Noventium*.

35 Knots. *Parenzo* (*Luchs*), a town of 3500 inhab., is the seat of the Istrian diet. The interesting *Cathedral* dates from the 6th cent.; in the interior the decoration of the choir, the tabernacle, and mosaic pavements of the 2nd and 4th cent. should be noticed. — Railway to Trieste, see p. 208.

Beyond the château of *Orsera*, the steamer crosses the *Canal di Leme*, an arm of the sea  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. long. To the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (p. 210).

44 knots. *Rovigno* (*Albergo alla Città di Trieste; Caffè del Municipio*), the ancient *Arupenum* or *Rubinum*, a thriving place with 10,300 inhabitants. The wine of Rovigno is the best in Istria, and its hazel-nuts are reputed the finest in the world. The high-lying *Cathedral* of St. Euphemia contains the stone sarcophagus of the saint, and the campanile is crowned with a bronze vane in the form of a cherub figure. The square in front of the cathedral commands a fine view of the sea and of the islands (scogli) protecting the coast. The old town of *Cissa*, famous for its purple dyes, is said to have sunk in the sea in the 7th cent. near the present lighthouse. On the E. side of the *Valdibora* harbour is a station of the Berlin Aquarium, where the interesting fauna of the Adriatic may be seen and studied (visitors admitted). On the island of *Sant' Andrea*, to the W., is an old Benedictine monastery, now a private residence. — Railway to *Canfanaro*, see p. 195.

Nearing (57 knots) *Fasana*, we observe on the right the *Brion Islands*, separated from the Istrian coast by the narrow *Canale*

*di Fasana*. The Genoese defeated the fleet of Venice here in 1377. These islands yielded the Venetians stone for their palaces and bridges; in *San Girolamo*, the southernmost, a huge quarry stretching across the whole island is still conspicuous.

Beyond this strait Pola with its amphitheatre comes in sight. Two fortified towers, one on *Capo Compare* to the right, and the other on the *Punta del Cristo* to the left, defend the entrance to the harbour.

**62 knots Pola.** — **Hotels.** \*HOTEL CENTRAL (Pl. A; C, 4), Strada Arsenale, with café and restaurant B 3-6 K., B 70 A.; STADT POLA (Pl. D, 4), Via Zarl, with restaurant and garden; HOTEL IMPERIAL (Pl. C; C, 4), Via Kandler, K 23 A., STADT TRIENT, at the steamboat pier. German is spoken everywhere, as well as Italian.

**Restaurants.** *Stadt Pilsen*, Via Carrara (Pl. D, 3), with garden, *Stadt Badweis*, behind the infantry barracks, good cuisine, *Miramare*, on the quay Italian *Trattoria* at *Vecchio Tempio d'Augusto*, near the quay of the Austrian Lloyd steamers. Ordinary dishes *minestrà* a kind of soup *riso con ostriche*, rice with oysters; *frittura*, *allegato*, and *arrosto*, fried, boiled, and roast meat; *umidi*, stew, *bracchia di vitello*, veal-outlet; *testa di vitello*, calf's head; *pollo*, fowl, *dindia*, turkey; *selvatico*, game; *edelforst*, cauliflower; *dolce*, pudding.

**Cafes.** *Central*, see above, *Miramare* well supplied with newspapers. *Caffè del Municipio*, by the Municipio.

**Cabs.** From the steamboat quay to the railway-station, 1 K. In the town, with one horse,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 60 A.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 K.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. 1½ K., 1 hr. 2 K., each 1, Lt. more 40 A.; with two horses 80 A., 1 K. 50, 2 K., 2 K. 60, or 60 A., respectively. To the Kaiserwald 1 K. 40 or 2 K., there and back 2 K. 60 or 3 K. 60 A., to *Punta Cristo* 3 K. 60 or 4 K. 20 A. — At night (9 in winter 8-7) 30 or 40 A. more for each drive. Trunk 20 A.

**Baths.** *Bagno Pilsen* (Pl. A, 3, June 1st to Oct. 1st), ferry 6 A., bath incl. towels 40 A.; *Military Swimming Bath*, reserved for ladies till 11 A.

**Post and Telegraph Offices** (Pl. C, 4), Strada Arsenale.

*Pola*, a considerable sea-port and (since 1850) the headquarters of the Austrian navy, with 36,200 inhab., became a Roman colony after the conquest of Istria by the Romans in B. C. 178, and attained great prosperity under Augustus and his successors. As a war-harbour it was known as *Pictus Julia*. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice. During their contests for supremacy the Venetians and the Genoese repeatedly destroyed the place, since 1848 it has been under Austrian supremacy.

Several superb Roman buildings still exist. The Temple of Augustus, the Porta Aurea, and the Amphitheatre are enclosed by railings. Keys at the Municipio (Pl. B, 4), where a guide may be obtained (unnecessary).

The \**Temple of Augustus and Roma* (Pl. B, 4), adjoining the Municipio, 27 ft. high, 51 ft. broad, with a portico of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. high, and a frieze with admirable ornamentation, was erected in B. U. 19 and is in excellent preservation. The inscription is gathered from the holes made by the nails which once secured the metal letters to the wall: *Romæ et Augusto Cæsari Divi (ilio) Patri Patriæ*. The narrow and dark cella contains a small collection of Roman antiquities.







Another *Temple*, of which the back only remains, is supposed to be that of Diana, but is more probably a temple of Roma. Its site is enclosed by the *Municipio*, dating from 1300. A bust of L. Carrara (d. 1854), a preserver of the antiquities, has been erected here.

From the *Municipio* the *Via Sergia*, the main street, runs to the S. to the *Porta Aurea* (Pl. D, 4), an elegant and richly decorated triumphal arch in the Corinthian style, 21 ft. in height, erected according to the inscription on the back (*Salvia Postuma Sergi de sua pecunia*) by the family of the Sergii, who resided at Pola. The monument dates perhaps from the 1st cent. after Christ. To the right at some distance, stood the ancient *Theatre*, now recognisable only by a semicircular cutting in the hill. — Farther to the S.W. are the large *Marine Casino*, with a well-supplied reading-room and a fine garden (introduction by a member), and the *Monte Zaro* (Pl. D, 5), on which lie the *Hydrographic Office* and the *Observatory*. On the W. side, towards the sea, are pleasure-grounds, embellished with a bronze *Statue of Admiral Tegetthoff* (pp. 64, 190), by Kundmann (1877), and commanding a beautiful view of the harbour and the town.

In the ancient town-wall, which ascends the hill to the left of the *Porta Aurea*, excavations made since 1845 have brought to light two gateways on the E. side: the *Porta Erculeia*, the name of which is indicated by the head and the club adjoining the keystone, and the *Porta Gemina*, probably erected about A.D. 150. Near the *Porta Aurea* to the N.E. (*Chio San Stefano 5*) is the *Museo Civico* (adm. on week-days 10-3, 50 k; Sun 10-12 free), containing antiquities found at Nesactium (p. 214) and Pola, prehistoric vases, sculptures of the Mycenaean period, etc. — The site of the ancient Roman Capitol is now occupied by the *Castle* (Pl. C, 3, 4), built by the Venetians in the 17th cent. and restored under Emp. Francis. (Visitors not always admitted, the view from the grounds a little below it is nearly the same as from the Castle.) To the S. of the castle is the monastery of *San Francesco* (Pl. B, C, 4), erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. Fine cloisters. Romanesque W. Portal (walled up) with tasteful shell-ornamentation.

From the *Porta Gemina* a street leads to the N. to the \**Amphitheatre* (*Arena*; Pl. C, 2), constructed in the time of the Antonines (A.D. 160), 79 ft. in height, 345 ft. in diameter (with room for 20,000 spectators). The enclosure, which is in excellent preservation, consists of two rows of arches (72 in al.), one above the other, each 8 ft. high, while a third story contains square window-openings.

Four gateways, preceded by a kind of cutting story, the object of which is not clear, lead into the interior from the four points of the compass. The interior is in a chaotic condition, most of the steps having been removed to Venice as material for palaces (whereas in Verona the interior of the amphitheatre has been preserved, and little of the external enclosure remains). In the centre, however, the arrangements of the *arena* are still traceable. The ground is now overgrown with thistles,

creepers, and fragrant herbs. The view from the top (where one may be awakened) through the lofty arches, embracing the sea, islands and promontories, and the green olive-clad hills, is still beautiful.

In the Valerie-Park, near the Amphitheatre, a marble statue of *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898), by Canciani, was erected in 1900.

On our way back we may visit the *Cathedral* (Pl. B, 3) in the 15th cent. and containing several antique columns, campanile in front of it.

To the S.W. of the Monte Zaro (p. 213), in the suburb *Policarpo*, lies the beautiful *Maximilian Park* (Pl. C, D, 6), with a *Monument of Archduke Maximilian*, consisting of a relief of the archduke (p. 207), and ships' prows, goddess of fame above. Near this are several buildings connected with the dock-yard (*School, Barracks, Hospital, Prison*). To the left on the quay, is the imperial *Naval Arsenal* (Pl. C, 5, 6). The *Museum* in the Artillery Office contains interesting ship-trophies, weapons, etc. (foreigners admitted to the art museum only by permission of the war-office). — The wharves and docks are on the *Olive Island*, between the naval and the commercial harbour.

A favourite resort is the *Kaiserwald* or *Bosco Sianna* (*Ristoro Cacciatore*), an oak-grove 2 M. from the town, on the road to *Altura*. To the N. of *Altura* (1 hr.'s drive from Pola) lay the Roman *Necropolis* where successful excavations are still carried on.

On its way to Fiume the steamer rounds the S. point of the Istrian peninsula, leaves the islands of *Cherso* and *Veglia* to the right, and steers to the N. through the *Canale di Farafina* into the wide *Bay of Quarnero*. To the left rises the *Monte Maggiore* and *Abbazia* at its base (p. 210). To the E. on the horizon rise the *Albanian Mts.*, conspicuous among which is the *Kapella* range (p. 109 Knots. *Fiume*, see p. 398).

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BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, and SILESIA form the N.W. portion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The former Kingdom of Bohemia, an irregular quadrangle covering an area of 2,050 sq. M. (pop. 6,313,000), is bounded on the S.W. by the *Bohemian Forest*, on the N.W. by the *Erzgebirge*, and on the N.E. by the *Sudetic Land*; and it forms almost entirely the basin of the *Elbe*. Beyond the *Bohemian-Moravian Hills* to the E. of Bohemia lies MORAVIA (8,000 sq. M., pop. 2,450,000), a hilly region traversed by the *Mura*, a tributary of the *Danube*, beyond the *Moravian Plain* and the *Old Gell*; the *Sudetic Mountains* form its N. boundary, while on the S.E. it is separated from Hungary by the *White Carpathians* and the *West Balkans*. Part of MORAVIA runs N. along the *Austro-Silesian* (197 sq. M., pop. 180,000) and the province of *Trojan* on the W. and the province of *Teschén* on the E.

Bohemia is one of the most important countries of Europe as a trade to the N. being facilitated by the *Elbe*. Coal mines (at *Dux*, *Reichenberg*, iron mines, deposits of precious stones (*Bohemian garnets*), textile industries, and the manufacture of machinery, glass and china, all contribute to the wealth of the country. Moravia also possesses considerable local iron, graphite, etc., and its woollen industry (at *Brünn*, etc.) that of Silesia (at *Reichenberg*, *Trojan*, *Jägerndorf* and *Teschén*). To Silesia belongs the productive *Ostrow-Karwinia* coalfield. The manufacture of beet-sugar forms the most important branch of Bohemian and Moravian agriculture; in Moravia the fertile *Flavia* produces excellent barley and wheat, and the *Eger Valley* near *Saaz* is noted for its hops. Bohemian beer from *Pilsen*, etc. is celebrated.

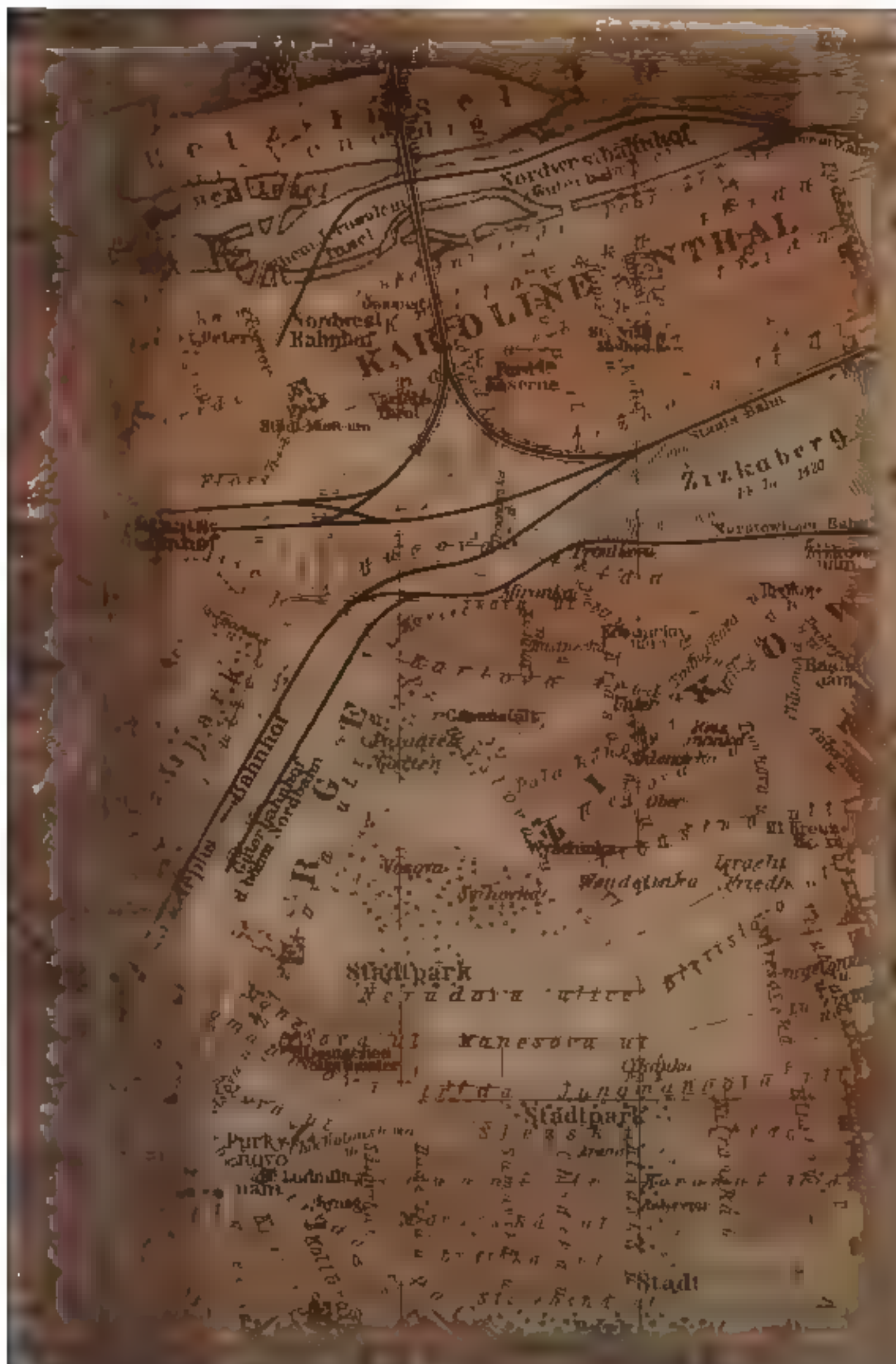
**POPULATION.** The majority (69.70%) of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia belong to the Czechish-Slavonic race, which includes the *Czechs* proper in Central and S. Bohemia and in certain parts of Moravia, *Slovaks* on the Moravian border, between the *March* and the *White Carpathians*, and several smaller Slavonic races with strongly marked ethnographic characteristics (*Horaks* on the Bohemian-Moravian hills, *Hemaks* in the central region of the *March*, *Walachs* in the N.E.). The Moravian *Slovaks* are noted for their obstinate adherence to their gay national costume. *German*, *Ravarians*, *Saxons*, *Silesians* are found scattered among the Czechs and in considerable numbers of considerable size.

History. Little is known of the early history of Bohemia; the original name, which, *Bohemen*, home of the *Boii*, recalls its settlement by the Celtic tribe of the *Boii* (the Celtic *Boii*). From about the time Augustus we find Bohemia and Moravia in the possession of the German *Marcman* and *Quaden* who maintained the *Danube* as their frontier against the *Romans*. After the migration of the *Markman* to *Bayern* early in the 6th cent., their former possessions were occupied by Slavonic races, but were soon afterwards by the *Avars*. *Samo* (d. 658) a Frankish immigrant, founded the first short-lived Bohemian kingdom in 680. Christianity gradually made its way into Bohemia after the time of *Charlemagne*, and in 864 *Svatopluk* and *Methodius* began the conversion of Moravia. The apostles of the Slavs were, however, expelled by *Sintoplik* (870-91), founder of the kingdom of Moravia which included Bohemia.

The kingdom of Moravia succumbed before the incursions of *Mazars*, and the *Premyslids* took advantage of the confusion to establish Bohemia in 912 (which they held from 929 under German suzerainty) in Moravia in 1039. The attempt of *Ottokar II.* (1253-78) to extend his power over Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola was shattered by his death by *Rudolph* of *Hapsburg*, in the *Marchfeld*. *Rudolph* of the German house of *Lucemburg* inherited (1310-1357) the possessions of the *Premyslids*. *John* who united Silesia with Bohemia and Moravia in 1327 and his son *Charles IV.* (1346-78) under whom Prague attained its greatest prosperity, capital of the German Empire, followed the example of the *Premyslids* by populating the frontier lands of Bohemia with German peasants and settling German merchants in the towns. Under *Wenceslaus IV.* (1378-1419) German emperor until 1400, the Czechish national reaction began, encouraged by *John Huss*, and under *Sigismund* (1419-37, German Emperor 1411-37) the Czechish language and literature obtained the upper hand. A result of the Hussite war. After the short reigns of *Albert R.* of *Hapsburg*







Palacký-Brücke Smichow Station (Pl. D, 9), 4 M., in 12 min., yellow —  
 1. Electric Central Station (beyond Pl. K 1) Kleinseitner Ring, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.;  
 green — 8. Central Cemetery (beyond Pl. K 5) Franz Joseph Station-Wenzels-  
 platz (Pl. F O, 5, 6) Ferdinand Strasse Kaiser Franz Brücke Kasky-Str-  
 Koschitz (Pl. A 8., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; green — 9. Second Bohemian  
 Vysočina. A horse tramway also runs via the Karls-Brücke to the Klein-  
 seitner Ring — Cable Tramways from Anjez (Kleinseite) to the top of  
 the Laurentiusberg (p. 230, there and back 24 h.), and from the Franz-Joseph  
 Bridge to the Belvedere (p. 230, 4 h.).

Theatres. German Theatre (operas, etc., Pl. F, 5), Orstmarkt (p. 220);  
 New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6), Stadt-Park (p. 224). — Bohemian National  
 Theatre (Pl. E, 6), on the Franzens-Quay (p. 222) — German Summer Theatre,  
 in the Heintzsche Garden (Pl. H, I, 6).

Permanent Exhibitions in the Rudolphinum (p. 222); Lehmann's, Ferdi-  
 nand Str. 5 (Pl. E, 5).

American Consul, Ethelbert Watts — British Consul, Capt. A. W. Forbes  
 Divine Services in English (United Free Church of Scotland) from Oct.  
 15th to the middle of June every second Sun in the Hôtel Victoria, cha-  
 plain, Rev. A. W. Clark.

Principal Attractions (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  2 days) 1st Day Graben (see below), Alt-  
 städter Ring (p. 221), Karls-Brücke (p. 221), Rudolphinum (p. 222), Jewish  
 Cemetery (p. 223) and the Hradischin (p. 224). In the afternoon, Hradischin  
 (p. 230) or Bismarckgärten (p. 230). 2nd Day Strahov (p. 229; best by  
 carriage) Hradischin (p. 227), Belvedere (p. 226) and Waldstein Palace (p. 226).  
 Excursion to Karlstein, see p. 248.

Prague (650 ft.), Czechish Praha, capital of the kingdom and  
 crown-land of Bohemia, the seat of the imperial government, and  
 residence of a prince-archbishop, lies most picturesquely in a broad  
 basin on both banks of the Moldau. Its foundation is ascribed to  
 Libussa, the first Duchess of Bohemia (8th cent.). From Ottokar II.  
 it received a municipal charter, and it attained to great prosperity  
 under Emp. Charles IV. (1346-78), when the university and the  
 Neustadt were founded. Prague was besieged and captured in the  
 Hussite War (1424), the Thirty Years' War (1631 and 1648), the  
 War of the Austrian Succession (1741), and the Second Silesian  
 War (1744), and it was occupied by the Prussians in 1866. Pop-  
 ulation of the town proper 216,000, of the suburbs Karlinenthal,  
 Žižkow, Weinberge, and Smichow 178,000, together 395,000 (5 $\frac{1}{6}$   
 Czechs, 1 $\frac{1}{6}$  Germans), not including a garrison of about 9300 men.  
 The town possesses many mediæval and baroque buildings and  
 towers and rising above them all the venerable Hradischin. Its  
 historical associations are also deeply interesting.

The town is 9 M. in circumference, and is divided into eight  
 districts: on the right bank of the Moldau the Altstadt, the centre  
 of the town and the focus of traffic; the Josefstadt on the N.W.,  
 the Neustadt, encircling the Altstadt, the Vysehrad, and Lieben;  
 on the left bank the Kleinseite, in the valley and on the slopes of  
 the Hradischin and Laurentiusberg; the Hradischin, with the imperial  
 palace, on the heights of the left bank; and Holeschowitz-Bubna.

#### a. Quarters on the Right Bank of the Moldau.

The GRABEN (Na Příkopě, Pl. F, G, 4, 5), formerly the most, is  
 now the finest and busiest street in the town, containing the best

shops and the most popular cafés. At its N. E. end, between the Hybernergasse, leading to the Strats-Bahnhof, and the Zeltnergasse, leading to the Altstädter Ring, rises the late-Gothic **Pulverturm** (Pl. G, 4), erected as a gate-tower in 1475-84 and restored in 1883.

On the left side of the Graben are several handsome *Banks*, the *Deutsche Haus* (No. 26, p. 218), and the *Piccolomini Palace* (now Sylva-Tarouca), with a fine baroque façade (ca. 1738).

We now enter the **ALTSTADT**. In the Fruit Market (Ovo trh), to the N. E. of the Graben, at the end of the short Bergmannsgasse (Havířská ulice), is the *German Theatre* (Pl. F, 5). Behind it, at No. 11 Eisengasse (Železná ulice), is the **Carolinum** (Pl. F, 4-5), the university since 1383, but now used by the law-faculty only, with a fine Gothic oriel window on the side next the market. John Huss held his 'disputations' in the hall where degrees are conferred.

The Eisengasse ends in the **ALTSTÄDTER** or **GROSSE RING** (Veľké náměstí; Pl. F, 4), which has arcades on the S. and E. sides. In the centre rises the *Mariensäule*, erected in 1650 to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes in 1648. Behind the houses on the E. side of the Ring stands the Gothic

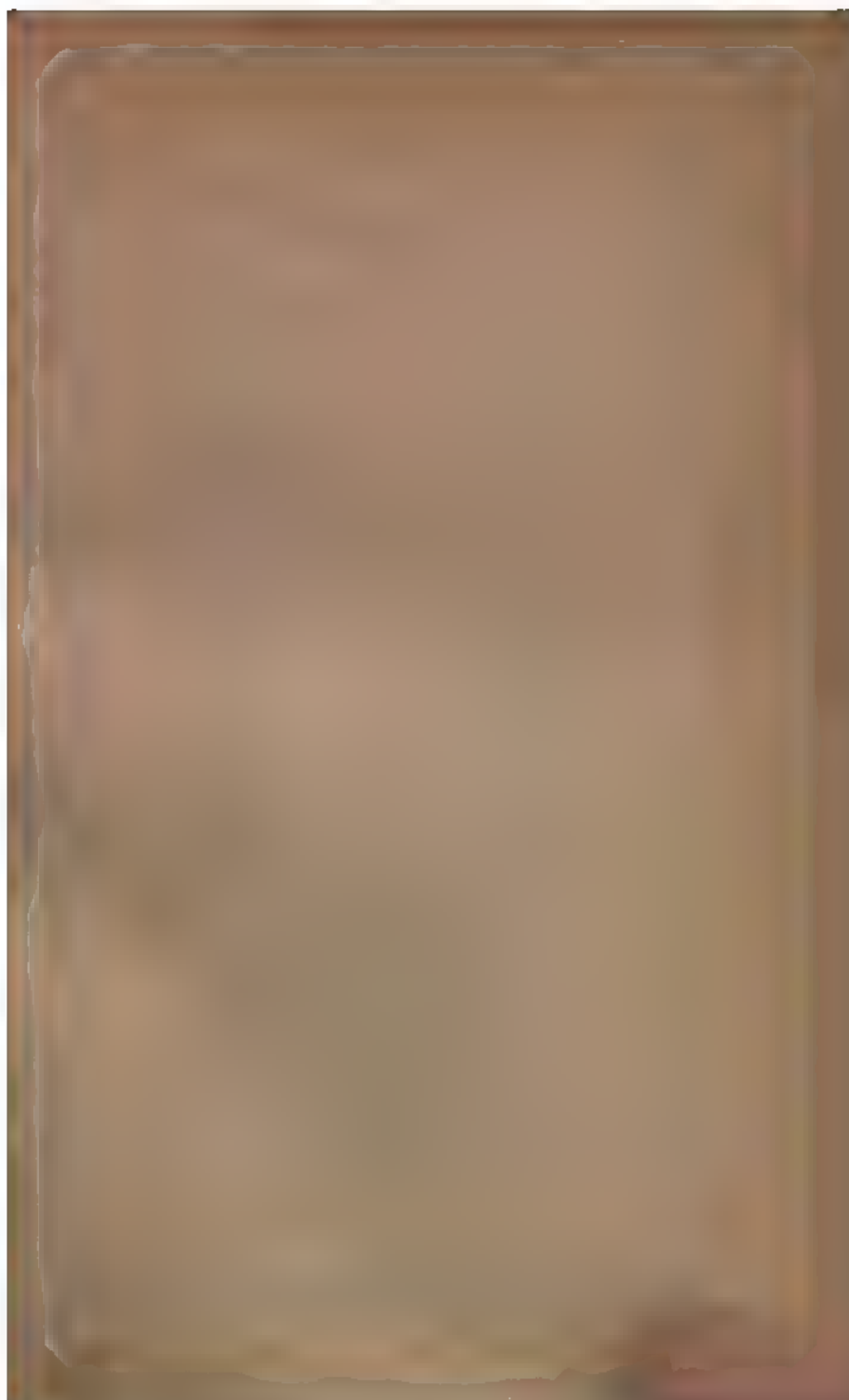
**Teynkirche**, the old church of the Hussites, begun in 1370 by German merchants (sacristan, Unter den Lauben 18, to the left, where there is also the entrance of the church). The \*Façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers (260 ft. high), each crowned by four graceful turrets, and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia here in 1458. He caused the façade to be adorned with a large gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds), and with a statue of himself, but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 230) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin. Fine round-arched N. doorway.

In the interior, on the last pillar on the S. E., is the tombstone, in red marble, of the celebrated Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (d. 1601), who was invited to Prague in 1589. — On the high altar is an Assumption by *Karl Skretek*. In the chapel, to the left of the choir is a Gothic Crucifixion group from the triumphal arch (1439?); in the Lady Chapel, to the right of the high altar, is a Gothic font, in pewter, dating from 1414.

The baroque *Kinsky Palace* adjoins the Teynkirche on the N.

The **Rathaus of the Altstadt**, on the W. side of the Grosse Ring (adm. on week-days 9-4, Sun. and holidays 9-1; 40 k.), was erected in 1838-48 in a modern Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the picturesque projecting chapel, the great tower of 1474 (with a curious clock), the S. side with its fine portal, and the old council-chamber still exist. The statues (by *J. Max*) on the balcony of the second floor represent four rulers to whom Prague is indebted. In the S. wing of the Rathaus are the handsome new *Council Chamber* adorned with two colossal paintings by *Brožík* (Huss before the







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Strassenbahnen

K. Kirche, G. Gasse, Pl. Platz

Pl. Platz







Council of Constance, and Election of George Podiebrad), the old *Council Chamber*, with fine wood-carvings, and the Chapel. The N. wing contains the *municipal Archives*.

In front of the Rathaus, on 21st June, 1621 after the battle of the White Hill (p. 130), twenty-seven of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were executed. On the same spot, in Feb. 1683, the same fate befell eleven officers of high rank, by Wallenstein's command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Hussgasse (Husova třída), a little to the W. of the Rathaus, is the handsome *\*Palace of Count Clam-Gallas* (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1707-12 by Fischer von Erlach.

Farther on, in the Karlsgasse (Karlova ulice), on the right, is the *Clementinum* (Pl. E, 4, 5), an extensive block of buildings in the baroque style, erected after 1653 by the Jesuits, consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers. It now comprises the archiepiscopal seminary, the University Library (280,000 vols. and 3900 MSS.), natural history collections, an observatory, etc. The first court contains a *\*Statue*, by E. Max (1864), of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., erected in 1864 to commemorate the participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

In the Kreuzherren-Gasse (Křižovnické třída), between the Clementinum and the Moldau, is the baroque *Kreuzherrenstift* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1662-3. — Near by, in the Kreuzherren-Platz (Křižovnické náměstí), in front of the Karls-Brücke, is the bronze *Statue of Charles IV.* (Pl. E, 4, 5), designed by E. Hahnelt and erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the University, with allegorical figures of the four faculties on the pedestal.

The *University of Prague* founded in 1348, was soon attended by students from every part of Europe. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, many hundreds quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipzig (1409) and others. Since 1882 the university, called 'Carolo-Ferdinandea' has been divided into a Czechish and a German section, the former attended by 3400, the latter by 1100 students.

The *\*Karls-Brücke* (Pl. E, D, 4, 6), with 16 arches, 550 yds. in length, erected between 1357 and 1507, was partially destroyed by the floods of the Moldau in 1890, but has been restored.

The *Altstadt Tower*, on the right bank, is adorned on the E. side with the armorial bearings of the lands once united with the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. On the left bank are a tower from the period of Charles IV. and a smaller one, a relic of the old Judith Brücke.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with twenty eight *Statues and Groups of saints*, some of them in the baroque style of the early 18th cent. others modern (by Jos. and Em. Max), and with a bronze crucifix by Joh. Hölzer (1846). The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia, in the middle of the bridge, was executed after the design of Matthias Rauchmüller in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right, on the coping of the wall, between the 6th and 7th pillars, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Wenzel IV., for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend,



the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, with five brilliant stars hovering over the head. Since 1729, when the holy man was canonised, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims, especially on 16th May. — On the left bank, on the Rampa Insel, is a renovated Gothic Roland column.

Beyond the *Altstädter Mühlen* and an ancient *Water Tower* is the *FRANZENS-QUAI* (Pl. E, 5), leading to the *Kaiser-Franz-Brücke* (p. 226). In the middle of the *Quai* stands the *Monument of Francis II.*, a Gothic fountain designed by Jos. Kranner (1845), with bronze equestrian figure of the emperor and allegorical statues in sandstone by Jos. Max.

To the E. of the *Francis Monument* in the *Bethlehems Platz* (*Bethleem náměstí*, Pl. E, 5) once stood the house of *John Huss* (now No. 7) and a chapel in which he preached. At No. 1 is *Acprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum*, open on Sun. & holidays in summer, 9-12, adm. 2k h., at other times on application to the keeper, 1 K.

Below the *Karls-Brücke* is the *Rudolfs-Quai* (*Nábřeží kor. prince Rudolfa*; Pl. E, 4), on the right bank, on which stand the *Academy of Art* (founded in 1800) and the *Rudolphinum*. The *Kettenste* ('chain footbridge'; toll 2 h.) crosses the river to *Kleinseite*.

The *Rudolphinum* (Pl. E, 4) was erected in 1884 from design by *Zitek* and *Schulz*. The S. wing contains the *Conservatory of Music* and two concert-rooms; the N. wing contains the *Art-Industrial Museum*, the exhibitions of the *Art Union* (15th April to 15th June annually), and on the first floor the picture-gallery of the Bohemian '*Kunstfreunde*'. Adm. to the picture-gallery and collection of engravings, free, daily 11-3 except Mon.; entrance from the side near the *Moldau*. In the first room are sold catalogues of the pictures (1889; 1 K. 60 h., with 30 photographs 4 K.) and of the engravings (1885; 20 h.).

**Picture Gallery.** Room I (anteroom) Sculptures including a relief of the *Madonna* by *And. della Robbia*. — To the right is Room II (old German and Dutch schools). On the right 687, *School of Theodore of Prague*, Volterra picture of Archbishop *Očko of Wlaschitz*. — 222-224, *Geertgen van Haenlem*, Winged altar in three sections; \*230, *Jan Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabius*, St. Luke (the 'Prague Donatist'); 462 *Master of the Death of Mary* (Adoration of the Magi, on the wings the family of the donor). — 97a, *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Lady *Vaux* (original at Hampton Court). \*27 *Hans Baldung Grien*, Martyrdom of St. Dorothea (1516). — Room III (corner room) Bohemian pictures of the 14-16th centuries. — Room IV (Italian and later Dutch and German schools). To the left 4-6 *P. Morano*, surnamed *Caravaggio*, Portrait. — 638, 639, *Karl Skretek*, Man and wife. No number, *Frans Hals*, Portrait of *Jasper Schade van Westrum*; *Gerard Terburg*, Man and wife; *G. Dou*, Girl on a balcony. No number, *Hubert*, Master (about 1626) Young lady in rich costume; *Rubens*, Vision of St. Augustine (from St. Thomas's Church), 452 *Frans Lucas*, Octavio Piccolomini; no number *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. Theresa (from St. Thomas's Church), *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait of a lady (1638), 468 *Fr. Meissel*, large Italian landscape. Room V (divided into eight cabinets a-b) 70 *Dierck Bouts*, Entombment, 120-123, *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscapes, 118 f. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, Adoration of the Magi, Winter sports; *Rubens*, 585 *St. Annunciation*, 586 Sketch of the Expulsion from Paradise for the Jesuit Church at Antwerp. 559 *P. Potter*, The guard room (1631); 594, *Ryckaert III*, The petition (1638). 227, *Lucas Giordano*, *Lucretia*, The *Widow*, Party returning home by torchlight (a sketch). — 208, *d.*



*Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; no number, *S. van Rugdael* (?), Landscape, *C. de Heem*, Fruit, 660. *Frans Snyder* (?), Still-life 293. *A. Goubaux*, Camp scene; 375. *Jan van den Hoef*, Philomena and Dan; 3; *A. van der Neer*, 499. Skittle alley, \*494. Moonlight scene; 463. *W. van Metsu*, Fishwife; \*225. *A. de Gelder*, Vertumnus and Pomona; 706. *W. van de Velde* the younger, Sea-piece 787. *Phil. Woeraman*, Horses, 168. *Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; \*166. *Jan Steen*, Cat's mine; 199. *J. van der Beek*, Rebecca and Eleazer at the well \*200. *A. Blaeu*, Temple on a lake. — Room VI (corner room; masters of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th cent., chiefly Austrian. 95. *Jo. Chr. Brand*, View of the Danube — Room VII (Bohemian masters of the 17-18th cent.) *Karl Skrata*, *Petrus Brandt*, *W. L. Heimer* — Room VIII 236. *J. B. Greuse*, Young girl; 174, 173. *Fr. Desportes*, Still-life (1717), between these, no number. *Karl Würth*, The Rathaus of the Altstadt, 216. *F. Ulrich*, Madonna and two saints — Rooms IX-XVI. Modern pictures, German, French etc. *Courbet*, *D. Frey*, *Dupré*, *Leubach*, *Gabriel Max*, *Segantini*, *Th. von Trosen*. In Room XII (fine view over the Hradsch) are pictures by Bohemian and Austrian artists of the 18th century.

From Cabinet of Room V a flight of steps leads to the CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS, where specimens of masters of all schools are exposed to view. Adjacent is the HOLLARUM, devoted to 457 plates exclusively by *Wenzel Hollar* (1607-77), a native of Prague.

Behind the Rudolphinum is the **Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. E, 4), erected by *Jos. Schulz* in 1900. In the entresol is a library and rooms for temporary exhibitions, while the two upper floors are devoted to the industrial-art collections. Adm. free, daily, except Mon., 10-3; to the library Tues.-Sat. 10-12 and 5-8, Sun. 10-12.

**GROUND FLOOR.** At the foot of the steps are statues in sandstone (Venus and Cupid, Mercury) by *Matth. Braun* (d. 1738).

**FIRST FLOOR.** *Room 1* (on the right) Works in wrought iron (lattice work, box clamps, artistic locks, keys, etc.) and bronze (Italian Renaissance door knockers); also, works in tin, brass, copper and lead, a collection of weapons, etc. Adjacent on the right, *Room 11* Stoves with tiles in Empire and modern styles (ca. 1840) cabinets, chests, carved panelling. — *Room 111* Ecclesiastical wood carvings, small works in ivory, wood, stone, and other materials. In the **PASSAGE** (near the stairs) a *Wurzelbauer* colossal group of Venus and Cupid in bronze (1519), carried off by the Swedes from the Lohkowitz Palace in 1648, and presented in 1889 to the Museum by a patron of art, and a bronze vase by *Adr. de Vries* (1640). *Room 11* Majolica, German stone ware, Delft layence, porcelain; three air stoves with tiles. — *Room V* Antique Spanish, and Persian glass; fragments of medieval glass, Slavonian and Bohemian glass. — *Room VI* Oriental bronzes, goldsmith work, tinware, seals, lead reliefs and medallions.

**SECOND FLOOR.** Leather work, book-bindings, collection of textiles, modern Bohemian interior from the Paris Exhibition of 1900; interior of the Prague School. **Industrial Art.** On this floor is also the Lanna collection of pottery, glass, small sculpture, metal work, etc.

Immediately behind the Museum of Industrial Art, on the W. side of the **JOSEFSTADT** (formerly the Jews Quarter, now almost entirely deprived of its ancient character owing to the construction of numerous new streets, is the **Jewish Burial Ground** (Pl. E, 4), disused since 1787. Adm. daily, except Sat., 8-6 (10 h.).

Thousands of grey, moss-grown stones bearing Hebrew inscriptions, stand here close together, the authentically oldest one being of the year 1439. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged, thus a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron, etc. A sarcophagus on which lions are chiselled marks the grave of *Rabbi Low* (d. 1400). The small stones piled on the graves and tomb-stones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

In the *Rabblnergasse* (*Rabínská ulice*) a few paces to the E. of the Jewish Cemetery and opposite the old Jewish *Rathaus*, stands the **Altneuschule** (Pl. E, 4), the oldest synagogue in Prague, having been founded according to tradition by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. Adm. daily 10-12 and 2-4 except on Sat. and Jewish festivals, at other times on application to the custodian (*Kastulergasse* or *Haštalská ulice* 15; Pl. E, 4). The unpretentious edifice was rebuilt in the early-Gothic style after the burning of the Jewish quarter in 1338. The large flag suspended from the vaulting in the gloomy interior was presented by Ferdinand III. in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648. — We return hence through the *Niklasgasse* (*Mikulášská ulice*) to the *Altstadter Ring* (p. 220).

Around the Altstadt, on the E. and S., lies the NEUSTADT. The S.W. end of the *Graben* (p. 219) is adjoined on the left by the **WENZELS-PLATZ** (*Vaclavské náměstí*; Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 65 yds. in width, and 740 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S.E. At the upper end rises the **Bohemian Museum** (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1885-90 by Schulz, and handsomely fitted up in the interior (adm. in summer Sun. 9-1 and Wed. 10-4, free, Tues., Thurs., Frid. Sat. 10-4, 1 K).

From the entrance we proceed straight to the handsome staircase, by which we ascend to the

**FIRST FLOOR.** In the centre is the *Pantheon*, an imposing hall destined for festivals, occupying two stories and embellished with eight fresh bronze statues of persons celebrated in Bohemian history, by Schwanthaler (1840). — *Room I* Autographs (of Huss, Ziska, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, etc.), documents, manuscripts. *Room II* Coins, medals, seals, stamps, etc. *Rooms IV-VI* Prehistoric collection. *Rooms VII-X* Historical, archaeological and ethnographical collections. In R. VII, two ancient Bohemian crockery-shops, in R. VIII, sails used in the Hussite wars, fire-arms, the sword of Gustavus Adolphus, musical instruments, and industrial objects (glass, majolica, ivory-carvings, etc.); in R. IX, Bohemian, in R. X a Moravian-Silesian peasant's room. *Room XI* (adm. for botanists only) Herbaria. *Room XII* Botanical collection. *Rooms XIII-XVII* Mineralogical collection. — The **SECOND FLOOR** contains the Geological and Palaeontological collections (beautiful and rare specimens in RR. I and II) and the Zoological collection (R. IX-XVII).

In front of the Museum is a handsome fountain, from which the water descends in cascades. — To the N.E., below the *Franz-Josefs Bahnhof*, is the **Stadt-Park**. In the *Park-Strasse* (*Sadová ulice*), on the E. side of the park, is the *New German Theatre* (Pl. G, 6), built in 1887 by Fellner & Hellmer.

To the S. the *Torgasse* (*Mezibranská ulice*) and the *Sokol Strasse* (*Sokolská třída*) lead from the *Wenzels-Platz* to the \***Karlshof Church** (Pl. G, 8), an octagonal Gothic edifice erected by Peter von Gmünd in 1361-77. The interior was modernized in 1720 by Dientzenhofer. The dome (diameter 24½ yds.) with its superb star-vaulting ranks among the most brilliant achievements of medieval builders.



Not far to the W., in the Slupergasse (Na slupě) which branches off to the right from the Berg-Strasse (Horská ulice) is a *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. I, 8), with the small *Church of the Annunciation*, a Gothic building of the time of Charles IV (1359).

The *Vyshehrad* (Pl. E, F, 9), occupying the site of the castle of Libussa (p. 219), the traditional foundress of the Bohemian royal family, forms the S. extremity of Prague. Fortifications occupy the top of the hill (fine view from the N. bastion). The Romanesque *St. Martin's Chapel* (12th cent.) and the collegiate church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* preserved here are relics of an earlier period. The latter, originally Romanesque (ca. 1050), is now a late Gothic basilica (15th cent.).

On the left side of the Vyshehrader-Strasse (Vyšehradská třída) which runs to the N. from the former *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 8), is the Benedictine MONASTERY OF FEMMALS (Pl. E, 7), dating from the time of Charles IV., with the *Marien-Kirche*, a Gothic structure (1348-72), restored and repainted in 1880 by the Benedictines. On the walls of the cloisters is a series of frescoes (parallel scenes from the Old and New Testaments after the fashion of the so-called *Biblia Pauperum*), which, though much spoiled by repeated retouching, are the chief memorial of the old Prague school of painting.

The Vyshehrader-Strasse runs into the KARLS-PLATZ (Karlovo náměstí, Pl. F, 6, 7), the largest Platz in Prague, 580 yds. long and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and with monuments to *Benedict Roexl*, the botanist (on the S.), and the Czechish poet *Vítězslav Halek* (1835-74). On the W. side of the Platz is the *Czechish Polytechnicum*. In the N.E. corner is the former *Rathaus of the Neustadt* (p. 224 Pl. F, 6), so altered in 1806 that of the original structure only a single tower (begun in 1451) remains. It is now occupied by the criminal courts of justice.

On the E. of the Karls-Platz lie the lecture-rooms and institutes of the *Medical Faculty* of both universities, two *Hospitals*, etc. In the *Katherinengasse* is the former monastery church of *St. Catharine* (Pl. F, 7), begun in 1355, with baroque ceiling-paintings by W. L. Reiner. A little to the N., in the *Stephansgasse*, is the Gothic Church of *St. Stephen* (Pl. F, 6, 7) erected in 1361-77; in the modernized interior is a late-Gothic font (1462).

From the Karls-Platz the Jungmann-Strasse (Jungmannova třída) leads N. to the *Maria-Schnee-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), built about 1347, in front of it is a sitting bronze statue of the Czechish philologist *Joa. Jungmann* (1733-1847), by L. Schimek (1878).

The wide FERDINAND-STRASSE (Ferdinandova třída), the continuation of the Obstgasse (Ovocná ulice) which comes from the Graben (p. 219), leads hence past the *Police Office* (on the right) and the *Convent of the Ursuline Nuns* (on the left; Pl. E, 5) to the Moldau. At the end of the street on the right (No. 7) is the handsome building of the *Bohemian Savings Bank*, by Ullmann (1861); on the left is the splendid \**Bohemian National Theatre*, in the Renaissance style, by Zitek and Schulz (1881).



In the Rabbingergasse (Rabinská ulice), a few paces to the E. of the Jewish Cemetery and opposite the old Jewish *Rathaus*, stands the **Altneuschule** (Pl. E, 4), the oldest synagogue in Prague, having been founded according to tradition by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. Adm. daily 10-12 and 2-4, except on Sat. and Jewish festivals, at other times on application to the custodian (Kastelgasse or Haštalská ulice 15; Pl. F, 4). The unpretentious edifice was rebuilt in the early-Gothic style after the burning of the Jewish quarter in 1338. The large flag suspended from the vaulting in the gloomy interior was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648. — We return hence through the Niklasgasse (Mikulášská ulice) to the Altstadt Ring (p. 220).

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From the entrance we proceed straight to the handsome staircase, by which we ascend to the —

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The wide FERDINAND-STRASSE (Ferdinandova třída), the continuation of the Obstgasse (Ovocná ulice) which comes from the Graben (p. 219), leads hence past the *Police Office* (on the right) and the *Convent of the Ursuline Nuns* (on the left, Pl. E, 6) to the Moldau. At the end of the street on the right (No. 7) is the handsome building of the *Bohemian Savings Bank*, by Ullmann (1861); on the left is the splendid \**Bohemian National Theatre*, in the Renaissance style, by Zitek and Schulz (1881).

The *Kaiser Franz-Brücke* (Pl. D, 5, 6, toll 2 h.), rebuilt in 1906 here crosses the *Schützeninsel* (p. 218) to the *Kleinseite* (see below) — *Franzens-Quai* see p. 222.

From the *Josephs-Platz* (*Josefské náměstí*; Pl. G, 1), which adjoins the *Graben* (p. 219) on the N.E., the *Elizabeth-Strasse* (*Eliščina třída*) leads to the N. to the *Franz-Joseph-Brücke* (Pl. G, 5, toll 2 h.), while the *Pořítscher-Strasse* (*Na počť*) runs E. to the *Nord-West-Bahnhof* (p. 217) and to a small *Park* (Pl. H, 4) containing a *War Monument* (by J. Max) for 1848 and 1849.

The *Municipal Museum* (Pl. H, 4), on the S. side of the park, contains a apartment in the basement, on the first floor are works in terracotta, glass and metal, furniture, coats of arms and ecclesiastical antiquities; on the second floor, documents, early printed works, views of Prague, weapons, arm ur, and guild insignia. Adm. Sun 10-3 and Wed. 1-5, free. Tues. Frid., and Sat. 1-5, 40 h.

**Karolinental**, the N.E. suburb of Prague, is, like the opposite quarter *Bubna-Holeschowitz* and the quarter of *Smichow* (Pl. G, D, 6-8), a busy manufacturing centre. The large *Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius* (Pl. I, K, 3) was built in 1854-63 in the style of the early-Christian basilicas from designs by Karl Rösner.

#### b. Quarters on the left bank of the Moldau.

From the *Karls-Brücke* (p. 221) the *Brückengasse* (*Mostecká ulice*) in which, in the court of No. 47, is an unadorned Gothic tower, the only remains of the old bishop's palace, leads to the **KLEINSEITNER RING** (*Malostranské náměstí*; Pl. C, 4), embellished with the bronze *Radetzky Monument*, erected in 1858 from designs by Emil and Josef Max. The marshal stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers. The former Jesuit church of \***St. Nicholas** (Pl. C, 4), in the middle of the Platz, built in 1673-1752 by the Jesuits, is richly decorated in the interior. Opposite, on the N. side of the Platz, at the corner of the *Landtagsgasse* (*Sněmovní ulice*), are the *Government Offices*; on the W. side is the *Office of the Commandant*.

From the N.E. angle of the *Kleinseithner Ring* the *Thomasgasse* (*Tomášska ulice*) leads past the Gothic *St. Thomas's Church* (14th cent.), with an elegant sacristy to the *Waldstein-Platz* (*Valdštejnské náměstí*), in which, to the right, is **Count Waldstein's Palace** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1623-30 by *Giovanni Marino* of Milan for Albrecht von Wallenstein, or Waldstein, the famous general of the 'Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. At the back is an \**Open Hall* with stucco work by *Bartolomeo Bianco*, a former bathing grotto, and a playing hall, where the horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen is shown. On the first floor are the audience-chamber (renewed in 1854) and several rooms once inhabited by Wallenstein (with tapestry, furniture, portraits, etc.). (Castellan in the first court, to the right; see.)



In the Waldsteingasse (Valdštýnska ulice) which leads to the Bruskagasse (p. 230), is the former *Palace of Prince Fürstenberg* (No. 12, on the left, Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful garden.

In the Malteser-Platz, not far from the Brückengasse (p. 226), is the *Palace of Count Nostitz* (Pl. D, 5), containing about 300 pictures. Adm. on application, in summer only, fee; catalogue 24 h.

Among the best works are \*Rembrandt, A servant (ca. 1635), \*Rubens, General Spinoza, in full armour; 163. Ravesteijn. Man and woman; 48. G. Mostaert, Market; 53. N. Knipper, Diana's bath; 278. Nic. Neuchatel, Girl; \*160 J. van Ruysdael, Forest-scene (an early work); 275. G. Dou, A servant; 171. A. van Dyck, St. Bruno (early work); 215 Sir A. More (?), Portrait; Neuchatel, Woman and child, 212. D. Teniers, Rustic tavern.

Two routes lead from the Kleinsseitner Ring (p. 226) to the Hradschin—the shorter to the right through the Schlossgässchen (Zámecká ulice), and by the Neue Schlossstiege (Zámecké schody, 205 steps) to the court, the longer and easier (10 min.) leads straight through the Šporner or Nerudagasse (Nerudova ulice), passing on the left the *Palace of Count Morzin* (1670), with atlantes on the façade by Joh. Brokoff, and on the right the *Palace of Count Thun* (Pl. C, 4) with a baroque doorway by Matth. Brann, and then ascends to the right.

The Hradschin (*Hradčany*, Pl. B, C, 4, 5) may be called the Capitol of Prague. The *Hradschiner-Platz* is a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (erected in 1764), on the S. by the *Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (ca. 1650) and by a *Carmelite Nunnery*, and on the W. by a palace of Emp. Francis Joseph (formerly the *Toscana Palace*). In the middle rises a *Column of the Virgin* (1725).

The *Hofburg* (Pl. C, 4), or *Imperial Palace*, which occupies the E. side of the Platz, restored after 1333 for Charles IV. by the French architect *Matthias of Arras* (d. 1352), renewed by Ladislaus II., and again in the 16-17th cent. by Ferdinand I., Rudolph II., and Matthias, was completed by Maria Theresa. From the forecourt we proceed straight on to the main portal (by Scamozzi; 1614) and pass through the archway (whence a flight of steps on the right ascends to the imperial apartments) to the first court. Admission-tickets for the Hofburg are obtained here in the *Schlosshauptmannschaft*, to the left; daily in summer 11-1 and 4-6, 40 h. The tickets admit also to the Belvedere. Farther on, to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which rises the cathedral. To the right is the entrance to the S. wing of the Palace (ring).

The most interesting rooms in the palace are \**Ladislav's Hall*, or the *Hall of Homage*, constructed in 1484-1602, with a rich late-Gothic ceiling; the Gothic *Landrechts Stube* (1568, occupied by the Bohemian Diet until 1847, the old *Statthalterer*, the *Palace Chapel*, and the *German and Spanish Halls*. From the window of the old *Statthalterer* Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martiniz and Blawata to be thrown down on 28th May, 1618. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the *Thirty Years' War*. A cross under the window, bearing their names, commemorates the event.

The small equestrian *\*Statue of St. George*, a fountain figure in the second court, was cast in bronze by Martin and Georg von Klausenburg in 1373; the horse was restored in 1562. In the N. corner of this court is a gallery connecting the cathedral and the palace. In the passage under this gallery, on the left, is the entrance to the cathedral.

The *\*Cathedral* (Pl. C, 4; open 5-12 and 2-5 o'clock, adm. 60 h.), the *Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus*, begun in 1344 under Charles IV. by *Matthias of Arras* (p. 227), consists of little more than the spacious Gothic choir completed by *Peter Arler* of Gmünd in 1380 and restored in 1641 after a fire. The nave was begun in 1392, the unfinished principal tower in 1400, but after the Hussite war building was discontinued, and it was not resumed until 1867.

The *\*Choir* on the triforium-gallery of which are 21 damaged portrait-busts of the 14th cent., has two aisles and is surrounded by an ambulatory and two series of chapels. In the centre, within a fine Renaissance railing by *Jörg Schmalzhammer*, rises the large *\*Monument of the Kings*, executed in marble by *Alex. Colina* of Malines (p. 129) in 1500-03, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaus Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. — The *\*Wenzel Chapel*, the first on the right, contains the monument of the saint, bearing it, his helmet and coat of mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel, built in 1347-66, is inlaid with Bohemian precious stones and decorated with very ancient, half-palatial frescoes of the early Prague school. The ring on the door is said to be one which was grasped by the saint when he was slain at Alt-Bischofau in 935 by his brother Bleslav. The *MARTINIZ CHAPEL*, adjoining the Wenzel Chapel, contains the monument of the imperial statthalter Jaroslav von Martinitz (p. 227). In the *CHAPEL OF SS. SIMON & JUDAS*, on the left wall, hangs an old painting of 1503 (in the middle is the head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a *vera icon*, the patron-saints of Bohemia at the margin). The *LADISLAV ORATORIUM* is borne by admirably executed stone vaulting (1493). In the *CHOIR AMBULATORY* to the left is the magnificent tomb of St. John of Nepomuk, executed in 1736 at Vienna from *Alcher's* designs. Opposite, in the *aisle of the Chapel of St. John of Nepomuk*, are silver-busts of SS. Adalbert, Wenzel, Vitus, and Wolfgang. — In the *STERNBERG CHAPEL* are the Gothic tombs of Ottokar I. and II. by Peter of Gmünd. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church in the Seven Years War, the damage it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. The *TURIST CHAPEL* contains the monuments of the Dukes Bretislav I. (d. 1055) and Spithew II. (d. 1011), probably from the workshop of *Peter of Gmünd*. Opposite, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, the patron-saint of the church, with a statue by *J. Max*. In the *CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST* is a candelabrum said to have been in Solomon's Temple, but really dating partly from the 12th cent. (the base) and partly from 1641 (upper part). The walls of *ST. ANNA'S CHAPEL* are adorned with paintings by *Swerts*. — Adjoining the cathedral is the *TREASURY*, containing numerous curiosities and objects of value, shown on application to the sacristan.

Behind the cathedral, in the Georgs-Platz (U sv. Jiří), is the Romanesque *Church of St. George*, a heavy-looking edifice, founded in 912 and rebuilt after a fire in 1142-50, with a side-door in the



Renaissance style. In the interior are frescoes of the 13th and 14th cent., and the tomb of St. Ludmilla (d. 927), restored in the 15th century. — To the right is the *Theresianische Adlige-Damenstift*, an institution for spinsters of noble family, adjoining the Gothic Church of All Saints. The balcony commands an admirable view (entrance in the circular portico; see 40 h.).

At the end of the Georggässchen (Jiřská ulice), a gate adjoining the *Schwarze Turm* and the *Daliborka-Turm* (see 40 h.) leads to the *Bastei*, another good point of view. Adjacent is the *Palace of Prince Lobkowitz*. The *Alte Schlossstiege* (Schody zámeké staré, 98 steps) descends hence to the Bruskagasse (p. 230).

From the Hradšchiner-Platz the Lauretagasse leads to the S.W., to the LAURETA-PLATZ (Loretánské náměstí), in which rise the extensive *Franz-Josef Barracks*, formerly Count Czernin's Palace (Pl. A, 4). Opposite is the church of St. Loretto, in the court of which is an imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loreto. The treasury (shown daily 8.30-2.30 on application at the adjoining Capuchin monastery) contains several monstrances of the 17th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

From the Pohofelec-Platz, on the S.W., a flight of steps at No. 8 leads to the STRANOWBER-PLATZ (Strahovské nádvoří). Here to the right, on the highest site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian **Abbey of Strahow** (Pl. A, 4, 5; adm. 9-11.30 on week-days) founded in 1140, but dating in its present form mainly from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Church of St. Rochus exhibits a singular mixture of the Gothic and Baroque styles. — Tappenheim, the Imperial general who fell at Lutzen in 1632, is buried in the Church of the Assumption. — The chief work in the Picture Gallery (ladies not admitted) is a Virgin and Child crowned by angels (the so-called Rosenkranzfest), by Dürer (1506), containing portraits of the painter himself, one of his German friends in Venice Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and several Venetians (freely retouched). The Library (door to the right of the church, first floor; ring), with 145,000 vols. and 1700 MSS., contains autographs of Tycho Brahe, etc. Superb View, from the monastery garden, of Prague and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N.E.

Returning to the Hofburg we regain the road from the N. side of the first court, viâ the Hirschgraben and through the Staubbrückengasse (U přešného mostu). We then proceed to the right, between the Kaisergarten (see below) and the new Cadet School, to the **Belvedere** (Pl. C, 3; adm. as to the Hofburg), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1536 by Emp. Ferdinand I. The beautiful colonnade on the groundfloor is decorated with a rich frieze of foliage and charming mythological reliefs, in place of the old decorations of the great hall, which, under Rudolf II., served for a collection of minerals, are mediocre frescoes from the history of Bohemia, after cartoons by Chr. Ruben (1. 1875). \*View from the balcony. In the now inaccessible *Kaiser-Garten*, in front of the W. façade, is a handsome Renaissance fountain (1569).



From the Belvedere we may descend through the *Choteks Promenades* (Pl. D, 3) and by the Choteks-Str. to the Bruskagasse (Po Bruskou), where, in the Raphaels-Kapelle of the *Institute for the Blind* (Pl. D, 3), are fine frescoes by Jos. von Führich. We then cross the chain-bridge (p. 222), or turn to the right through the Wendische Gasse (Lužická ulice) to the Karls-Brücke (p. 221). To the E., on the steep bank of the Moldau, are the *\*Kronprinz Rudolf* or *Belvedere Promenades*, commanding picturesque views (restaurant, cable-tramway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  min. to the Franz-Joseph-Brücke p. 219). To the N. of the Promenades is the *\*Baumgarten* (Stromovka or Královská Obora; Pl. E, 1), a fine public park and resort of the fashionable world, with a château (summer residence of the Statthalter) and restaurant (military concerts on Tues., Thurs., and Sun. Tramway (p. 218) from the Wenzels-Platz via the Graben in 2 minutes.

The *\*Hasenbourg* (Pl. C, 5), above the Aujezd (Újezd), to the N.W., is the finest point of view. A cable-tramway (p. 218) ascends in 3 min. to the upper terminus (985 ft.; 330 ft. above the lower terminus) 3 min. walk above which is the *View Tower* (Peřlářská Warte, ascent 40 h., lift 1 h.; restaurant) on the *Laurentiusberg*. The upper gallery (1245 ft. above the sea-level) commands a superb *\*Survey of Prague and the valley of the Moldau and over the greater part of Bohemia to the Giant Mts., the mountains on the Moravian frontier, the Bohemian Forest, the Erzgebirge, and the limestone hills of Saxon Switzerland. The summits of the central Bohemian range are especially conspicuous.*

Above the Aujezd also is the *Kinsky Public Garden* (Pl. C, 6) formerly the property of Count Kinsky, which affords another charming view of Prague. The villa now accommodates the *Czech-Slavonic Ethnographical Museum* (Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 9-1, 50 h.; Mon. & Sat., 9-12, 20 h., 2-5 free; Sun. & holidays 9-12 free, 2-5 10 h.) On the groundfloor, to the left, are the Slavonic section and interiors of peasants' rooms, to the right, models of peasant-houses and furniture; on the first floor, costumes, embroideries, and pottery.

On the White Hill (*Weisse Berg*)  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. of the Strahow-Platz (Pl. A, 4, not worth an excursion), a pilgrimage church commemorates the battle of Nov. 8th, 1620, by which the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided. The Bohemians under their 'Winter King' Frederick V., the Palatinate, the king of their own election and son-in-law of James I. of England, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attack of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Roman Catholic League with his army of Bavarians and imperial troops, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. On the N.W. slope of the White Hill the Stern-Schloss, a large and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, and afterwards a powder-magazine, and was restored in 1875. Adm. daily 11-1 and 4-6 (Oct. 1st to end of May 4-6), 20 h. (adm. cards at the rangers' house). It is situated at the end of a park which derives its name of *Stern-Tiergarten* from the building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens ( $\frac{2}{3}$  M. from stat. Leger p. 233). A stone here, commemorating the capture of Prague by Frederick

the Great in 1744, purports to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. On 6th May, 1757, Marshal *Schwerin*, Frederick the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of *Sterbohol*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Prague and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station of *Hortitz* (p. 265). Steamer to *Siechnow*, 4 hrs. there, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  back, *Aussig*! on the left bank of the Moldau, an old and rich Cistercian monastery, erected by King *Weuzel II.* in 1283-1305 and destroyed by the Hussites in 1420, now the castle of Prince *Ottungen*, has a fine park. To the S. of *Siechnow* are the *St. John Rapids*.

### 37. From Dresden to Prague.

121 M. RAILWAY in 4-8 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. fares 15. # 10, 10. # 60, 5. # 90; express 20. # 90, 14. # 30, 8. # ) Finest views on the left. — STEAMER in summer five times daily, to Pirna in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., to Schandau in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to Aussig in 10 hrs. (descent from Aussig to Dresden in 57 hrs.) The traveller who desires to see the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig.

*Dresden*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*. The station is on the S. side of the town. Soon after starting the *Grosse Garten* is seen on the left. Beyond the stations of *Seitzitz* and *Mugeln* the line approaches the Elbe and follows the serpentine course of the river through the picturesque *Saxon Switzerland* (described in *Baedeker's Northern Germany*). The chateau of *Sonnenberg* at (11 M.) Pirna is now a lunatic asylum. *Pötzscha* is the station for the little town of *Wehlen* on the opposite bank. At stat. *Rathen* rises the \**Bastei*, a precipitous rock on the opposite bank of the Elbe, 640 ft. above the river, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, commanding a beautiful view. At (22 M.) *Königstein* is the fortress of that name, 610 ft. above the river, commanding a noble prospect. Opposite the fortress rises the *Lilienstein*, 167 ft. higher. — 24 M. *Schandau*, a favourite summer-resort, lies on the opposite bank. *Herrnskretschen* is the first Bohemian place on the right bank. — 32 M. *Niedergrund* is the first Bohemian village on the left bank. The line follows the left bank. Several viaducts and embankments. Then two short tunnels under the projecting *Schöferwand*.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bodenbach* (430 ft., *Rail Restaurant*, *Hôt. Frieser; Umlauf; Post*), a thriving town with 12,000 inhab., is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Opposite lies the pleasant town of *Tetschen* (p. 266), connected with the left bank by a railway-bridge and a suspension-bridge. The village of *Obergrund* (\**Bad-Hôtel; Starck's Hotel*), on the left bank, below the bridge, is a favourite summer-resort.

FROM BODENBACH TO KOMOTAU, 56 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Eulauer Bach*, on the right rises the *Schneeberg* (p. 32) with its bevedere. Stations: *Bunzlau; Eulau*, and (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tysa Königsfeld* (9 M. to the N. of which is the village of *Tysa*, with its huge and curiously-riven cliffs of sandstone, called the *Tysaer Wände*). On the hill to the right of (15 M.) *Klein-Kahn* lies *Aullendorf*. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Tellnitz*; 21 M. *Kulm*, where a battle took place on 30th Aug., 1813. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hohenstein*, with the *Gerauburg* on the right; 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Marlaschein*; 26 M. *Rosental-Graupen* (p. 237), where



the *Wilhelmshöhe* and *Rosenburg* rise on the right, 27 M. *Teplitz-Waldtor* (p. 234; station 1 M. from the town; omn. 30 K.) 30 M. *Kosten* (1½ M. to the W. is the little town of *Klostergrab*, p. 237) 34 M. *Osseg* (p. 237; branch-line in 10 min. to *Dux-Leptitz*, p. 237). The train now skirts the S. base of the *Krögebirge*, and runs by *Bruch*, *Wiesa* (junction for the line from Prague to Moldau, p. 237), *Ober-Leutensdorf*, *Ober-Georgental*, *Eisenberg*, and *Gorkau* to (56 M.) *Komotau* (p. 239).

ASCENT OF THE SCHNEEBERG FROM RODENBACH (3½ hrs.). We follow the *Teplitz* road to the W.; at the (1 M.) fork we proceed to the right (guide-post) viâ *Biela*, in 10 min. more we diverge to the left viâ *Tsche* and ascend a steep road to the beginning of the forest. Farther on, beyond a deer-fence, we turn to the left at a fork and follow the white marks to the summit. Those who wish to walk as little as possible may drive to *Dorf Schneeberg* by the private road (sometimes closed) diverging at *Märzdorf*, or by the road diverging to the left near *Peperz*, bel. w. the chain-bridge, or take the *Rodenbach* and *Komotau* railway to *Eulau* (p. 231). The steep road from *Eulau* to (2½ M.) *Dorf Schneeberg* (1866 ft.; *Hebestreits Hotel*) ascends to the right. From the village of *Schneeberg* we reach the plateau of the *Hohe Schneeberg* (2372 ft.), the highest of the Bohemian sandstone-hills, in ¼ hr. The tower at the top (adm. 60 K.), 112 ft. high, commands a magnificent \**Panorama* (Inn).

43 M. *Topkowitz-Kartitz*; 47½ M. *Nestersitz-Pömmerte*.

53 M. *Aussig* (1600 ft.; \**Goldnes Schiff*, R. 2½-5 K., *Englischer Hof*, *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, on the Elbe; \**Rail Restaurant*), a busy town with 29,000 inhab., lies at the influx of the *Biela* into the Elbe. Large factories and a brisk coal-trade occupy the inhabitants. The vast brown coal seams of N. Bohemia lie a little to the W. The large river-barges load at a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe. *Aussig* was the birthplace of the painter *Raphael Mengs* (1728-79). The town is connected by a railway-bridge (with passage for pedestrians) with the station of *Schreckenstein* on the right bank of the Elbe (p. 256). The traveller detained here should ascend the *Ferdinandshöhe* (¼ hr. to the S.) or to the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (see below; ¾ hr.). A more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Hohe Wostrey* (1920 ft.), ascended viâ *Neudörfel* and *Ober-Sedlitz* in 1¾ hr. — The plain of *Böhmen*, to the W. of *Aussig*, was the scene of the great Hussite battle of 16th June, 1426, which ended in the rout of the Saxons under Frederick the Quarrelsome and the destruction of the then flourishing town.

From *Aussig* to *Teplitz* and *Komotau*, see R. 38 — Steamboat to *Dresden*, see p. 231.

A bold rock on the right bank, 280 ft. in height, resembling the *Lurlei* on the Rhine, is crowned with the extensive ruins of the \**Schreckenstein*, not destroyed until the 18th cent., the property of Prince *Lobkowitz*, who keeps them in good preservation. Beautiful view from the top. This forms a worthy termination to the more picturesque part of the Elbe scenery. 59 M. *Salsel* lies picturesquely on the river, opposite *Sebusen* (p. 256). 61½ M. *Praskowitz*.

66 M. *Lobowitz* (*Schwarzes Ross*, *Dampfschiff-Restaurant*, on the Elbe, with view), a manufacturing town (4000 inhab.) with a chateau of Prince *Schwarzenberg*, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on 1st Oct., 1756, Frederick the



Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. Branch-lines to *Teplitz*, via *Borestau* (ascent of the *Milleschauer*, see p. 237), and to (66 M.) *Reichenberg* (p. 271). On the opposite bank are the village of *Gross-Czernosek* (p. 257), noted for its wine, and the *Hradek* (1180 ft.), with its chapel.

71 M. *Thereseinstadt* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the fortified town (*Hôtel Erzherzog Karl*; *Deutsches Haus*) lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., at the influx of the *Eger*. Fine \*View of the picturesque basaltic cones of the *Mittel-Gebirge* from the station to the N.E., the *Geltsch* and *Kelchberg*; to the N., the *Kreuzberg*, *Radischken*, and *Radobitz*; to the N.W., the *Lobosch*, *Milleschauer*, and *Kletschen*; to the W., the *Kostial*, with a ruined castle; to the S.W., the isolated *Hasenberg*. Beyond *Thereseinstadt* the *Eger* is crossed. To the left, on the *Elbe*, is the little town of *Leutmeritz* (p. 256).

74 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hrobetz*. — 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Raudnitz* (*Krone*), on the *Elbe* (8000 inhab.). The chateau of Prince Lobkowitz contains a library, an armoury, and interesting pictures from the time of Charles V. to the 'Thirty Years' War. In 1350 Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. To the right rises the conspicuous *Georgenberg* or *Ripberg* (1325 ft.), with its white chapel, 1 hr. to the S.E. of *Raudnitz*.

84 M. *Wegstädt*, 89 M. *Berkowitz-Melnik*, where the line quits the *Elbe*, into which the *Moldau* falls 3 M. higher up. 94 M. *Jenikowitz*. In the distance, to the left, lies *Melnik* (p. 257).

98 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wettrus*, with a chateau and park of Count Chotek, where we reach the *Moldau*. 100 M. *Mühlhausen* (with a chateau of Prince Lobkowitz), we pass through several tunnels and galleries, and cross the *Zakolauer Bach*. 102 M. *Kralup* (*Rail Restaurant*), junction for *Neratowitz* and *Turnau* (p. 270), and for *Kladno* (p. 238), with large factories and railway-works.

The train follows the sinuosities of the *Moldau*. 106 M. *Libšitz*; 112 M. *Březek*, amidst fruit-trees. 116 M. *Podbaba*, at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Scharka*. At (118 M.) *Hubenč*, the last station before Prague, the narrow, rocky valley widens. Charming scenery. The line intersects the lower part of the *Baumgarten* (p. 230), and is carried across the *Moldau* and several of its arms, and over the *Hetz-Insel*, *Jerusalems-Insel*, and *Karolinental* (p. 226) by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long. On the left rises the *Ziskaberg*, the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420.

121 M. *Prague*, see p. 217.

### 38. From Aussig to Komotau via Teplitz.

41 M. RAILWAY in  $1\frac{1}{2}$   $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 4 K 90, 3 K 30, 1 K 65 h.).

*Aussig*, see p. 232. The train starts from the State Railway Station.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aussig-Neustadt*. — 3 M. *Türnitz*, with coal-mines and a chateau belonging to Count Nostitz.

From Töplitz to Bilin, 16½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 12 M. *Aussig* (junction of the Teplitz and Lobositz line, p. 237). — 16½ M. Bilin (650 ft.; *Hohes Haus* *Lozza*), an industrial town (6800 inhab.) on the *Bielitz*, with a chateau of Prince Lobkowitz. About ¾ M. to the S.W. is the well-known *Jätker Sauerbrunnen* (= *Kurhaus*, with restaurant, railway station, see p. 241), whence upwards of 4,000,000 bottles of the water are annually exported. About ½ M. to the S. of the Sauerbrunnen is the *Berachen* (1705 ft.), the largest mass of clinkstone, rhyolite, in Germany, with rare flora and fine view. — From Bilin to *Dux* and to Pilsen, see p. 249.

5½ M. *Karbitz* (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving manufacturing town, 1 M. to the N. of the line. The cones of the *Mittel-Gebirge* appear on the left. — 8 M. *Mariasschein* (Rail. Restaurant); the village (*Goldener Brunnen*), with a Jesuit monastery and a famous pilgrimage-church, lies 1 M. to the N., and has also a station on the Dux-Bodenbach line (p. 232). On the right is *Gruppen* (p. 237), with the *Wilhelmshöhe* and *Rosenburg*; then *Eichwald* (p. 237), beyond the park of *Probstau*, which the train skirts. 12 M. *Teplitz* (Rail. Restaurant).

### Teplitz and Environs.

**Railway Stations.** The station of the *Aussig Line* (Pl. D, 1) lies ½ M. to the N. of the market-place (trams and electric railway, see below). — The *Waldtor Station*, on the Dux and Bodenbach line, is 1 M. to the N.W. of the market-place. The *Schlossgarten Station* of the Lobositz line (Pl. A, 4) lies 1 M. to the S.W. of the market-place (electric railway, see p. 235), but trains for Lobositz start from the Aussig line station also.

**Hotels.** \**ZIMMER ALTES RAUHAUS* (Pl. a, C, 3), in the market-place, B. 26, D. 2½-3½, pens. 7-15 K., Post (Pl. b, C, 3), *Langegasse*, *KRON-PRINZ RUDOLF* (Pl. d, D. 2, 3) and *BLAUER STEIN* (Pl. e, D. 1), R. from 2, D. 2½, pens. 10 K. both in the *Bahnhof Str.*; *HOTEL POST*, *HOTEL* *ELBE*; *PENS. A. HELL*, *Schlangenberg-Str.* 105. — At *Schönau* (open in the season only): *FISCHER'S HOTEL HERMANNSTADT* (Pl. f, F. 3), *Badegasse*, R. 3-6 K., B. 40 h., pens. 60-80 K. weekly, *HANAUER* (Pl. g, F. 3) *Neubad-Allee* and others.

**Restaurants.** At all the hotels (usually à la carte), *Prince Clary's Garden Salon* (music, see below), *Kursalon*, in the *Stefans Platz*; *Seume-Park*; *Goldnes Schiff* *Seume-Str.* near the *Kurgarten*; *Vereinshaus Weißburg*, both in the *Linden Str.*, in the direction of *Schönau*; *Drei Rosen*, *Stefans Platz*; *Franz-Josef-Warts* (p. 236), etc. Wine at *Fleck's*, *Langegasse* 8.

**Cafés.** *Kursalon* (see above), with reading-rooms (open 8-12), *Theater-Café*, at the theatre towards the *Kurgarten*, *Café Central*, *Langegasse*, *Café Bauer*, *Café Hagen*, both *Langegasse*.

**Apartments** at the *Kaiserbad*, the *Stadtbad*, the *Steinbad*, the *Herrenhaus-Pfästenbader*, and the *Schlangenberg* and *Neubad* at *Schönau*. Private lodgings also abound, those at *Schönau* mostly having gardens. Room 10-70 K. per week. Inquiry may be made of the bath inspector at the *Kursalon* or of the manager of Prince Clary's baths at *Teplitz*.

**Visitors' and Music Tax** for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 18 K., members of a family 12 K. each, 2nd class, 12 or 8, 3rd class 8 or 5, 4th class 3 K. A band plays in the *Kurgarten* daily from 6.30 to 8 a.m., and Tues. and Frid. 5-7 p.m., in the *Schlangenberg* daily except Tues. and Frid. from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and at *Schönau* on Wed. and Sat., 5-7 p.m. Dancing Reunions in the *Gartensalon* or *Vereinshaus* every Saturday, 8-12 p.m. Theatre (Pl. D, 3) in the *Kurgarten*. — Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 24; D, 3), in the *Stefans-Platz*. — Swimming Bath in the *Turner Park* (p. 236).

**Carrriages.** Drive within *Teplitz* and *Schönau*, one-horse carr. 80, two horse 1 K. 20 h., ½ hr. 1 K. 20 or 1 K. 80 h., each additional ½ hr. 80 h. or 1 K.

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## TEPLITZ

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Elektrische Bahn

Bäder

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|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Kurstrand                | D 3           |
| 2. Herrenhaus               | D 3           |
| 3. Kurpark                  | D 1           |
| 4. Hofenbad                 | D 3           |
| 5. Stadtbad                 | D 4           |
| 6. Weissbad                 | D 3           |
| 7. Heiligtum                | D 3           |
| 8. Burgerspital             | D 3           |
| 9. Fried. Wilh. Spital      | D 2           |
| 10. Joh. Sches. Spital      | D 3           |
| 11. Israelitisches Spital   | D 3           |
| 12. Königl. sächs. Spital   | D 3           |
| 13. Königl. preuss. Spital  | D 3           |
| 14. Klosterkapelle          | D 4           |
| 15. Schlosskirche           | C 4           |
| 16. Schulkapelle            | C 2           |
| 17. Gedenkhalle             | D 3           |
| 18. Sternengraben           | D 1           |
| 19. Wartenberg + Magistrate | C 2           |
| 20. Stadthalle              | D 1           |
| 21. Markthaus               | C 2           |
| 22. Zirkus                  | C 1           |
| 23. Rotes Hauptdenkmal      | D 1           |
| 24. Post + Telegraph        | D 3           |
| 25. Schulen                 | C 3, C 4, C 5 |

Kaiser-Friedrich-Bad

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Kaiser-Friedrich-Bad

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Schlossberg

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20 h., to or from the Aussig station, 80 h., with luggage 1 K 20, two-horse 1 A. 60 h. or 2 A., to the Dux-Bodenbach Station with or without luggage 1 K 60 or 2 A. 80 h. At night (10-5 in summer, 8-7 in winter) be half more.

**Electric Railway** from the *Schlossgarten Station* (Pl. A, 4) past the *Schlossgarten* (Pl. B, C, 4) and the *Aussig Station* (Pl. D, 1) in about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to (6 M. *Lichwald* (p. 238, fare 70 h., from the *Schlossgarten* to the *Aussig Station* 10 h.

**English Church Service** during the season.

*Teplitz-Schönau* (720 ft.), a favourite watering-place with 24,400 inhab., lies in a broad and undulating basin between the *Erzgebirge* and the *Bohemian Mittelgebirge*, 3 M. to the N. of the *Bielitz*. It is now united with the village of *Schönau*. The thermal springs (97-120° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 762, are almost entirely free from mineral ingredients. They are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, stiffness of joints, etc., and are chiefly used for bathing. Their principal source is the *Stadtquelle* (115° Fahr.) in the *Stadtbad* (Pl. 5), which also supplies the *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 3: D, 3), the *Steinbad* (Pl. F, 3), the *Stefansbad* (Pl. 6, F, 3), the *Schlangenbad* (Pl. F, 3), and the small *Sofienbad* (Pl. 10), frequented by Jews. The *Herrenhaus*, *Fürstenbad* (Pl. 1 and 2), and *Neubad* (Pl. F, 3) at *Schönau* are supplied by separate springs.

The pleasant *Kurgarten* (Pl. D, 3) is enclosed by the handsome buildings of the *Herrenhaus*, the *Kursalon*, the *Kaiserbad*, and the *Theatre*. A number of the patients assemble here at an early hour to drink the *Teplitz* and other waters, while the band discourses its music.

A little higher up, adjoining the linden-avenue leading to *Schönau*, is the small *Scume Park*, with the marble bust (Pl. 17) and the tomb (Pl. 18) of the poet *Johann Gottfried Scume*, who died at *Teplitz* in 1810. Farther on are the *Payer Anlagen*, with the handsome *Technical High School* (Pl. E, 3). On the N. side of the *Linden-Strasse* are a number of lodging-houses and public buildings, including the *Saxon and Prussian Military Baths*, the *Bürger-Spital*, and the *John'sche Spital*. At the E. end of the *Linden-Strasse* is a *Warrior's Monument*, erected in 1864, adjoining which are the *Steinbad* and the *Stefansbad*, mentioned above, the *Austrian Military Bath House* (Pl. 18), built in 1807, the *Schlangenbad*, and the *Neubad*.

We return by the *Elisabeth-Strasse*, which is adjoined to the N. by the *Kaiser-Park*. On a hill to the right rises the *Roman Catholic Church* (St. Elisabeth, Pl. E, F, 2); farther on, to the left, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, 3), with a conspicuous dome, and the *Protestant Church*, on a terrace commanding a pretty view. — In the *Schulgasse*, No. 20 is the *Museum* (Pl. C, 2, open on Mon., Wed., Sat. 10-12 and 2-4 Sun. 9.30-12.30. free), with prehistoric antiquities and natural history collections.

The most attractive pleasure-grounds at *Teplitz* are those of the *Schlossgarten* (Pl. B, C, 4), at the back of the *Prince Clary-*

Aldringen's *Schloss*, which occupies the highest site in the town. The grounds with their fine old timber, and two large ponds enlivened with swans, were laid out at the end of last century. They are reached from the *Schloss-Platz* (with its rococo fountain-column of 1717) by the chief portal of the *Schloss*; or by an entrance adjoining the *Garten-Salon* (p. 234), where the band plays from 11 to 1. In the *Schlossgarten*, on the E. side, is the *Meierei* (Pl. C, 4), or dairy.

The best view of Teplitz is afforded by the *\*Königshöhe* (900 ft.; Pl. D, E, 4), ascended by a path with 230 steps in 5 min. from the *Stefans-Platz*. On the top is a *Monument of King Frederick William III*, who frequently visited Teplitz, erected in 1841. A little farther on are the *Poor House* and the *Frank-Josef-Warte*, erected in 1897 (*\*Restaurant*), with a tower commanding a splendid survey of Teplitz and its environs (adm. 20 h.). Towards the S W. is the *Schlackenburger Restaurant*, a grotesque castellated building of slag and brick; and in the direction of the *Meierei* is the *Schiesshaus*.

To the S. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) rises the *Wachholderberg* (1253 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Bilin road, past the *Schlossgarten*, and take the 'Katharinen-Weg' to the right. Halfway up is the *Bergschlösschen Restaurant*.

Another good vantage-ground is the *Stefanshöhe* (897 ft.; Pl. F, 3), which rises to the E., above *Schönau*, ascended from the *Prager-Strasse* (Pl. E, F, 4), to the left, or to the right from the route to the *Schlossberg* (Pl. F, 3). — Farther distant, to the E., rises the *Schlossberg* (1286 ft., comp. Pl. F, 3; ascent  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6 K.). On the top are a ruined castle (partially restored), with a belvedere tower (adm. 20 h., good view), and a restaurant.

The *Messéry-Weg* (Pl. F, 2, one-horse carr. 2 K., two-horse 3 K. 20 h.) leads from *Schönau* to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Turner Park* (restaurant) and across the main street of the village of *Turn*, following the electric railway (p. 236) past the rail. station of *Probstau* (p. 234), to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Probstauer Park* (restaurant).

*Eichwald* (1405 ft.; *\*Kurhaus Theresienbad*, with restaurant and hydropathic, closed in winter; *Restaurant Waldesruhe* and *Bellerue*, both with gardens, lower down; lodgings abound),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N W. of Teplitz, situated on a slope and in a ravine of the *Erzgebirge*, is a favourite summer-resort. The dusty highroad from Teplitz to *Eichwald* passes numerous mines of brown-coal (electric railway, preferable, see p. 236, carr. 4, with two horses 6 K.) — A road and paths lead from *Eichwald* to the (20 min.) *Schweissjäger*, a forester's house (1575 ft., restaurant), which commands a picturesque view of Teplitz and the plain, bounded by the *Schlossberg* and the *Milleschauer*. — A level road leads from the *Theresienbad* to the W., through wood, to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Tuppelburg*, another forester's house (rfrnts.), with a deer-park.



At the foot of the Erzgebirge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of Teplitz, lies the old mining town of **Graupen** (1116 ft.; rail stat., p. 231), near which rise the *Wilhelmshöhe* (1156 ft.) and the *\*Rosenburg* (1381 ft.; mts.), two fine points. To the E., above Hohenstein, rises ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the ruin of *Geiersburg* (1581 ft.). — The Graupen road then ascends by *Obergraupen* (the old road to which is shorter, but steeper) to the (4 M.) *Muckentürmchen* (2644 ft., inn), a conspicuous point on the crest of the Erzgebirge (carr. from Teplitz 10, with two horses 16 K.).

FROM TEPLITZ TO LONORITZ, 25 M., railway in 2 hrs. Trains start from the Ausg. station (Pl. D. 1), views generally to the left (between Ratach and Borslau the *Milleschauer* is visible on the right). 2 M. *Settens* (see below),  $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Teplitz-Schlössgarten* (Pl. A, 4, on the right, the *Wachholderberg*), 8 M. *Auperschie* (584 ft.), junction of the Teplitz and Eilin railway (p. 234) then, beyond a tunnel, stations *Ratach* and *S. halben*. — From ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Borslau* the *\*Milleschauer*, or *Donnersberg* (2710 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs. road to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pitzkau* (1930 ft.; inn), whence the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. (horse to the top and back 8 K., with 2 hrs. stay). The path enters the wood at the foot of the mountain in 12 min., and 7 min. later turns to the right and follows the blue and white marks. The top (rastic inn) commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Descent to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Lobsitz* (p. 232), or via *Kosten* (alt to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Blau* (p. 234) —  $18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Milleschau-Kottomirach*; 20 M. *Lobsitz* (p. 232).

Beyond Teplitz the line passes numerous mines. — 13 M. *Settens* (see above); 15 M. *Lleradorf*.

18 M. **Dux** (705 ft.; *\*Krone*; *Stadthotel*, *Rail. Restaurant*) is a town with 12,000 inhab. and lignite mines, sugar-refineries, glass works, etc. On the S.W. side of the market-place,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station, is the *Schloss of Count Waldstein*, a kinsman of the celebrated Wallenstein, with its baroque church and a 'museum' containing various memorials of the great general (shown by the steward; fee 1 K.). — From Dux to Saaz and Pilsen, see p. 249.

$20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Preichen* (760 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*) To the left are several basaltic peaks, in the distance is the *Elbner Borschen* (p. 234); at the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right, lies the abbey of *Ossegg*, with the *Riesenburg* behind it (see below).

$27\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Brüx** (784 ft., *Ross, Adler*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a thriving town of 24,500 inhab., with a late-Gothic church and a modern Rathaus, is commanded by the ruins of an ancient castle (ascent  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; restaurant). The mineral springs of *Pöllna* rise 6 M. to the S., on the road to Saaz.

FROM BRÜX TO MOLDAU, 24 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The line intersects the Bodenbach and Komotau railway at ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wien Oberleutenadorf* (1000 ft.). 8 M. *Ossegg* (1120 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a small town with a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th cent. (beautiful view from the windows of the refectory). In a ravine,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of *Riesenburg* (1840 ft.). — 11 M. *Klostergrab* (220 ft., Rathaus) a small and ancient mining town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which is the *Königsberg* (1453 ft.), a good point of view. Thence the line ascends via ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Reichenald* (p. 235) to (20 M.) *Nicklasberg*, and via *Neustadt* to (24 M.) *Moldau* (2595 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the Austrian

frontier-station (customs-examination) From Moldau to *Freiberg* in Saxony, 25 M.

FROM BRÜX TO PRAGUE, 81 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 4½ M. *Obernitz* (696 ft.), junction of the Pilsen and Dux line (p. 249) and of a branch-line to (24 M.) *Tschischwitz*. 8 M. *Hochpeters* (780 ft.) a little to the N. of which are the mineral springs of *Saßschitz*, 18½ M. *Loun* (616 ft., Rail. Restaurant, Linn), a busy town (10,200 inhab.) on the *Eger*, with branch-lines to (22 M.) *Lohositz* (p. 232) and to (8 M.) *Pösteberg* (p. 249). — 38 M. *Zienitz* (797 ft., branch to (22½ M.) *Raidnitz* (p. 233). — 44 M. *Schlan* (925 ft., Rail. Restaurant), on the *Rote Bach*, an old town of 9,500 inhab., 50½ M. *Sokolowice* (junction for the railway from *Kralup* to *Střebřehorice* and *Vinnice*). From (38 M.) *Dubník* (1280 ft.) a branch-line leads to (14½ M.) *Beroun* (p. 248). — 78 M. *Smíchov* (branch-line to *Hostivitz*, see below), 81 M. *Prague* (Franz Josef Station), see p. 217.

35 M. *Wurmes* (970 ft.), branch to (11 M.) *Pötscherad* (p. 249). On the slope to the right, the château of *Rotenhaus*. — 37½ M. *Udrutz-Gorkau* (1060 ft.) *Görkau* (Höt. *Schorsch*), also a station on the *Bodenbach* and *Komotau* line (p. 232), has large cotton-mills.

41 M. *Komotau*, see p. 239.

### 39. From Prague to Franzensbad via Carlsbad and Eger.

148½ M. RAILWAY (*Bus hienrad Line*) in 5½-8½ hrs. (fares 19 K. 30, 11 K. 4, 8 K. 30 h., express 27 K., 16 K. 60, 8 K. 90 h.)

*Prague* (640 ft.), see p. 217. The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof*, crosses the Moldau to the (13¼ M.) *Bubna Station*, and skirts the town (Kleinseite) in a wide curve. 2½ M. *Sandtor Station*, near the *Pelvedere* (p. 229), 6 M. *Weleslauin*, 7 M. *Libitz* (1060 ft.). To the left rises the *Weissac Berg*, on its N.W. slope is the *Stern* (p. 230). 8 M. *Rusin*, 10½ M. *Hostivitz*, 18½ M. *Kladno* (1345 ft., Rail. Restaurant), a busy mining town (18,600 inhab.). Branch-line in 1¼ hr. to (17½ M.) *Kralup* (p. 233), traversing the rich *Kladno* coal-district. — To the right of (34 M.) *Renč* are the heights of the *Sbancald*. 39 M. *Lužna-Luschan* (1250 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To *BERAUN*, 39½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — From (8 M.) *Rakowitz* (Krone), a town (8000 inhab.) with two ancient gate-towers and the Gothic church of St. Barbara, a branch-line runs to *Mittz* (p. 249, 2½ M.) and another to *Petschau* (p. 247), vil *Praden* and *Prohütz*. — 15 M. *Burg Pargitz*, founded about 1100, was splendidly restored by Emp. Charles IV., and now belongs to Prince Fürstenberg. 16 M. *Pargitz* is the chief place in the prince's domain (ca. 240 sq. M.). Thence we follow the *Beroun* valley to (33 M.) *Beroun* (p. 248).

42 M. *Krupa* (junction for *Kolleschowitz*, 8 M.); 46 M. *Milestín-Kounova*. The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the *Trnava*. 62 M. *Trnava* (650 ft., to the right, *Schlöss Dobrušschan*, with a small mineral bath). The train then crosses the *Eger*. — 64½ M. *Saaz* (772 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Engel*, *Hanslik*), an old town on the right bank of the *Eger*, with 16,200 inhabitants. The old *Dekanats-Kirche* was rebuilt after a fire in 1383; the *Kathaus* dates from 1559. Hops are largely cultivated here. From *Saaz* to *Pilsen* and to *Dux*, see p. 249.

The line enters the valley of the *Saubach* 69 M. *Horatitz*, 73 M. *Prlesan* (1000 inhab.), with iron-works and a mineral spring. 79 M. **Komotau** (1380 ft., *Scherler, Reiter, Rail. Restaurant*), old town (13,900 inhab.) with a late-Gothic church, at the foot of the *Erzgebirge*. The *Stadt-Park* (1 1/2 M.) is a favorite resort.

From Komotau to *Austig*, see R. 3<sup>rd</sup>, to *Bodenbach*, see p. 231.

From Komotau to *Crimnitz*, railway via *Reichenheim* (72 M.; 1 1/2 hrs.) via *Wepert* and *Annaberg* (91 M.; 2 1/4 hrs.). The first stations on the latter line are *Tschernowitz* and *Dominia Schmalend*. 2 1/2 M. *Krains-Neudorf*, where the line to *Reichenheim* diverges. 28 1/2 M. *Sonnenberg* (2615 ft., 1 1/2 M. to the S.E.), with a conspicuous church. 3 M. *Leunitz-Reichenhof*, *Prlesan* (1100 inhab.) is the home of many vineyard houses and *Reynold* (30 M.) *Reipertberg* the line reaches a culminating point (2840 ft.), at the *Reichenhof* (137 M.) *Schmalendberg* and along the Saxon frontier to (14 1/2 M.) *Reipert* (2800 ft.), a town with 10,000 inhab. (station: *Reipert*), 51 M. *Reipert* (2150 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*). Thence via *Annaberg* to *Chemnitz*, see *Huedeker's N. Germany*. From *Chemnitz* a branch line leads to (10 1/2 M.) *Ober-Weisenthal* (2095 ft., *Rathaus*, *Stadt-Karlshaus*), whence the *Fichtelberg* (2840 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended in 2 1/2 hr., on the top are an inn and a belvedere commanding an extensive view. About 2 1/2 M. to the W. of *Ober-Weisenthal* is *Gottesgab* (1875 ft., *Grüne Haus*, *Stadt-Wien*, the highest town in Bohemia, once a busy mining place, whence the *Reichenhof* or *Sonnenberg* (4083 ft.), the highest point of the *Erzgebirge*, may be ascended by road in 1 hr. (and a view tower at the top). From *Gottesgab* by *Joachimsthal* to (9 M.) *Schlackenwerth*, see below.

87 M. *Kaaden-Brannerdorf* (*Rail. Restaurant*), 2 M. to the S. of which, on the *Eger*, lies **Kaaden** (975 ft.; *Austria, Grüner Baum*), an old town (7500 inhab.) with an interesting gateway and a town hall of the 15th century. Outside the town is a Franciscan monastery with a late-Gothic church. Near the town rises the *Heiligenberg* and 1 1/2 hr. from the station (blue way-marks) is the ruined castle of *Hausenstein* (*restaurant*).

90 1/2 M. *Klösterle* (*Rathaus*), a small town belonging to Count *Thun*, with a large porcelain manufactory. The train crosses the *Eger* and follows its pretty valley (views to the right). Several unimportant stations. From (102 M.) *Wickritz* a branch-line diverges to (5 1/2 M.) *Geisbachel-Sauerbrunn* (p. 247). The line then quits the *Eger* and follows the *Wickritz* to the right, through a hilly district. — 107 M. *Schlackenwerth* (1280 ft., *Rathaus*), a small town with a chateau and park of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany.

Branch line in 40 min. to (6 1/4 M.) *Joachimsthal* (2845 ft., *Stadt-Bräuer*, *Haus von Österreich*), a town of 7400 inhab., with a modern church and a town-hall with a library. The word 'Jahner' is derived from the color of *Joachimsthaler* struck in the silver mine here by Count *Schick* in the 16th cent. The mines contain *uranium*, from which *Radium* is produced. The *Reichenhof* (4083 ft.) may be ascended from *Joachimsthal* in 1 hr. (see above, road to the top).

112 M. *Dallwitz* (p. 247). Branch line to (8 M.) *Merkelsgrün*. — 113 M. **Carlsbad** (*Rail. Restaurant*), the town (p. 242) lies on the opposite bank of the *Eger*, 1 M. from the railway. To *Marienbad* and *Johann-Georgenstadt* see p. 247.

Beyond *Carlsbad* the railway quits the *Eger*, which from this point to *Pfägen* flows through a deep and tortuous rocky ravine. Wo



turn towards the N. to (124 M.) Chodau (1423 ft.) Branch-line (41½ M.) Neu-Böhlau (p. 247).

125½ M. Neusattl (1430 ft.)

To ELBOGEN, 4 M., branch line in 25 minutes Stat. *Helenen-Schacht*, *Siemens's* large glass works. Then the *Vincenzi-Schacht*, the *Kaiser-Schacht* and the village of *Grünlass*, with brick-works. — 4 M. Elbogen (1265 ft., \**Wassers Ross*, *Hirsch*) derives its name ('elbow') from the sudden bend of the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town is charmingly situated. The old castle of the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen, traditionally founded in 870, is now a prison (view, visitors admitted). The Rathaus contains a fragment and model of a meteoric stone found here, called the 'Verwunschene Burg' ('enchanted count'), to which various traditions attach. Large glass factories. From the station a pleasant walk may be taken up the beautiful wooded *Geiersbach-Tal* to the *Schützenghaus* (across the Eger by 'Ziegel' bridge) ascend the hill to the Eger highroad, and (by crossing ascend the valley). We return by the road to the *Suspension Bridge*, above the Eger, and follow the new road to the town; or at the bridge descend to the Eger and follow the river through the *Kolowrat Tunnel* to reach the town by the *Röhrsteg*. — In the cemetery is a curious group of rocks, called the '*Spitzige Stein*'. A picturesque and shady road leads along the Eger to (3 M.) *Hans Heising's Rock* (p. 247), and thence by to *Carlsbad* (p. 242).

The line returns to the Eger — 130 M. *Falkenau* (Götzl), a château of Count Nostitz.

To KLINGENSTADT, 19 M., branch-line in 1½ hr. The train ascends the valley of the *Zwoda* to *Hartenberg*, with a château of Count Auersperg (8 M.) *Reinstadt*, an old mining town with 1400 inhab., and (11 M.) *Anna Rothau*, 8 M. to the E. of which is the small town of *Heinrichsgrün*. 15½ M. *Graslitz* (1720 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), an industrial town with 14 inhabitants. Then across the Saxon frontier to (19 M.) *Altenatal*, where a branch-railway runs to *Zwota*, on the *Chemnitz* and *Adorf* railway (*Boedeker's Northern Germany*).

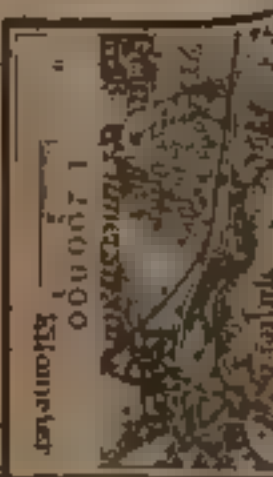
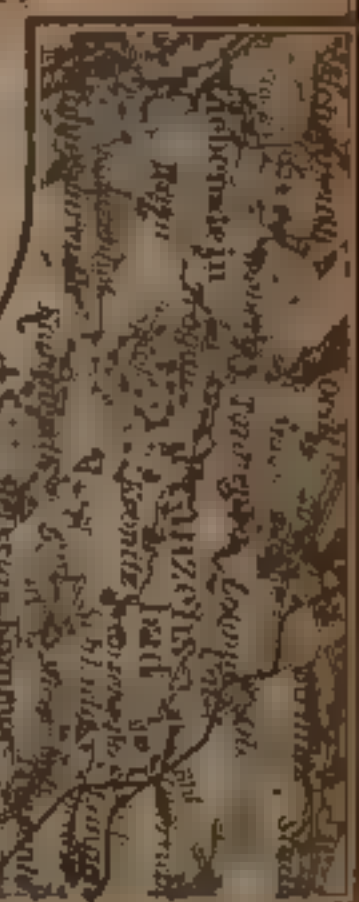
133 M. *Zieditz*, 136 M. *Dassnitz*, 139 M. *Königsberg* (1374). The old provostry of *Mariakulm*, 3½ M. to the N., with a pilgrimage church, is said to have been once a haunt of robbers, the bones of whose victims (?) are shown in a vault.

146½ M. *Tirschnitz* (1405 ft.; Rail Restaurant), junction of *Franzensbad* (p. 244). The train crosses the Eger.

148½ M. **Eger.** — **Hotels.** \*HOTEL WÄTZEL ZUM KAISER WILHELM (Pl. a, D, 4), opposite the station R. 25 K, B. 90 h.; \*ZWEI FÜRZERN (Pl. c, C 2), Markt 26 R. from 2 K; HOTEL NORDENFELDER (Pl. d, D) Bahnhof Str. 49, R. 25 K; GOLDBERGER STERN (Pl. d; C, 2), Markt 21, R. 12 K; RUDOLF (Pl. c; C 3), Bahnhof Str. 32. **Restaurants.** \*RAI Restaurant, *Pistorius*, Markt 30, *Katakeller* in the Sparkasse (Pl. B, 3). For a visit to the town 3 hours are sufficient.

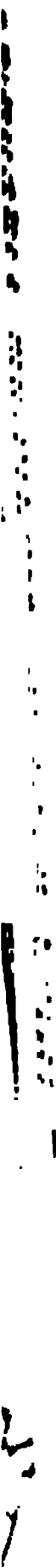
**Eger** (1522 ft.), with 23 500 inhab., formerly a free imperial town and fortress, lies on a hill on the right bank of the Eger. From the railway station (Pl. E, 4) the Bahnhof-Strasse leads to the N.W. in ¼ hr. to the MARKTPLATZ (Pl. B, C, 2), at the north end of which is a bronze Monument to Emp. Joseph II., by W. (1887), and a fountain with a statue of Roland (1584). — In the *Stadthaus*, at the lower end of the Marktplatz, on 25th Feb. 1790 *Wallenstein* was assassinated by the Irishman *Devereux* (tickets to the police guard-room, 60 h.; catalogue 20 h.).

A B C D  
 БИСКУПОВЪГЪ ТВАД



EGER

1850









I. *Wallenstein Room*, in which Wallenstein died. On the right wall: Portrait of Wallenstein, 2. Picture of his assassination, painted in 1735; Partisan with which he was slain. Beside the exit: 32. Portrait of Wallenstein at the age of six. The desk case contains Eger coins, medals, and seals. — II. *Gold Room*. Gold objects; old Eger tin vessels; local costumes, coins and medals. *Eger Peasant's Room*, with domestic furniture and costumes. — IV. *Room*. Early views and plans of Eger, 1598 and printed works. At the exit: 1803. Altar frontal embroidered with heads (14b cent). — V. *Room*. Iron money-box (1735). — VI. *Room*. Ecclesiastical art. — VII. *Room*. Prehistoric articles found on the Franzensbad path; natural history collections.

The Imperial Burg, or *Castro* (Pl. A, B, 1; adm. 40 k), situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the old fortifications, on a rock above the river, to the N. W. of the town, was erected by Frederick Barbarossa after his marriage in 1149 to Adolheid of Vohburg. Uninhabited since 1634, it has been a ruin since 1742. The lofty square tower, built of blocks of lava, belonged to an earlier castle of the margraves of Vohburg. The elegant double *Chapel* (finished about 1214), the lower story Romanesque, the upper pointed, is interesting.

Of the adjoining banquet room, in which Wallenstein's officers Ilc, Torozky, Kinsky and Neumann were murdered a few hours before Napoleon assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. The courtyard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing view to the E., in the direction of the stream, of the three towers of Martakum (p. 240).

The handsome church of the deanery of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. B, C, 1), founded in 1111, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, borne by eight pillars, contains a fine new pulpit.

Excursions from Eger. Pleasant promenades ascend both banks of the Eger. The basaltic *Kammerbühl* (1640 ft.), described by Goethe, 1841, to the N. W., the castle of *Amberg*, 4 M. to the S., with pleasing view; the *Grünberg* (1368 ft.) with the *Chapel of St. Anne*, commanding distant views; the abbey of *Wallenstein* (rail. station), founded in 1128 and secularized in 1803, *Alexandersbad*, *Marienbad* (p. 250), etc.

FROM COLEN TO FRANZENSBAD, 4½ M., railway in 11 minutes.

**Franzensbad.** *Rail Restaurant*. *Hotels* (generally closed in winter). *Konigsvilla* (Pl. a, B, 4), R. 5 15, B. 1½, pens. from 10 k; *Quartier Hotel* (Pl. b, D, 4) both Salz uelle Str.; *Park Hotel* (Pl. c, B, 3), *Kaiserhof*, with two dependences, *Park Hotel* (Pl. d, C, 2) *Hotel Bristol* (Pl. e, B, 2), R. from 3, pens. 7 1. K.; *Hotel Bellevue* and *Brünnchen* (Pl. m, C, 4), R. 3 8, pens. 8 14 k, both on the Park Str.; *Hotel Ostra* (Pl. f, C, 1), opposite the station, R. 2 3 k; *Kaisers von Österreich* (Pl. g, B, 3), *Luisen Str.* (these two open in winter also); *Hotel Hohenstein* (Pl. h, C, 3), *Holzstr.* R. 3 4 k; *Holzstr.* (Pl. i, C, 3), *Kurtz* (Pl. j, C, 3), *Hotel Langer* (Pl. k, B, 3), these three on the Kurzer Str.; *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. l, C, 3), *Posthaus* 29. Numerous *Lounges* and *Hotels*, agreements should be carefully made beforehand. *Restaurants*: *Kurhaus*, *Hohenstein* (see above).

*Cabs*: to and from the station, with one horse 1 k 40 k, two horses 2 k; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. 2 or 3 k; ½ hr. 80 or 1 k 20, 1 hr. 1 k 60 k or 2 k, whole day 16 or 23 k, and too.

*Visitors' and Music Tax* (for a stay of more than 7 days). 1st class 30, 2nd cl. 10, 3rd cl. 1 k. Music 6 7 a.m. at the Salz uelle, 7 8 a.m. at the Franzens uelle, Sun, Wed, Fri, Sat 4 6, Mon & Tues 4 5 p.m. in the Park. Details in the Kurort. *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 4), *Engelstr.* *English Church Services* in summer.



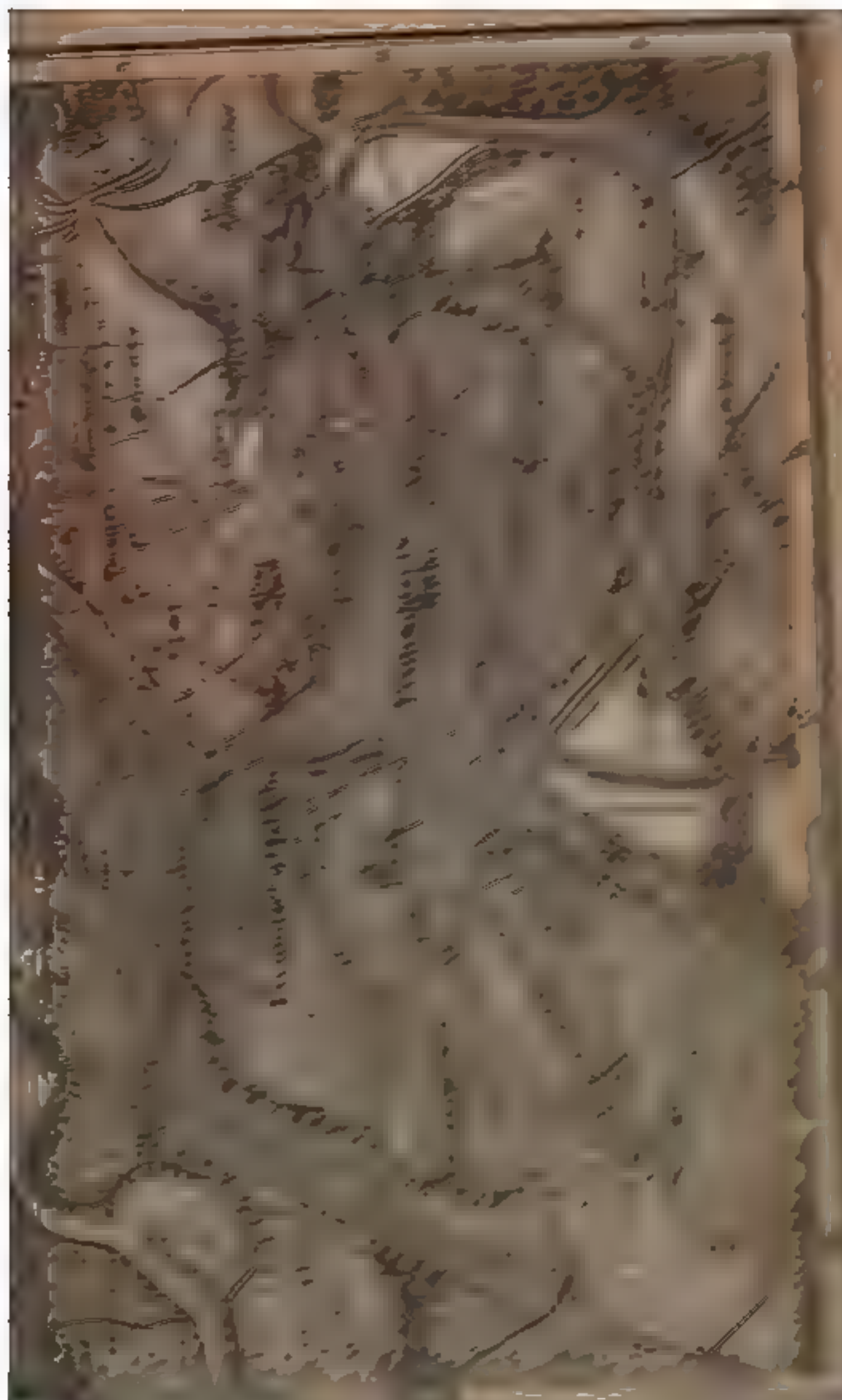
*Franzensbad* (1147 ft.), a favourite watering-place (1800 inhab., 9000 visitors annually), situated on a high-lying plain between the outskirts of the Bohemian Forest, the Fichtelgebirge, and Erzgebirge, possesses ten mineral springs (cha. ybeate and saline, impregnated with carbonic acid gas), used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas baths. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, D, 1) the *Bahnhof-Strasse* leads in 3 min. to the well-shaded *Kurpark* (Pl. B, C, 2), with the *Café-Salon* and a *Statue of Emp. Francis I.*, the founder of the baths, in bronze, by *Senwanthaler*. In the *Kaiser-Str.*, to the S. of the *Kurpark*, is the *Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 4), from which a long colonnade leads to the *Franzensquelle* (Pl. 1), the chief drinking-well, under a rotunda. To the S.E., beyond the *Salzquell-Park*, are the *Salzquelle* (Pl. 5) and the *Wiesenquelle* (Pl. 6), under the same colonnade, and near them are the *Franz Joseph-Bad*, on the right, and the handsome *Kaiserbad* (Pl. D, 5), on the left.

**Excursions.** To the N.W. to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr) *Antonienhöhe* (1020 ft.), and to the castles of *Seesberg* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr) and *Liebenstein* (2 hrs), all fine points of view, N. to *Schönberg* and *Wildstein* (each 2 hrs), S. to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr) *Café Afframonte*, and thence to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Kammerbühl* (see p. 241) and *viâ Stein* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Restaurant Mühlerl.*, charmingly situated on the *Eger* (omnibus from *Franzensbad* thrice every afternoon, 80 h). About  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther up is the *Siechenhaus* (Restaurant), prettily situated amid wood, with a charming view from the chapel of *St. Anna*.

## 40. Carlsbad and Environs.

**Railway Station.** *Station of the Buchtshrad Railway* (Pl. A, 1; restaurant), for Prague, Eger, and Jolanngeurgestadt; *Central Station* (Pl. A, 2), for Marienbad and Jolanngeurgestadt. Cabs, see p. 243. — Luggage may be despatched from the *Eisenbahn Stadtbureau*, *Neue Wiese*, next the theatre (6 a.m. - 9 p.m., 1 K. 40 h. per 100 lbs.) Here also is the German custom-house (8 a.m. till noon).

**Hotels.** \**GRAND HÔTEL PUPP* (Pl. a; C, 6), *Alte Wiese*, R. from 5, B. 1, D. 4 K., omnibus 80 h., closed in winter; \**SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL* (Pl. a; C, 4) *Westend-Str.*, with lift, R. from 4, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , def. 4, D. 6 K., closed in winter; \**GOLDENER SCHILD* (Pl. b, D, 5), between the *Becher-Platz* and the *Neue Wiese*, with lift, R. from 6 K.; \**HÔTEL HISTOR.* (Pl. d, C, 4), *Westend*, with lift, R. from 4 K. per week, closed in winter; \**H'TEL KÖNIGSVILLA* (Pl. 1, C, 4), *Westend*, with lift, R. 40-60 K. per week, closed in winter; \**ANGEL'S HOTEL* (Pl. c; D, 5), *Neue Wiese*, with American bar; *HOT KRON* (Pl. b, C, 3), *Park Str.*, with lift, R. from 4 K., closed in winter; *POST* (Pl. m, C, 3), *Eger-Str.*, opposite the *Stadt Park*, R. 4-8, D. 3-4, pens. 9-15 A.; *HOT CONTINENTAL* (Pl. k, D, 4), in the market-place, at the corner of the *Alte Wiese*, R. from 4 K.; \**HOT HANNOVER* (Pl. p; D, 4), in the market-place, R. 3-12 K.; *RESIDENZ HOTEL* (Pl. i, D, 4, 5), *GLATTGASSE* (Pl. 1, C, 3), *N. RYNECKER HOF* (Pl. o, D, 5), these three in the *Kirchengasse*; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. e, D, 3), *PARADES* (Pl. f; D, 3), both in the *Kaiser-Str.*; \**HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. g, C, 3), *Gartenzeile*, with lift, R. from 4 K., B. 70 h., D. 3-4 K.; *HOPFENSTOCK*, *Lois Theatergasse* (Pl. D, 5), *MORGENSTERN*, *Kaiser-Str.*; *HOT TRAUTWEIN* (Pl. l; B, 3), *Kaiser Franz-Josef-Str.*, R. 3-8, D. 3, pens. from 9 K.; *SCHUTZENHAUS* (Pl. s, B, 2) *Kaiser Franz-Josef-Str.*, with music-hall, etc. — Charges vary, being lower before and after the height of the season. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel. The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese', the Market, *Park-Strasse*, and the *Schlossberg*. Terms should be arranged beforehand, and it is sometimes advisable to reduce the lease to writing.



# KARLSBAD

 $\lambda = 1.4300$ 

Miller

1. Brückenschmiede	C 5. 11 Brückenschmiede	D. 4.
2. Evangel.-Kirche	D 6. 12 Kirchschmiede	C D. 3
3. V. Andreask	D. 3. 13. Marktschmieden	D. 4.
4. St. Margalen K	D. 4. 14. Muhl-schmieden	D. 4.
5. Eoethe Brücken	C 6. 15. Nachschmieden	D. 4.
6. Stadthaus	D. 4. 16. Russ Krennen	D. 4.
Quellen	17. Schloßbrunn	D. 4.
7. Bernhardsbrunn	D. 4. 18. Spitalquelle	C. 3. 2
8. Eichenberghaus	D. 4. 19. Sprudel	D. 4.
9. Felsenquelle	D. 3. 20. Theresienbr.	D. 4.
10. Kaiserbrunn	C 7.	







**Cafés.** \*Pupp's Café Salon, Alte Wiese (open-air concert several times weekly), \*Stadt-Park, \*Elephant, Alte Wiese; Theater-Café, next the theatre; Goldener Schild (p. 242), etc.

**Restaurants** \*Pupp's Restaurant (Pl. C, 5, 6), Alte Wiese, \*Stadtpark-Restaurant, Goldener Schild (p. 242), \*Hopfenstock, see p. 242, \*Morgenstern, Kaiser-Str.; Westerracher Hof, Neue Wiese, Sanssouci, Kienower Schützenhaus (p. 24), Schwedtsches Haus (unpretending), etc. — Wine Pöts, Muhlbrunn Str.; Friedel, Lecher-Platz; Weisshaupt, Alte Wiese.

**Reading Room** in the Kurhaus, 30 h daily, 1 K 40 h weekly, 4 K monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

**Concerts.** The Kurkapelle, or band of the baths, plays daily, 8 a.m. in two detachments, one at the Sprudel, the other at the Muhlbrunn. Afternoon concerts in the Stadt Park on Sun, at Pupp's on Tues and Thurs, and in the Posthof (adm. 1 K) on Mon, Wed, and Frid., evening-concerts in the Stadt Park on Mon and Frid., at Pupp's on Wednesday. Also on Sun a military band at Pupp's etc.

**Theatre,** Neue Wiese, performances from 15th April to 30th September. *Theatre of Varieties* (Pl. A, 2), beyond the Eger.

**Visitors' Tax** for stay of a week or more: 1st class 20, 2nd cl. 12, 3rd cl. 8 K, children and servants 2 K. — **Music Tax** for each family, according to number, 1st cl. 10 3/4, 2nd cl. 6 1/4, 3rd cl. 4 1/4 K.

**Cabs.** From or to the Buschtiehrad Station, with one horse 2 K 20, with two horses (fiaker) 3 K 00 h (at night, 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., 2 K 80 or 4 K 60 h), from or to the Central Station, 1 K 10, 2 K 40 h (at night, 2 K 20 h, 3 K). Luggage 60 h. — 1 K. In the town, per 1/4 hr 1 K, 1/2 hr 1 K 60, each additional 1/4 hr, 40 h.; with two horses per 1/4 hr. 2 K 40, each additional 1/4 hr 1 K 20 h. At night, one half-fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 4 or 6 K, etc.

**Omnibus** from the station to the town 80 h, each box 20, above 60 lbs. 40 h. — Also to Pirkenhammer, Aich, Grosshubel, Sauerbrunn, Dallwitz, etc.

**Donkeys** (incl. fee) whole day 9, half day 6, afternoon 7 K, to the Hirschensprung or Dreikreuzberg 3 K; to the spring 1 K 60 h.

**Sprudelstein** wares in the Alte Wiese, *Incrustations* (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at Tschammerh. & s., at the back of the Sprudel Colonnade. — **Carlsbad Waters** (O. latén) at Karl Boyer's, Muhlbrunn-Str. 'Brunnenkuchen', eaten by patients, is a kind of cake without spice.

**American Consular Agent,** John S. Twells.

**English Church** (p. 245) Sun service during the season at 11 and 4 p.m. — **Presbyterian Service,** Sun 11 a.m. in the Kurhaus.

**English Physician** Dr. Arthur Pick, Alte Wiese (G. J. Lenn Krone). — **Physician,** Ludwig Kohn, Hans Hallstadt, Obere Schulgasse.

**Carlsbad** or **Karlsbad** (1165 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 15,000 inhab. and upwards of 50,000 visitors annually, the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver-complaints, is situated in the narrow valley of the Tepl, the pine-clad slopes of which are traversed by paths in all directions. The springs are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting (whence the monument in the Stadtgarten); but Karlsbad was known as a health-resort a century earlier.

The chief ingredients of the mineral water are sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The springs rise near the Tepl from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as Sprudelstein, or Sprudelsteine, a crust from which, wherever it is broken through, the hot water rushes up. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which it is believed that there exists a large common reservoir of the mineral water known as the 'Sprudelkessel'. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures in the rock, which, on account of the incrustations deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with increased



force at the other outlets, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days. There are in all seventeen hot and two cold springs, which vary in temperature from  $54^{\circ}$  to  $167^{\circ}$  Fahr. and are used both for bathing and drinking. About 2,000,000 bottles of the water and 110,000 lbs. of the salt are exported annually.

The oldest and most copious (660 gallons per min.) of these springs is the *Sprudel* (Pl. 18,  $164^{\circ}$  Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl, connected with which is the *Hygieia-Quelle*. On the left bank are the *Mühlbrunnen* (Pl. 14;  $121^{\circ}$ ), the *Neubrunnen* (Pl. 15;  $138^{\circ}$ ), the *Theresienbrunnen* (Pl. 20;  $134^{\circ}$ ), the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 13;  $104^{\circ}$ ), the *Kaiser-Karl-Quelle* (Pl. 11,  $112^{\circ}$ ), and the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 17;  $108^{\circ}$ ), more or less connected with these are the *Russische Kronquelle* (Pl. 16,  $109^{\circ}$ ), the *Bernhards-Brunnen* (Pl. 7,  $137^{\circ}$ ), the *Elisabeth-Quelle* (Pl. 8;  $117^{\circ}$ ), the *Felsenquelle* (Pl. 9;  $144^{\circ}$ ), the *Spitalbrunnen* (Pl. 18;  $100^{\circ}$ ), the *Kurhausquelle* (Pl. 12), the *Kaiserbrunnen* (Pl. 10;  $118^{\circ}$ ), the *Hochberger-Quelle* ( $102^{\circ}$ ), and the *Parkquelle* ( $124^{\circ}$ ). The two cold springs are the *Stefanie-Quelle* (alkaline-saline, with carbonic acid), below the Schweizerhof (Pl. E, 6), and the *Eisenquelle*, on the slope of the Dreikrenzberg. There are four *Bath Houses*, with mineral, mud, vapour, and other baths (the Kaiserbad, the Sprudel Baths, the Kurhaus, and the Neubad).

At an early hour, in the height of the season (June and July) even before 5 a.m., the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. At the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel, where the band plays from 6 to 8, the crowd is often so great that the patients have to wait more than a quarter of an hour before they are served with a glass of water.

The town is creeping up towards the *Buschtiehrad Railway Station* (Pl. A, 1), to the N., on the left bank of the Eger, but the busiest part of it is the quarter bounded by the Stadt-Park on the N. and the Pupp'sche Etablissement on the S. Adjoining the pleasant **Stadt-Park** (Pl. C, 3), on the left bank of the Tepl, is the *Stadt-Park Restaurant* (p. 243), with a colonnade contiguous, where the water of the *Parkquelle* (see above) is drunk. On the opposite bank is the *Neubad*, with mud-baths. — To the S.W. runs the handsome *Park-Strasse*, in which, on the left, rises the *Synagogue*, erected in 1876-77 from designs by Wolff of Stuttgart. On the right, farther up, is the *Military Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 4), the *Evangelical Hospice*, and the *Russian Church of SS. Peter & Paul*, erected in 1893-97 from Wiedermann's designs, with a gilt central dome and frescoes on the outside. Farther on is the *Café-Restaurant Klein-Versailles* (Pl. B, 4).

On the S.E. side of the Stadt-Park is the *Austrian Military Bath House* (Pl. C, 3), within which rise the *Kaiserbrunnen* and the *Hochberger-Quelle* (see above). Next comes the *Kurhaus* ('soirées dansantes' on Sat.) and the *\*Mühlbrunnen Colonnade* (Pl. C, D, 4), of the Corinthian order, erected by Zitek in 1871-78, with the *Elisabeth-Quelle*, the *Theresienbrunnen*, the *Bernhardsbrunnen*, the *Neubrunnen*, and the *Mühlbrunnen*. Above the colonnade are the

grounds of the Schlossberg (see below) and the *English Church* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1877.

From the Colonnade the Mühlbrunn-Strasse leads to the **MARKT PLATZ** (Pl. D, 4), where the *Kaiser Karls-Quelle* (Pl. 11) and the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 13) rise under the wooden *Marktbrunn Colonnade*, with the *Stadtturm* towering above it. On the left is the *Post & Telegraph Office*. To the N.W. a broad flight of steps ascends to the Schlossberg. Here, on the right, rises the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 17), opposite which, on the left, is the *Ruansche Kronquelle* (Pl. 16).

From the market-place the Sprudel-Brücke crosses the Tepl to the **\*Sprudel Colonnade** (Pl. D, 4), an imposing iron structure by Hellmer and Fellner (1879). Within this colonnade rise the *Hygieia-Quelle*, adorned with a statue of Hygieia by Fernkorn, and the **SPRUEL** (p. 244), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute, 1½ ft. thick, and varying from 6 to 13 ft. in height. — In the Kirch-Platz, beyond the colonnade, stands the Rom. Cath. *Magdalenen-Kirche* (Pl. 4), with a terraced platform, erected in 1732-36. Above it is the *Stadtgarten* (Pl. D, E, 4), with a statue of Emp. Charles IV. by Jos. Max, erected in 1868 on the '500th anniversary' of the discovery of the springs, and the *Panorama Grounds* (café), which afford a charming survey of the town.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the **Alte Wiese** (Pl. C, D, 5), the most frequented promenade at Karlsbad, with the best shops. The Alte Wiese ends at the *Goethe-Platz* and the extensive *Pupp'sche Anlagen*.

Opposite the Alte Wiese the **Neue Wiese** (Pl. C, D, 5), on the right bank of the Tepl, leads past the *Stadt-Theater* (built by Fellner and Hellmer in 1886) to the Pupp'sche Brücke. Farther on, in the Marienbader-Str., is the **\*Kaiserbad**, a handsome building in the French Renaissance style, designed by Fellner & Hellmer and sumptuously fitted up, with baths of every description, a large saloon for gymnastic exercises, etc. The Marienbader Strasse goes on, past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 2), to the Karls-Brücke (see below).

Of the many beautiful WALKS the most popular, because level, is through the *Pupp'sche Allée* and the *Goethe-Weg* (Pl. C, 5, 6; embellished with a marble bust of Goethe by Donnerdorf), and by the *Kiesweg* to the (8 min.) **\*Café Sanasouci** (Pl. D, 6). On the rocks by the wayside may be read inscriptions in many different languages, gratefully extolling the efficacy of the springs. A little farther on, leaving the *Karls-Brücke* on the left, and passing the '*Vieruhr-Promenade*' (in shade after 4 p.m.) on the right, we follow the Marienbader Strasse, past the *Körner Monument*, on the right, to the (10 min.) **\*Café Posthof**, with its pleasant garden. On the opposite bank of the Tepl are the **\*Café Schönbrunn**, the *Dorotheen-Säuerling*, and the **\*Café Schweitzerhof**. From the Posthof we ascend past the *Antonruhe* and the *Stahlbuche* to (10 min.) the *Freund-*



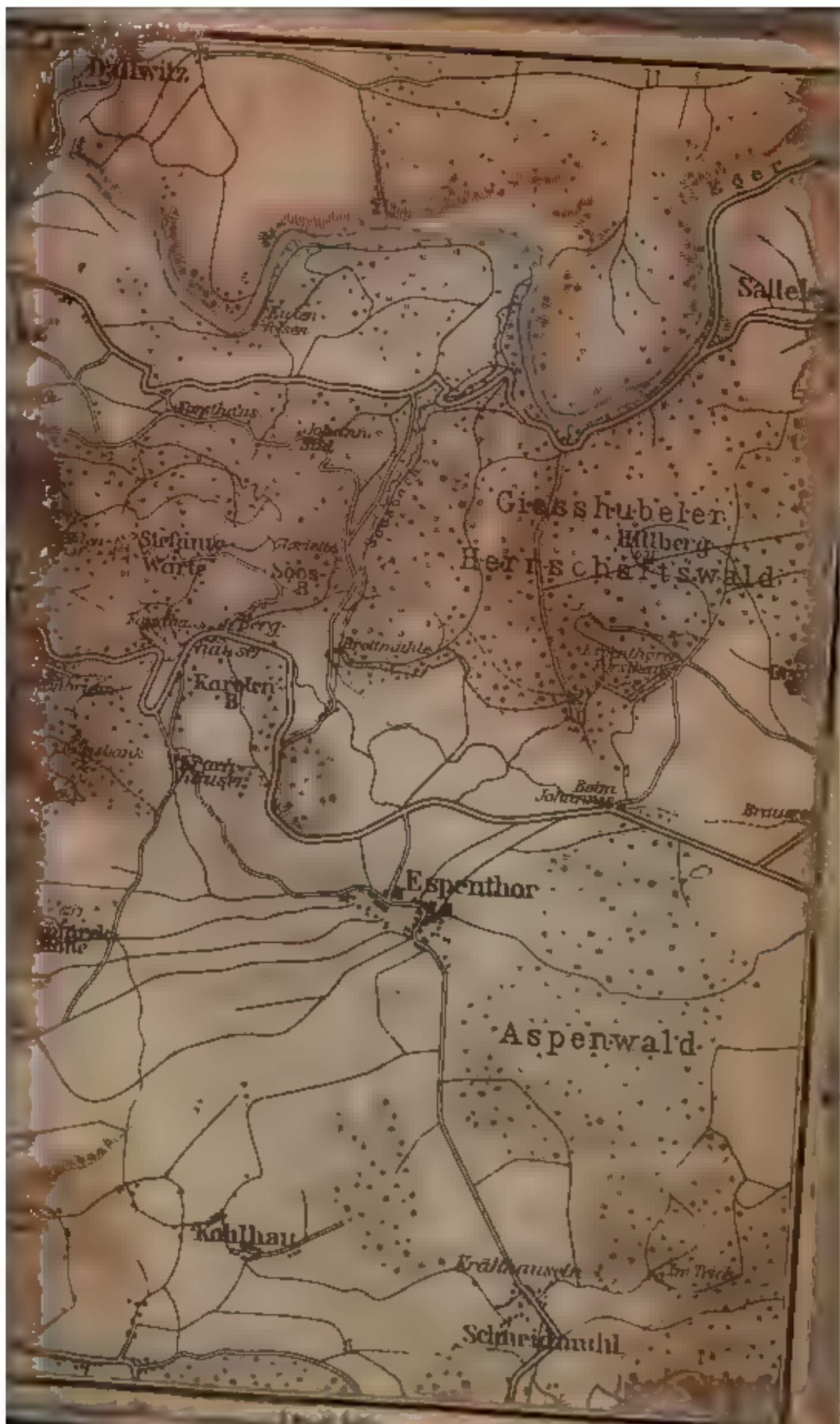
*schafts-Saal* (Pl. D, 7), another café. About 10 min. farther on is the romantic \**Kaiser-Park* (Pl. B, C, 7; café), whence we may extend our walk, crossing the Tepl halfway, to (1 M.) *Pirkenhammer*, or *Hammer* (1340 ft., Hôt Kempf, with garden-restaurant; Restaurant *Schützenmühle*; omnibus, see p. 243; railway, p. 247), with its large porcelain-factory. To the left of the factory a shaly path ascends to the (35 min.) *Mees-ry-Höhe* (2038 ft.), a good point of view. — In returning from *Pirkenhammer* we may follow the shady 'Dumbaweg' on the hillside, and after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (guide-post) either keep straight on via the Posthof to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the Café *Sanssouci* (see p. 245), or (preferable) continue to the right along the hillside to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Café *Schönbrunn* (p. 245).

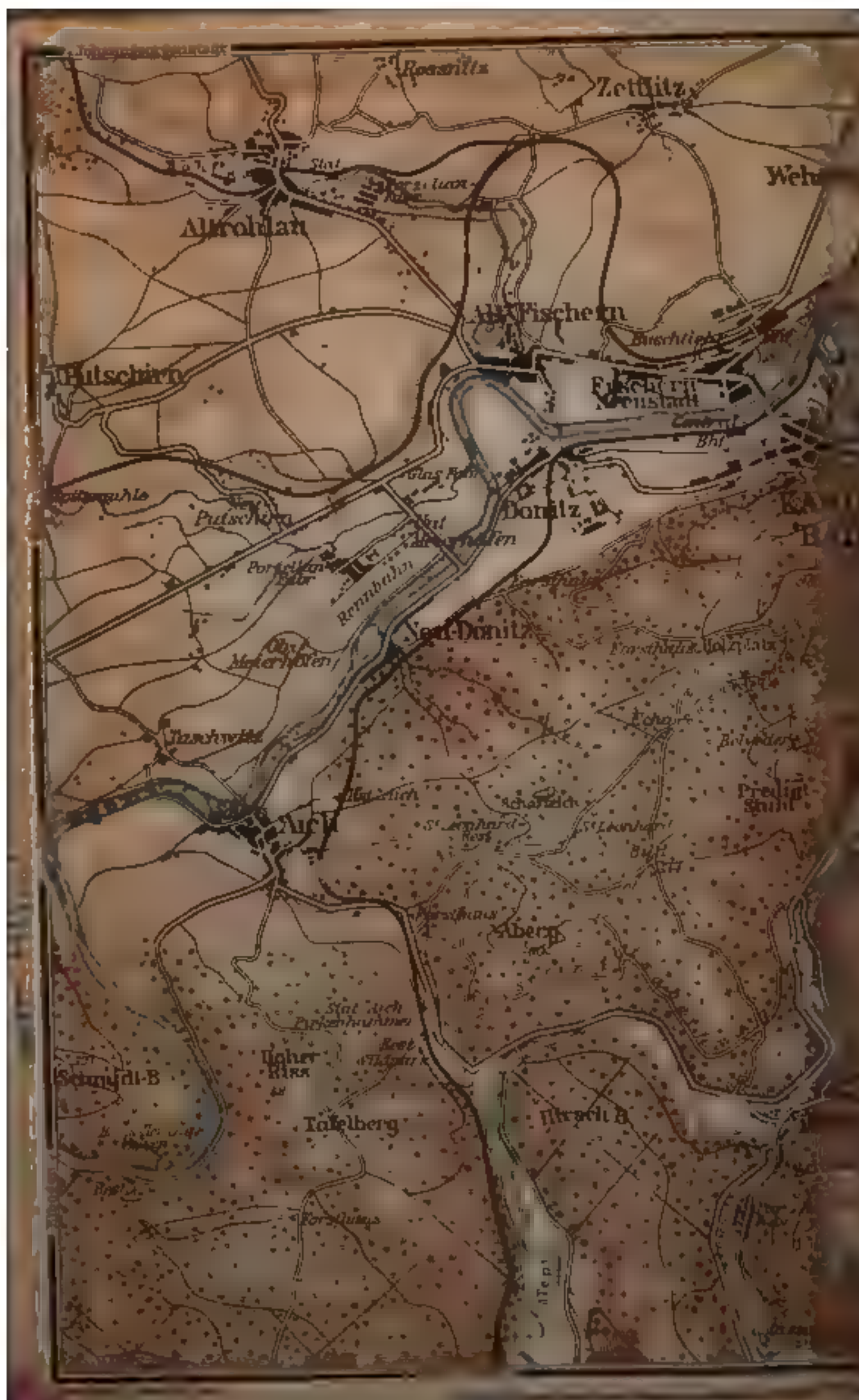
From the N. end of the *Alte Wiese* a path ascends, at first by steps and then in zig-zags, to the (20 min.) cross on the \**Hirschensprung* (Pl. C, 4; 1620 ft.), with an admirable view (café). The neighbouring *Theresienhöhe*, the *Petershöhe*, with a memorial tablet and a bust of Peter the Great, and *Mayer's Gloriette* are also good points of view. We return to the *Schlossberg* by the *Jubiläumsweg*, passing the 'Himmel auf Erden'.

From the *Goethe-Platz* by the *Mariengässchen* to the *Marien-Kapelle* (Pl. C, 5), and thence to the right to the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz*, and to the left, past the *Ecce Homo-Kapelle*, to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* (Pl. C, D, 6; 1663 ft.), with a belvedere-tower (fine view of Carlsbad and the *Erzgebirge*). Over the *Schlossberg*, or through the *Park-Strasse*, and past the *Jägerhaus Kaiser Karl's IV* (1530 ft.; café) and *Findlater's Obelisk* to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Katharinen-Platz* (Pl. A, B, 6; 1673 ft.; view obstructed by trees) and thence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Bild* (1784 ft.) and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the \**Aberg* (1980 ft.; restaurant), the tower on which (110 steps) commands an extensive panorama of the *Erzgebirge*. We return via (20 min.) *St. Leonhard* (1625 ft.; restaurant), where we diverge to the right past the *St. Leonhard-Kapelle* to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Echo* (1705 ft.). Following thence the *Russelweg* to the right, and leaving (5 min.) a path to the *Katharinen-Platz* (see above) on the right, we proceed to the (10 min.) *Russel-Sitz* (Pl. A, 6, no view) and descend to the (8 min.) *Aich road*, by which we return in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the Café *Jägerhaus* (see above).

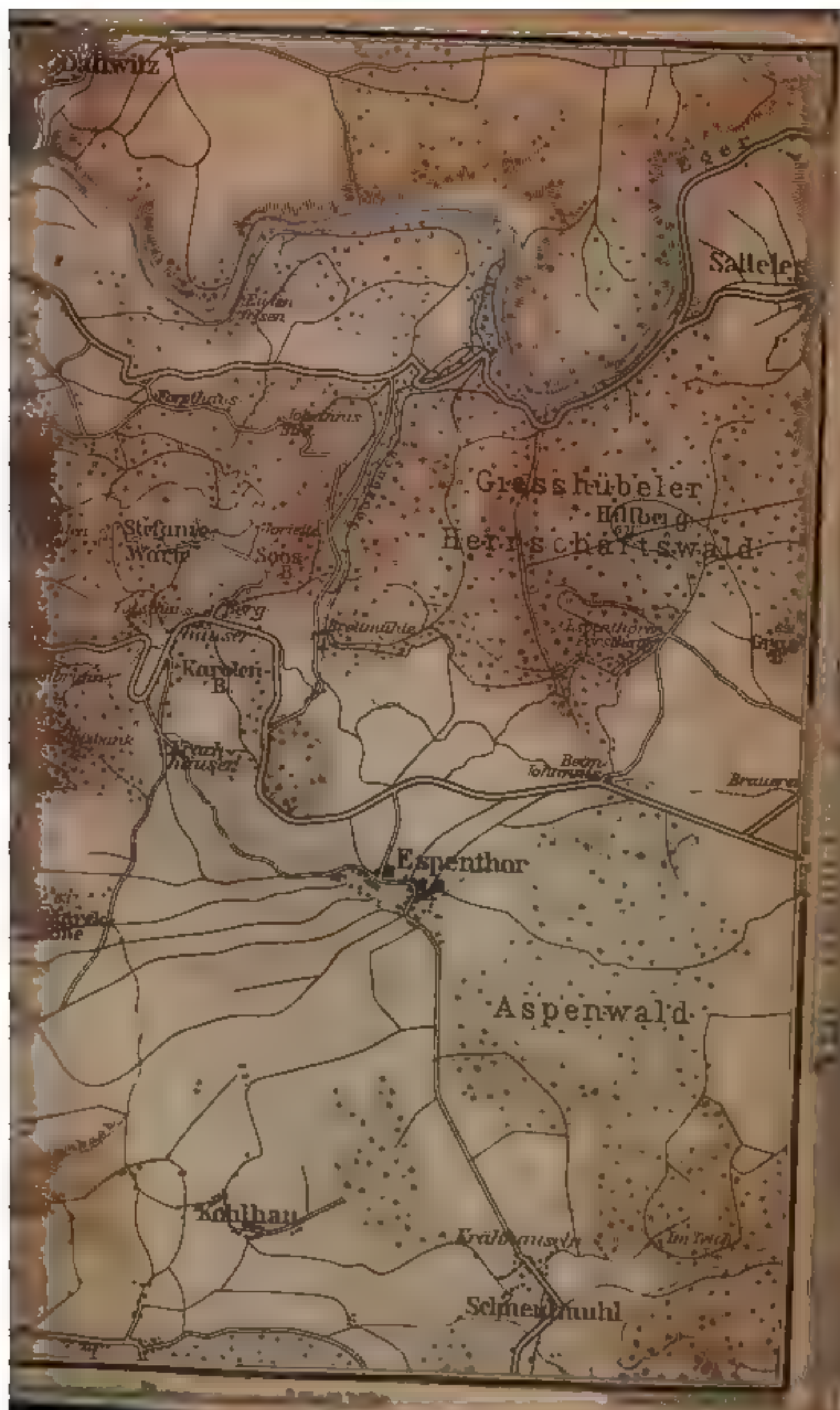
From the *Magdalenen-Kirche* on the right bank of the *Tepl*, by the *Schulgasse* and past the garden of the Café *Panorama*, to the *Prague road*; turn to the left; then ascend by a winding path to the right to the (40 min.) *Dreikreuzberg Restaurant* (Pl. D, E, 3; camera obscura), an admirable point of view; thence in 5 min. more to the top of the *Dreikreuzberg* (1805 ft.), where the view is less extensive, and through wood via the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *König Otto's Höhe* (1960 ft.), to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \**Stefanie-Warte* (2085 ft.; café-restaurant), a tower 98 ft. high, with a superb view; descent past the *Pöhlenhof* (Pl. E, 4) to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Carlsbad*.















Other fine points are the *Bellevue* and the *Wiener-Sitz* on the right bank of the Tepl, and the *Freundschafts-Sitz*, the *Belvedere*, and the *Rohan-Kreuz* on the left bank.

**LONGER EXCURSIONS.** To the N. viâ *Drahowitz* to (3 M.) *Dollwitz* (Restaurant zu Drei Eichen, omnibus see p. 243, and comp. p. 239), a village on the left bank of the Eger, with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems, a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and a *Statue of Emp. Joseph II.*, erected in 1881. — By the Prague road, which commands charming views, to (5 M.) the ruin of *Engelhaus*, on a rock of phonolite (2340 ft.), thence in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr to the *Schönitzstein*, with a splendid view (rfmts. at the forester's). — To the S.W. to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; omnibus, see p. 243; railway, see below) *Aich* (Schloss Restaurant, above the Eger, with view), with a restored château and a porcelain-factory; thence along the Eger to (2 M., 1 M. beyond the end of the carriage-road) *Hans Heiling's Restaurant*, opposite *Hans Heiling's Rock*, a wild and romantic spot on the Eger. (Boat to Aich, 80 h. each person.) Thence to *Elbogen*, see p. 240. — On the Eger, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. below Carlsbad (omnibus daily in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr; beautiful road through wood), are the baths of *Giesshübel-Sauerbrunn* (1115 ft.; Kurhaus and Hydrophatic, with restaurant, R. from 8 K weekly, pens. 30-40 K.), with a famous mineral spring (alkaline, with carbonic acid, 8 million bottles exported annually). — The ascent of the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwibel* (1083 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, forms another attractive excursion from Carlsbad (see p. 239).

**FROM CARLSBAD TO MARIENBAD VIA PETSCHAU**, 38 M., railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs (fares 5 K 50, 3 K 90, 2 K 60 h.). Trains start from the Central Station (Pl. A, 2) and ascend, passing over two viaducts and through a tunnel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aich*, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Aich-Pirkenhammer* (p. 246), to the left rises the *Alberg* (p. 246). Farther on, the line follows the windings of the Tepl, crossing the river four times and threading a tunnel 8 M. *Töppeles*; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schönwehr* (branch to Elbogen, 20 M.), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Petschau* (Rail Restaurant; branch to Rakowitz, p. 238). The valley contracts, eight bridges and four tunnels are passed before (20 M.) *Emersall-Pauten*, the next station. Beyond (21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tepl*, the abbey of that name (p. 252) is seen to the left. 24 M. *Prostau*, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hobolladrau*; to the right, the Pothorn (p. 252). The line descends vâ *Müllstein* to (33 M.) *Wilkomitz* (view to the left) and crosses the *Auscha* to (38 M.) *Marienbad* (p. 250).

**FROM CARLSBAD TO JOHANN GEORGENSTADT**, 39 M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. 6 M. *Alt-Rohrau*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neu-Rohrau*. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neudek* (1830 ft., Post; *Barrenhaus*) a prettily situated town with 4800 inhab., has a large cotton mill and iron rolling works. — 39 M. *Johann-Georgenstadt*, and thence to *Chemnitz* and *Zwickau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

#### 41. From Prague to Furth (Nuremberg, Munich).

121 M. RAILWAY from Prague to Furth in 4-6 hrs (fares 16 K 70, 10 K, 6 K 50 h., express 24 K 60, 14 K 00, 7 K 80 h.). — From Prague to Nuremberg 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 hrs., to Munich 10-14 hrs.

*Prague*, see p. 217. The train starts from the *Franz-Josef Station* and turns to the S. into the valley of the *Moldau*. — 6 M. *Kuchelbad*, a resort of excursionists from Prague. 9 M. *Radotín*. The

line quits the Moldau and approaches the *Beraun*, which it crosses at *Mokropetz* 20 M. *Hinter-Třeban*; branch to *Lochowitz* (see below; 21 M.). 21½ M. *Karlstein* (715 ft., Hôt. Kaiser Karl IV., at the foot of the castle).

On a precipitous rock 25 min. to the N., on the left bank of the *Beraun*, rises *Schloss Karlstein* (Karlav Týn; 1047 ft.; restaurant), the most interesting castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348-65 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Bohemian regalia, and once adorned with treasures of art, most of them now removed. The central point of the castle is the *Kreuzkapelle* in the tower, sumptuously decorated with precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the regalia, various relics collected by Charles IV., and the archives were once preserved. The paintings here belong to the early Bohemian school. Adjoining the strongly fortified tower is the Emperor's palace, with the chapel of St. Catherine, also embellished with precious stones. The portraits of Charles IV., his consort, and his son, mural paintings executed in the emperor's lifetime, are of special interest. The castle, which is shown by the guardian (fee 1 K.), has been thoroughly restored since 1878.

Beyond *Karlstein* the valley of the *Beraun* is confined between lofty limestone rocks, but expands at (27½ M.) *Beraun* (735 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, *Bohmischer Hof*), an old town with 9700 inhab., junction of the lines to *Rakonitz* and *Lužna-Litochan* (p. 238) and to *Dušík* (p. 238). The train now enters the valley of the *Litawa*. — 30 M. *Zditz* (850 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To *PROTIWIN*, 64 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs. The line traverses the smiling *Litawa Valley*. — 5 M. *Lochowitz*, branch to *Hinter-Třeban* (see above). 17½ M. *Příbram* (1800 ft.; *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a town of 13,600 inhab., with valuable silver and lead mines, which employ 5000 workmen and yield about 19 tons of pure silver annually. Nine shafts in all are worked, the chief of which are the *Adalbert-Schacht*, 3660 ft. deep, and the *Maria-Schacht*, 3694 ft. deep. About 1 M. to the E. of the town rises the *Heilige Berg* (1903 ft.), a great resort of pilgrims. — From 29 M.) *Březnitz* branch lines run W. to *Rožmital* (8 M.) and S., via *Blatná* (12 M., branch to *Nepomuk*, p. 253), to *Strakonitz* (p. 253, 31 M.). 55 M. *Písek* (1215 ft., *Goldenes Rad*), with 13,100 inhab. and an old château, half enclosed by the *Wetawa*, is the junction of a line to *Iglau* (p. 253). — 64 M. *Protiwin*, on the *Franz-Josef Railway* (p. 253).

59 M. *Hořowitz*, with a château and iron-works of the Prince of Hohenlohe. 45½ M. 'Haltestelle' *Zbirow*; 3½ M. to the N. lies the little town of *Zbirow*, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 47½ M. *Zbirow*; 49 M. *Mauth*, with 2300 inhab., 50½ M. *Holoubkau*, with a large carriage-factory. At (57 M.) *Rokitzan* (1210 ft.; *Bohmischer Hof*; 5500 inhab.) the country becomes more level. Branch-line to *Nezwicestitz* (p. 253). The train follows the *Klabawa*, passing the iron-works of *Klabawa* and *Horomuslitz*, to (64½ M.) *Chrast* (1135 ft., Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch diverges to *Radnitz*, an important coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the *Beraun* and crosses the imposing *Ustawa Bridge*.

68½ M. *Pilsen* (1005 ft., *\*Pilsener Hof*; *\*Kaiser von Oesterreich*; *Goldner Adler*; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Pilsner beer at *Solzmänn's*, *Pragergasse*, and *Knobloch's*, *Salzgasse*), an old town with 68,300 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa*. Once fortified, it withstood several sieges during the Hussite wars.



but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. Pilsen was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed, and twenty-four of his adherents were executed in the market-place here in 1634. In the Ring-Promenade, on the S side of the town, are monuments to the burgomaster Kopecky (d. 1854), and to Smetana (d. 1874), the musical composer. The Gothic church of St. Bartholomew, the Municipal Museum (daily 10-12 and 2-5, free), and the large rock-cellars of the Bürgerliche Bräuhaus are worth seeing. Pilsen is famous for its beer.

FROM PILSEN TO DUX, 93 M., railway in 5 hrs. The stations are nearly all unimportant. 20 M. *Platz*, with a château of Prince Metternich. 24 M. *Mlatz* (branch-line to Rakowitz, p. 238). 30½ M. *Pladen* (p. 238). Near (41 M.) *Petersburg* are a château and park of Count Czernin. 56½ M. *Kaschitz* - branch lines to (20 M.) *Radowitz* and to (11 M.) *Duppau*. 67 M. *Seitz* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 238. At (73 M.) *Postelberg* (Rail. Restaurant, branch line to *Lann*, p. 238) the line quits the Eger; 77 M. *Potscherad* (branch to *Wurmes*, p. 238), 8¼ M. *Obernitz*, also on the line from Prague to Brück (p. 238), 8¼ M. *Sauerbrunn*, station for the *Bain Sauerbrunn* (p. 234), 90½ M. *Breit* (p. 234), 93 M. *Dux* (p. 237).

FROM PILSEN TO EISENSTEIN, 69 M., railway in 3¼ hrs. The most important stations are 30 M. *Alattau* (Rail. Restaurant), a town with 12,200 inhab., junction for *Horáowitz* (p. 253), 35 M. *Janowitz* (branch to *Taus*, see below), 40 M. *Neuer* (1545 ft., *Hôtel Angel*), prettily situated at the foot of the Bohemian Forest Mts. (with the ruin of *Baureck* 1 hr. to the S.). The line then winds up the hill to (49 M.) *Grün* (2080 ft.); many cuttings and embankments. 56 M. *Hammer-Eisenstrass* (2415 ft.), whence the *Otter* (4240 ft.) to the right, may be ascended in 1½ hr. Then the *Spitzberg Tunnel* 1910 yds. in length. 61 M. *Spitzberg* (2736 ft.), the highest point on the railway, watershed between Danube and Elbe. On the *Spitzberg Sattel* (3880 ft.) is the *H. t. Pens Rixy* (fine view). We then descend by *Markt-Eisenstein* to (69 M.) *Eisenstein*, the Bohemian frontier-station (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

From Pilsen to *Eger*, *Budweis*, and *Vienna*, see R. 42.

79½ M. *Nürschan* (1115 ft.), with coal-mines and iron-foundries. Beyond it, on the left, is *Chotieschau*, with a château of Prince Taxis. 84 M. *Staab*, a small town on the *Radbusa*, 95½ M. *Stankau* (branch-line to *Knapery*, 13½ M.); 100½ M. *Blisowa* (to the left, in the distance, the ruin of *Kiesenburg*); 107½ M. *Taus* (1384 ft., Rail. Restaurant), an industrial town with 7600 inhab. (To *Janowitz*, see above.)

Beyond *Taus* begin the hills of the Bohemian Forest, through the lowest part of which the line is carried by cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between *Böhmisch-Kubitz* and *Deutsch-Kubitz*. The character of the country and the villages changes materially as soon as the frontier is crossed. The line descends, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the *Pastritz* by a viaduct 700 yds. long.

121 M. *Furth* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the *Bavarian E. Railway*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

## 42. From Eger to Vienna via Marienbad.

288 M. RAILWAY (*Staats-Bahnen*, in  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hrs (fares 97 K. 40, 22 K. 11 K. 70 h.; express 63 K., 32 K. 40, 16 K. 30 h.).

*Eger*, see p. 240. The train diverges to the left from the Ratisbon line, and crosses the *Wondreb*.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sondau*. —  $14\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Königswart* (1975 ft.; *Restaurant* near the station) About 1 M. to the N.W. of the station is *Schloss Königswart*, the property of the Metternich family, surrounded by pleasure-grounds. In the right wing of the chateau is the Museum (adm. daily; fee), containing a library of 37,000 vols., a collection of minerals, and various curiosities. The interesting altar in the chapel was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. to Prince Clemens Metternich, the well-known Austrian statesman. The family and other portraits, some of them by celebrated painters, are in the central part of the chateau (no admission) — About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther up, beyond the town of *Königswart* (*Kaiser von Österreich*, good cuisine), on the hillside, is *Bad Königswart* (2370 ft.; *Hôtel Buberl*, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 K.; *Villa Metternich*, *Weidmannsheil*, pens. 5-8 K., *Café Bachmann*), with chalybeate springs used both internally and externally. There are also steel, mud, pine-cone, and vapour baths. Fine view of the *Fichtelgebirge* and the *Bohemian Forest*. A well-shaded road (omnibus 1 K. 40 h.) leads hence to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Marienbad*.

$19\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Marienbad*. — *Arrival*. The *Station* (restaurant) is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town (cabs, see below; hotel omnibus 10 h., 100 lbs. of luggage 20 h.; electric tramway to the town in 10 min., 40 h.) Visitors should spend a day or more at a hotel and look for lodgings in person. Before entering into a contract they are strongly advised to consult the *Miet-Ordnung*, or regulations as to private apartments.

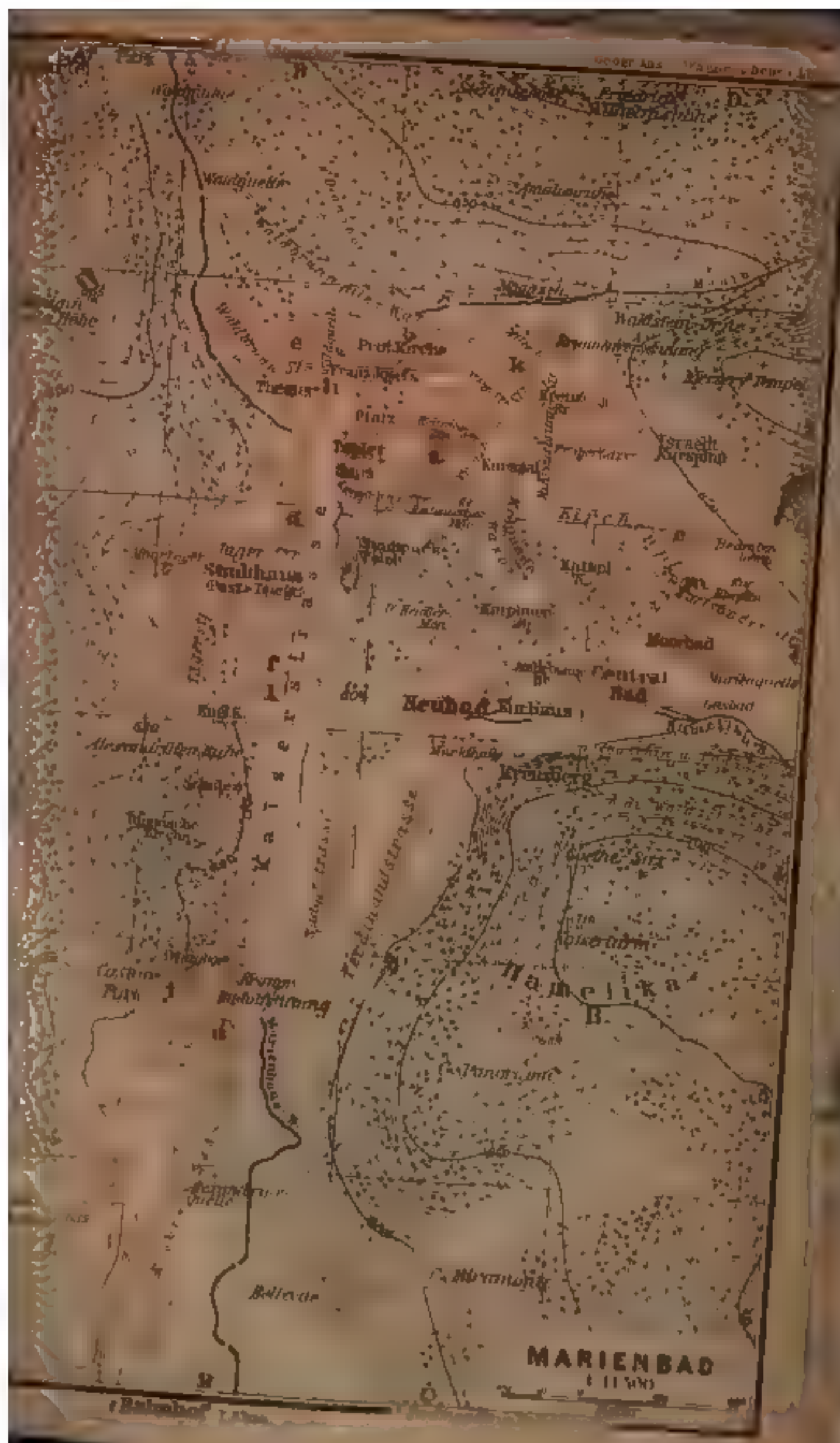
*Hotels* (generally closed in winter) \**HOTEL KLINGEB* (Pl. a; C, 2), a large house with three dépendances; \**HOT WEIMAR* (Pl. c, D, 3), R. 8-10, B. 1, D. 3-4, board from 6 K.; \**HOT IMPERIAL* (Pl. b; C, 2), R. from 5, D. 4 K.; \**NEPTUN* (Pl. d, B, 3), \**NEW YORK* (Pl. f; B, 3), \**KAISERHOF* (Pl. g, B, 4), R. from 5, D. 3-6, pens. from 15 K., \**EGERLÄNDER* (Pl. h, B, 2); \**ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. i, B, 3), \**MARIENBADER MÜHLE* (Pl. j, B, 5), the last six in the *Kaiser Strasse*; \**STIFT TEPLER HAUS* (Pl. B, 2), *Stephan Str.*; \**WAGNER Jäger-Str.* (Pl. B, 4), \**WALDMÜHLE* (Pl. A, 1), \**HOTEL CASINO* (Pl. i, B, 5), R. 8-10, D. from 3, pens. 8-10 K., \**HOTEL MARIANNE* (Pl. c, 6), with café-restaurant, \**DELPHIN* (Pl. e, B, 2), \**STADT LEIPZIG* (Pl. k; C, 2), \**STRYEN* (Pl. m, D, 5), moderate. — Numerous *Lodging Houses*.

*Cafés*. *Egerländer* (Pl. A, 6), *Rubezahl* (beyond Pl. D, 4); *Marianne* (see above); *Panorama* (above is the belvedere on the *Hamelknberg*, p. 252); *Waldmühle* (see above), *Mazul*; *Forstwart*, *Schwarzarkhof*; *Kisselhof*, and *Kesselmühle*.

*Restaurants* at most of the hotels. Also at the *Kurhaus* (D. 3-6 K.), *Egerländer*, *Rubezahl* (see above) etc.

*Cabs*. From or to the station with one horse 2, with two horses 3 K. 60 h. including luggage 2 K. 50 h. and 4 K.; within the town,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 30 h., two horse 1 K. 50, in the afternoon 1 K. 30 h. or 2 K.

*Visitors' Tax*. 1st class 20, 2nd 12, 3rd 6 K. — *Music Tax*: 1st class 10, 2 pers. 16, 3 pers. 22 K., etc.; 2nd cl. 8, 11, or 12 K.; 3rd cl. 4, 6, or 8 K. — The band plays at the *Kreuz-Brunnen* 6-7 a.m. and 8-7 p.m., at the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* 7-8 a.m., and at the *Waldquelle*  $11\frac{1}{2}$  12 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock.





line quits the Moldau and approaches the *Beraun*, which it crosses at *Mokropetz*. 20 M. *Hinter-Třeban*; branch to *Lochowitz* (see below; 21 M.). — 21½ M. *Karlstein* (715 ft.; Hôt. Kaiser Karl IV., at the foot of the castle).

On a precipitous rock 25 min. to the N., on the left bank of the *Beraun*, rises \**Schloss Karlstein* (Karlův Týn; 1047 ft.; restaurant), the most interesting castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348-65 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Bohemian regalia, and once adorned with treasures of art, most of them now removed. The central point of the castle is the *Kreuzkapelle* in the tower, sumptuously decorated with precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the regalia, various relics collected by Charles IV., and the archives were once preserved. The paintings here belong to the early Bohemian school. Adjoining the strongly fortified tower is the Emperor's palace, with the chapel of St. Catharine, also embellished with precious stones. The portraits of Charles IV., his consort, and his son, mural paintings executed in the emperor's lifetime, are of special interest. The castle, which is shown by the guardian (fee 1 K.), has been thoroughly restored since 1838.

Beyond *Karlstein* the valley of the *Beraun* is confined between lofty limestone rocks, but expands at (27½ M.) *Beraun* (735 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Böhmischer Hof*), an old town with 9700 inhab., junction of the lines to *Rakonitz* and *Lužna-Lischan* (p. 238) and to *Dušník* (p. 238). The train now enters the valley of the *Litawa*. — 30 M. *Zditz* (850 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To *PROTIWIN*, 64 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs. The line traverses the smiling *Litawa Valley*. — 5 M. *Lochowitz*; branch to *Hinter-Třeban* (see above). 17½ M. *Přibram* (1600 ft.; *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a town of 13,600 inhab., with valuable silver and lead mines, which employ 5000 workmen and yield about 19 tons of pure silver annually. Nine shafts in all are worked, the chief of which are the *Adalbert-Schacht*, 3660 ft. deep, and the *Maria-Schacht*, 3694 ft. deep. About 1 M. to the E. of the town rises the *Heilige Berg* (1903 ft.), a great resort of pilgrims. — From (29 M.) *Březnitz* branch-lines run W. to *Rožm.tal* (8 M.) and S., viâ *Blatna* (15½ M.; branch to *Nepomuk*, p. 253), to *Strakonitz* (p. 253; 35 M.). — 55 M. *Pisek* (1215 ft.; *Goldenes Rad*), with 13,100 inhab. and an old château, half enclosed by the *Wottawa*, is the junction of a line to *Iglau* (p. 253). — 64 M. *Protiwin*, on the *Franz-Josef Railway* (p. 253).

39 M. *Hořowitz*, with a château and iron-works of the Prince of Hanau. 45½ M. 'Haltestelle' *Zbirow*; 3½ M. to the N. lies the little town of *Zbirow*, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 47½ M. *Zbirow*; 49 M. *Mauth*, with 2300 inhab.; 50½ M. *Holoubkau*, with a large carriage-factory. At (57 M.) *Rokitzan* (1210 ft.; *Böhmischer Hof*; 5500 inhab.) the country becomes more level. Branch-line to *Nezwestitz* (p. 253). The train follows the *Klabawa*, passing the iron-works of *Klabawa* and *Horomislitz*, to (64½ M.) *Chrast* (1135 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch diverges to *Radnitz*, an important coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the *Beraun* and crosses the imposing *Uslawa Bridge*.

68½ M. *Pilsen* (1005 ft.; \**Pilsener Hof*; \**Kaiser von Oesterreich*; *Goldner Adler*; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Pilsner beer at *Salsmann's*, *Pragergasse*, and *Knobloch's*, *Salzgasse*), an old town with 68,300 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa*. Once fortified, it withstood several sieges during the Hussite wars,

English Church Service in the season (Christ Church; Pl. B, 3). — *Presbyterian Service* (Church of Scotland), in the German Protestant Church (Pl. B, C, 2).

*Marienbad* (2093 ft.), a famous watering-place (23,000 visitors annually), lies in a charming valley enclosed on three sides by pine-clad hills. At the beginning of the 19th century this region was an almost impenetrable wilderness. The springs contain Glauber's salt and resemble those of Carlsbad, but are cold. They belong to the neighbouring Abbey of Tepl. The *Kreuz-Brunnen*, the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), and the *Waldquelle* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. of the Kreuz-Brunnen) are the principal springs for drinking (1,000,000 bottles are exported annually). The *Marienquelle* is used externally, and other baths (mad, pine-cone, alkaline, gas, etc.) may be obtained at the bath-house here. The chalybeate waters of the *Ambrosius-Brunnen* and the *Karolinen-Brunnen* and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* are also used for bathing. The *Rudolfsquelle*, to the S. of the *Ferdinands-Brunnen*, is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid.

The main street of Marienbad is the long *KAISER-STRASSE* (Pl. B, 3, 4), bounded on the left by handsome houses and on the right by the *Anlagen*, or public grounds, which soon expand into a pretty park. In this street are the *Military Kurhaus* and the *Synagogue*. To the left diverges from it the *JAGEN-STRASSE*, in which rises the *Stadthaus* (Pl. B, 3), containing the post-office, the telegraph-office, and the custom-house, besides a reading-room (adm. free). A little to the S. of the *Stadthaus* are the *English Church* (Pl. B, 3) and the *Russian Church of St. Wladimir* (Pl. B, 4). The *Kaiser-Str.* ends at the *FRANZ-JOSEFS-PLATZ* (Pl. B, C, 2). On the N. side of this Platz rises the *Protestant Church*, with which is connected a charity called the '*Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stift*'. The *Waldbrunn-Strasse* leads hence to the N.W., past the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 2), to the *Waldquelle* (Pl. B, 1; restaurant; promenade-concert, see above).

The above-mentioned park is bounded on the N. by the *Stefan-Str.* and the *Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str.* At the end of the latter is the *Kreuz-Brunnen* (Pl. C, 2), with its rotunda borne by columns and a bronze bust of *Dr. Jos. Nehr* (d. 1820), who first brought Marienbad into notice. Above it, to the N., is the *Brunnen-Versendungshaus* (export-depot). From the *Kreuz-Brunnen Colonnade* a covered passage leads to a long building containing the *Brunnenhalle*, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called *Colonnade* (Pl. C, 2, 3), with shops. In front of this colonnade, to the W., rises a bronze statue of *Reitenberger* (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl, who did much to promote the prosperity of the baths. Opposite the S. end of the *Brunnenhalle*, under another colonnade, are the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (see above) and the *Ferdinand und Karolinen*

*Quelle.* Above this point, to the left, is the handsome *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. C, D, 3), built in 1844-50. On the E. and S. sides of the Platz are the *Moorbad* (mud-baths, Pl. D, 3) with inhaling-room and hydropathic, the *Ambrosius-Brunnen*, under a Gothic rotunda, the *Kurhaus*, with reading-room (adm. 40 h., season 2 K) and café-restaurant, the handsome *Central-Bad* (Pl. D, 3), with baths of every description, and the *Neubad* (Pl. C, 3), a Renaissance building from Schaffer's designs (1893-96), with steel, mud, and other baths.

The pine-forests close to the town are intersected by charming walks, provided with finger-posts. Among the favourite points are, to the N., beyond the *Waldquelle*, the *Waldmühle* (p. 251), the *Dianahof*, and the *Martal*, 20 min., restaurant); to the S.W. of the *Waldmühle* the *Königin Carola Höhe* (Pl. A, 2; 2180 ft.) and the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Jägerhaus* (Pl. A, 1, restaurant); to the N.E. of the *Dianahof* the *Amalienruhe* and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Friedrich Wilhelms Höhe* (Pl. C, D, 1; 2411 ft.), which affords a fine survey of Marienbad. — From the *Kreuz-Brunnen* we may visit the (20 min.) *Café-Restaurant Forstwarte*, to the E. Fine distant views are also obtained from the *Hamelikaberg* (Pl. C, D, 5), 25 min. to the S. of the park, above the *Café Panorama*, on which rises the *Kaiserturm* (2350 ft.; view of Marienbad), and from the *Hohendorfer Höhe* (2546 ft.), 20 min. farther on (footpath hence to the *Podhorn*, 1 hr.).

The most extensive view of the *Erzgebirge*, *Fichtengebirge*, and *Bohemian Forest* is obtained from the basaltic *Podhorn* (2776 ft.; small café,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the E., not far from the Carlsbad road (carr. for four pers. 13 K, incl. gratuity). Other pleasant excursions through the *Martal* (see above) and thence to *Königsbart* (p. 250),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the N.E.; either through the wood or viâ Prince Metternich's deer-park (open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. only), to the château of *Olatsch* (2870 ft., inn) 2 hrs. to the N.; to *Antonplan* and *Plan*, 2 hrs. to the S. (see below), etc.

The wealthy abbey of *Tepl* (2155 ft.), to which the springs of Marienbad belong, 7 M. to the E. (railway in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., see p. 247, carr. 8 or 14 by *Podhornberg* 10 or 18 K), is open to men on Wed. and Frid., 3-5 p.m. It possesses a good library and zoological and mineralogical collections. The Romanesque basilica-church (freely modernized in the interior) was founded in 1193. The private chapel is embellished with two large mural paintings by Fuchs, and many objects of interest are distributed throughout the spacious apartments.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kuttenplan* (1760 ft.; Müller, Waidmannsheil), with a château and pleasant grounds on the *Kellerberg*. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Platz* (Schwarzer Bar) with a finely situated château of Countess Nostitz (branch to *Tachau*, 8 M. to the S.W.). Near (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Josefshuth* the train enters the pretty valley of the *Mies*. — 45 M. *Mies* (1280 ft., *Stadt Prag*), an old town (3900 inhab.) with lead and silver mines, has a *Rathaus* in the Renaissance style (modernised). The *Prager Thor*, with helmet-shaped roof, is a fine gateway of the 16th century. The former Benedictine abbey of *Kladrau*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., has an interesting church.



51½ M. *Neuhof* (branch-line to *Weseritz*, 20 M.). — 66 M. *Pilsen* (Rail. Restaurant, p. 248). The line traverses the wooded *Uslawa-Tal*; to the left on a hill is the ruin of *Radina* (1645 ft.) — 72 M. *Pilsenetz*, 76 M. *Neswiestitz* (junction for *Rokitcan*, p. 248); 83 M. *Ždiar-Ždiretz*. Farther on, *Schloss Grünberg*, the seat of Count Colloredo, on a wooded hill to the right. — 87½ M. *Nepomuk*, the birthplace of St. John Nepomuc, patron-saint of Bohemia (1320-83, p. 221). The church of St. James (late-Gothic, with older choir) occupies the site of the house where he was born. Branch-line to *Blatna* (20 M.; p. 248).

The line quits the *Uslawa* and traverses a lofty wooded plain 95½ M. *Wetschan*, with its large ponds. 102 M. *Horaždowitz-Babin* (Rail. Restaurant).

FROM HORAŽDOWITZ TO KLATTAU, 38 M., railway in 2 hrs. 12½ M. *Schattenhofen* (Krone), a busy town of 6700 inhab., with a fish-hatchery, at the foot of the *Švatebor* (2612 ft.; 1 hr.), 38 M. *Klattau* (p. 249).

The train proceeds in the valley of the *Wottawa*. 109 M. *Kutowitz*; 114 M. *Strakonitz* (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the *Wolinka*. Branch to *Březnitz*, see p. 248.

FROM STRAKONITZ TO WALLERN, 54 M., railway in 5 hrs. 23 M. *Winterberg* (2245 ft.; *Habsburg*), on the *Wolinka*, a town of 4700 inhab., with a large glass factory, important timber trade, and a château of Prince Schwarzenberg. To the E. of (37 M.) *Kuhohatten* rises the wooded *Huban* (1470 ft.), which commands an extensive view. 48½ M. *Eleonorenhain*, with a large glass factory. — 54 M. *Wallern* (Sittern, a small town with 3200 inhab. (railway to *Wodňan*, see below).

120 M. *Ražitz* (1225 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

FROM RAŽITZ TO IGLAU, 101 M., railway in 5½ hrs. 5 M. *Pisek*, junction for *Žditz* and *Prostějov* (p. 249). 17½ M. *Jetetitz*, where the *Moldau* is crossed; 25½ M. *Mühlhausen*, a manufacturing place with the Romanesque church of an old Premonstratensian abbey, 41½ M. *Tabor* (p. 268). Thence by *Pilgram* and *Oben Cerekev* to (104 M.) *Iglau*, see p. 268.

The line quits the *Wottawa*, which flows to the N. towards the *Moldau*, and enters the valley of the *Blanitz* to the S.E. — 127 M. *Prostějov* (1260 ft., Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to *Žditz* (p. 248). — 131½ M. *Wodňan-Cičenic* (branch-line to *Moldautein*, 16½ M.).

FROM WODŇAN TO WALLERN, 43 M., railway in 4½ hrs. — At (15½ M.) *Hustocetz* J. in Huss, the Bohemian reformer was born in 1369 († 1415). — 19 M. *Frachatz* (1744 ft., *Kronprinz Rudolf, Meuser*), a town of 4400 inhab., with old walls, gates, and quaint houses, is situated at the foot of the densely wooded *Edin* (3080 ft., ascended in 2 hrs., view tower on the top) and is frequented as a summer-resort. The *Margareten Bad* (good accommodation), 1 M. to the S. is also a health-resort (hydropathic and pretty sylvan promenades). — 43 M. *Wallern* (see above).

137 M. *Nakel-Vetolitz*. The train skirts the large *Bestreuer Teich*. 144 M. *Frauenberg*; 18¼ M. to the N. is Prince Schwarzenberg's magnificent château of *Frauenberg*, on a hill laid out as a park.

150 M. *Budweis* (1280 ft., Rail. Restaurant; *Kaiser von Oesterreich* at the station, *Silberne Glocke*, Haupt-Platz, both good) is a prosperous town at the confluence of the *Malsch* and the *Moldau*, with 39,400 inhabitants. The Cathedral with its detached tower

dates from 1500. The Gothic *Marien-Kirche* has fine but badly kept cloisters. The handsome *Rathaus* is situated in the *Ring*, a Pl. flanked with arcades. Adjacent is the *Städtische Museum* (adm. 60 on Sun. and holidays 9-12 free). The Stadt-Park contains a bronze statue of *Adalbert Lanna* (d. 1866), a benefactor of S. Bohemia, Penningner. Branch-line to (23½ M.) *Wesely* (p. 200).

FROM BUDWEIS TO LINZ, 78 M., railway in 2½ hrs. Several important stations. 31 M. *Zornsdorf* (4½ M. to the W. is the town *Rosenberg*, with a château of Count Buquoy). 34 M. *Hohenfurt* near old Cistercian abbey of that name, with an interesting Gothic church. 45 M. *Prestetz*, in Upper Austria, with well preserved mediaeval town walls. On a hill to the right is the old castle of *Weinberg*. 51 M. *Krumitz*. The Gothic church contains a beautiful carved altar (end of the 15th cent.) — 58 M. *Prägrarten*. Farther on, to the left, is *Schl. Hagenau*. — 62 M. *Gaisbach Hartberg* (branch to *St. Valentin*, 12½ M.; see p. 56). Beyond (70½ M.) *Windegg*, the line crosses the Danube (8 M.) *Linz* (p. 200).

FROM BUDWEIS TO SALZBURG, 46 M., railway in 4½ hrs., a highly interesting expedition in the Bohemian Forest. The line crosses the Moldau and ascends rapidly via (8½ M.) *Prabach* and (10½ M.) *Krumm Mtsch.* (11½ M.) *Adolfstal*, at the foot of the *Schönanger* (3555 ft.), commanding a beautiful view. 15½ M. *Goldenkron* (1770 ft.), with an old Cistercian abbey (13th cent.). 19 M. *Krumau* (1780 ft.), *St. Bl. Hien*; *Goldner Eng.* with 8700 inhab. and a large chateau of Prince Schwarzenberg, most picturesquely situated on a rock above the Moldau. Beyond the pilgrimage-resort of *Geyau* we reach (28 M.) *Horitz* (2080 ft.), the 'Oberammergau of the Bohemian Forest' where interesting Passion plays have been performed periodically since 1816 but have been rearranged by the German 'Bohmerwald-Bund' (for information as to dates, etc., apply to the manager of the Bund at Budweis) — 33 M. *Neustift Quetsching*, with the large *Landsbrucker Teich*, 38 M. *Schwarzbach Stuben*, with granite-works. Pass (41½ M.) *Oberplan*, the birthplace of Adam Müller-Bach (1805), picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the broad Mollau valley, reach the terminus at (46 M.) *Salzburg (Mahr)*, an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Bohemian Forest, e.g. via *Hirschberger* (gun) to top of the *Preissnitzstein*, via *Wallern* to the *Eleanor-chain* and the primeval forest on the *Kubau* (p. 253), etc. (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

162 M. *Forbes-Schweinitz*, with an old Augustinian monastery, the 15th cent. (2 M. to the W. is *Trocnow*, where Ziska was born in 1360). 172½ M. *Glatzen*, the little town, with glass-works and a château of Count Buquoy, lies 3 M. to the S. The line crosses the Lower Austrian frontier. — 181½ M. *Gmünd* (1610 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a thriving town, with large railway workshops, lies on *Luschnitz*. Junction for Vienna and Prague (R. 45) branch-line (26½ M.) *Gross-Grerungs* and to (15½ M.) *Litschau*. From (197 M.) *Schwarzenau* branch-railways run to the N. to (6 M.) *Waidhofen* on the *Thaya*, and to the S. to (18 M.) *Zwetl*, a Cistercian monastery with a magnificent Romanesque chapter-house and cloisters, an imposing abbey-church, begun in 1343, a valuable library (400 manuscripts) and an interesting treasury. — 207 M. *Göpfritz*, junction for (15 M.) *Raab*. — 227 M. *Sigmundsherberg* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

TO HAUERSBRUNN, 28 M., railway in 2 hrs. through the charming *Krautal*. 6 M. *Horn* (1113 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*, *Goldener Stern*, at the station). Little town, with a Schloss of Count Heyos, and the old St. *Steph. Kirche* in the cemetery, 3 M. to the W. is the Benedictine abbey of *Admont*, founded in 1144. — 10½ M. *Rosenburg* (862 ft.; *Hof. Hoernb.*



finely situated on the Kamp, commanded by a grand Schloss of Count H. yns, dating from the 16th cent., with five court yards, a fine late Gothic chapel, and a tournament ground with double galleries — 14 M. *Gars Thunau*, with extensive ruins — 2 M. *Haderdorf* (p. 84).

A branch line runs from Sigmundsherberg to *Palkow* and (12½ M., 1 hr.) *Zellerndorf* (p. 259).

The line traverses the *Mannhartsberg*, a range of hills which divides the N. half of Lower Austria into two provinces. — 234 M. *Eggenburg* (Rail Restaurant), an ancient little town, still partly enclosed by walls, with the late-Gothic church of St. Stephen. — 251½ M. *Gross-Weikersdorf*.

At *Wetteldorf*, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the *Heldenberg*, a temple of fame erected by Herr von Pargfrieder to the army, with 142 busts of Austrian rulers and generals and the statues and tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854). It is now the property of the Emperor.

At (256 M.) *Abdorf-Hippersdorf* (Rail Restaurant, branch-line to *Krems*, p. 92, the line enters the broad valley of the Danube, and crosses the river beyond (258 M.) *Neu-Aigen* 262 M. *Tulla* (p. 93; Rail Restaurant). It then skirts the right bank of the Danube, with the hills of the Wiener Wald on the right. 265 M. *Langenlebarn*; 268½ M. *St. Andrä*, beyond which is *Schloss Altenberg*; 271½ M. *Greifenstein* (p. 93), where the line nears the river. 274½ M. *Kreuzendorf*; opposite, at some distance from the river, are *Kornenburg* and the *Baumberg* (p. 93). — 276 M. *Klosterneuburg-Kierling* (p. 93), the station for the town and abbey of Klosterneuburg; 277 M. *Klosterneuburg-Weidling*. The train skirts the slopes of the *Kahlenberg*. 280 M. *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 93); 280½ M. *Nussdorf* (p. 75), a suburb of Vienna (railway up the Kahlenberg, see p. 75).

283 M. *Vienna*, *Franz-Josef Bahnhof* (p. 1).

### 43. From Dresden to Vienna via Tetschen and Iglau.

323 M. Express in 10½ hrs. (*Sächsische Staatsbahn* to Tetschen; *Oesterreichische Nordwestbahn* thence to Vienna); fares 48. # 20, 1st. # 10, 16. # 40 pf. The express trains have through restaurant cars and sleeping-cars. Custom-house examination at Tetschen. — Dresden to Vienna via Prague and Brunn, see RR. 37, 44 (through carriages, same fares and time).

From Dresden to (32 M.) *Niedergrund*, see p. 231. The train follows the left bank of the Elbe to *Mittelgrund*, crosses the river, and traverses a tunnel beneath the *Quaderberg* to —

38½ M. *Tetschen* (452 ft.; \**Hôtel Ulrich*, on the Elbe Quai, R. 2½-5, pens. 5-7 K.; \**Stern*, R. 2 K., *Krone*; *Stadt Prag*, *Grüner Baum*; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, at the pier; Rail Restaurant), a small town with 9000 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Pulsnitz*, or *Polzen*, with the Elbe, and connected with *Badenbach* (p. 231) and *Obergrund* by a chain-bridge and two railway-bridges. The handsome château of Count Thun, with its pleasant gardens, on a rocky hill 154 ft. in height, was once fortified, and was an important place during the Seven Years' War. Fine view from the (¾ hr.) *Kaiser-Aussicht* on the *Quaderberg* (925 ft.; 15 min.).



FROM TETSCHEN TO NIMBURG, 74 M., railway in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The line ascends the industrial *Polzen-Tal*. —  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Benzen* (branch line to *Warnsdorf*, see below) — 19 M. *Böhmisch-Leipa* 820 ft., *Lama*; *Alte Post*), an old town of 9200 inhab. in the *Polzen*, with large factories. The *Kahlenberg* (965 ft.; restaurant at the top), a basaltic hill laid out with promenades, 25 min. to the W., commands a pretty view; still more extensive from the belvedere on the *Spitzberg* (1480 ft.; restaurant),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N. from *Leipa* branch lines run to *Tannenberg* (see below), to *Lobositz* (p. 232), and to *Reichenberg* (p. 271) — Pretty scenery, several small lakes.  $27\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hirschberg* (1000 inhab.),  $35\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bösig*, with a ruin on a lofty rock. 49 M. *Bakon*, a village on the *Iser*, junction of the *Neratowitz* and *Turnau* railway (p. 271) and of a branch line to (28 M.) *Kopidlno* (p. 267). 54 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Jungbunzlau* (885 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, *Goldner Kranz*, *Lama*), a manufacturing town with 13,500 inhabitants. Gothic church of the 16th cent., disfigured by additions; old *Schloss* converted into barracks; *Rathaus* of 1550 with two towers. Railway to *Prague*, see p. 267. — The *Iser* is crossed, 74 M. *Nimburg* (p. 257).

From *Tetschen* to *Warnsdorf*, 41 M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., viâ *Böhmisch-Kamnitz*, *Tannenberg*, and *Kreibitz*. — *Warnsdorf* and thence to *Zittau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Beyond *Tetschen* the *Nordwestbahn*, or *Austrian N.W. Railway*, follows the course of the *Elbe* and passes through pleasing scenery. — 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gross-Priesen* (465 ft.; *Railway Hotel*).

FROM GROSS PRIESEN TO ADSCHA, 12 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — 7 M. *Loschwitz* (branch-line to *Wernsdorf*,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.). Near (8 M.) *Leutn-Geltschberg* is the hydropathic of *Geltschberg*, with pleasant wood-promenades, whence the *Geltschberg* (3380 ft.), a basaltic cone commanding a splendid view of the whole of N. Bohemia may be ascended in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. viâ *Hutke* (comp. p. 283). — 12 M. *Adschu* (*Adler*) is a quiet little town of 2400 inhab., on the line from *Lobositz* to *Reichenberg* (p. 233).

( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schreckenstein* (470 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*), connected by a railway-bridge with *Aussig* on the left bank (p. 232). The train then passes below the picturesque ruin of \**Schreckenstein* (p. 232), and the valley again contracts. The scenery between this point and *Czernosek* (see below) is the finest on the line (views to the right). — 60 M. *Sebusen* (*Gasthaus zum Vergissmeinnicht*), charmingly situated.

To the E. (2 M.) lies *Kundratitz* (*Villa Henriettenruhe*), a summer-resort — Pleasant excursion by the *Leitmeritz* road, up the *Mühlen-Tal*, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Flutzen*, and thence to the right through the woods (green and yellow marks) to the *Eisberg* (1808 ft.) and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Johanniskapelle*, which commands an admirable view of the *Elbe* valley and the *Mittelgebirge*, with the ruin of *Kamaik* in the foreground. Descent by (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Kamaik* to *Leitmeritz*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

66 M. *Czernosek*, a prosperous village, yielding good wine. Branch-line to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Czatositz*.

70 M. *Leitmeritz* (490 ft.; *Krebs*; *Hirsch*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a pleasant town (13,500 inhab.) and an episcopal see, with a late-Gothic *Rathaus* of the 16th cent., embellished with a statue of *Roland* at the corner towards the market-place. The *Gemeindehaus* contains a 'Cantionale', or choral-book, of the end of the 14th cent., with beautiful miniatures. The *Kelchhaus*, thus named from its curious cup-shaped tower (*Kelch*, 'cup', 'chalice'), was built by a 'utraqvist' or Hussite citizen in 1584. On the ground-floor is the *Industrial Museum*. The fertile country round *Leitmeritz* is styled

the 'Bohemian Paradise'. An iron bridge, 600 yds. long, crosses the Elbe here to (1½ M.) *Thereseinstadt* (p. 233).

Ascent of the *Geltzschberg*, an interesting excursion of half-a day. Railway in ½ hr. to *Liebschütz* (Zir Goldenen Serhs), a villa, a with a château. Walk thence to the N. to the (½ hr.) summit of *Ober Kobitz*, and to the (1 hr.) top of the *Geltzschberg* (p. 256).

The train soon quits the Elbe which here makes a long bend towards the S., but beyond (82 M.) *Wegstädt* again returns to it. Beyond the station, fine retrospect of the Bohemian mountains.

85½ M. *Liboch* (534 ft.) lies at the entrance to the *Libocher Gräule*, romantic, winding ravines, stretching many miles to the N. The Czechish idiom now prevails. — 91 M. *Melnik* (*Traube*), a town of 4300 inhab., belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, opposite the influx of the *Moldau* in the Elbe. The hills on the right bank yield good wine. Branch-line viâ (15 M.) *Mescheno* to (30½ M.) *Kuttentul* (p. 271). — 98 M. *Věstec-Privor* (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Prague and Tarnau line (p. 271). — 106 M. *All-Bunslau* (*Rail. Restaurant*), oppo to the old town of *Brandeis* on the left bank, ½ M. distant is *Bad Heuschk*, with chalybeate springs. — 113 M. *Lissa* (*Rail. Restaurant*) junction of the line from Prague to Mittelwable (p. 267). — 121½ M. *Nimburg* (*Rail. Restaurant*; 7900 inhab.) is an old town with an interesting Gothic church (1282-1305, rebuilt after a fire in 1743) and large railway-workshops. Railway to *Tetschen*, see p. 256, to *Perleau* (p. 260); to *Wostroměř* (p. 267).

The line follows the right bank of the Elbe to Kolin. 126½ M. *Podiebrad* (5400 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the Elbe birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (p. 217). — 131½ M. *Gross Wensek* junction for *Chlumetz* (p. 267). — Near (137 M.) *Kolin* (*Rail. Restaurant*; p. 260) the line crosses the Elbe. — 'Staatsbahn' to *Brünn* and *Vienna*, see R. 44a.

143½ M. *Sedletz-Kuttenberg* (705 ft.; restaurant opposite the station).

Branch-line to *Kuttenberg*, 2 M. in ¼ hr. — At (1¼ M.) *Sedletz* is the Gothic church of St. Mary (1290-1304), the largest in Bohemia, once belonging to a Cistercian abbey, with double aisle ambulatory, and chapels. The old abbey buildings now contain a large government tobacco factory. — 2 M. *Kuttenberg* (886 ft.; *Schwarzer Ross*, pop. 14,800), an ancient mining town, whose mines yielded much silver till the close of the 16th cent., but were abandoned in 1803. The 'Church of St. Barbara', with double aisles, begun in 1388 by Peter of Oumrad, is a noble Gothic edifice with numerous coats of arms on the vault of the nave. Handsome ch. or stalls. In the *Wassche* (old town hall) is the *Wense's Kapelle*, with a beautiful G. interior. The churches of *St. Jakob*, *Maria Himmelfahrt* (14th Gothic, 14th and 15th cent.), and the *Trinity* (late-Gothic, 1488-1504) are also worthy of note.

149½ M. *Časlau* (785 ft.; *Blauer Stern*, *Krone*, at the station, pop. 9000), near *Chotusitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine in 1742. *Ziska* (d. 1424) was interred in the church of SS. Peter and Paul, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave destroyed by order of Emp. Ferdinand.



II. (Branch-railway hence via *Skovitz* to *Zamratitz-Tremoschnitz* and *Wrdy-Bucitz*.) — 183 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Deutsch-Brod** (1385 ft.; *Weisses Rot*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Rail. Restaurant*, pop. 6500) a manufacturing town on the *Sazawa*, noted for Ziska's victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422. Branch-lines to (16 M.) *Humpolets* and to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Saaz*.

To **PARDUBITZ**, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. 34 M. *Skuč*, a small town with 3344 inhab. and an old Gothic church, junction of the line to *Zwettl* (p. 261) — 43 M. *Chrast* (p. 248). — 55 M. *Čáslav* (*Rail. Restaurant*). 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pardubitz* (p. 260).

The line crosses the *Sazawa* at (189 M.) *Schlappens*, and beyond (194 M.) *Polna-Slecken* the Moravian frontier.

199 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Iglau** (1620 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*; *Drei Fürsten*; *Rail. Restaurant*, pop. 24,400), an old town on the *Iglawa*, with weaving and plush factories and important markets. The Gothic church *St. Jakob* has a good altar-piece by Jos. Steiner. The municipal mining code of laws of Iglau is the oldest in Moravia. The town hall contains a book of civic laws with miniatures, of 1389. Railway to *Wesely* and *Tabor*, see p. 266.

The line follows the valley of the *Iglawa*. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wiese* (with a chateau of Count *Sedlnitzky*) — 217 M. *Okříško* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM OKŘÍŠKO TO BRÜNN, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Třebitzsch** (1330 ft.; *Hof. Habsburg*), on the *Iglawa*, with 10,800 inhab. has an interesting abbey church built in 1230-45 in the transition style. The W. aisle has a fine Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt borne by columns. 16 M. *Studenetz* (branch line to *Gross Meseritz*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.). 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bogengottes* (1148 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with extensive coal mines. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Střelitz*, a station on the line from *Brunn* to *Grossbach* (p. 265). — 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Brünn* (p. 261).

Near (226 M.) *Kopetitz*, on the right, rises *Schloss Sadek*, of Count *Chorinsky*. — 232 M. *Jarmeritz*, with a chateau of Count *Károlyi*. — 237 M. *Mährisch-Budwitz* (branch-line to *Jamitz*, 16 M.). — 248 M. *Schönwald-Fraun*. The little town of *Fraun*, the *Thaya*, 3 M. to the S.W., has a noble *Schloss* of Count *Stromeky* on an abrupt rock.

260 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Znaim** (940 ft.; *Drei Kronen*; *Nesweda*; *Lorber*, the station; *Rail. Restaurant*, pop. 16,300), a town founded by *Ottokar I.* in 1226, lies picturesquely on the left bank of the *Thaya*. The well-known armistice between *Napoleon* and the Archduke *Charles* was concluded here in 1809 after the battle of *Wagram*. Pleasant promenades now occupy the site of the old fortification. On the W. side of the town are remains of a *Castle* of the *Margraves* of *Moravia*, part of which is now a brewery. The *Castle Chapel*, known as the '*He Jentempel*', a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., contains very early mural paintings (restored 1893). The parish-church of *St. Nicholas*, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., is disfigured by a modern tower. Near it is the *Wenzelskapelle*, an early-Gothic double church; the upper story has been adapted for the Protestant service, the lower is not accessible. The *Law Court*, on the site of the former town



hall, has a handsome tower of the 15th cent., 253 ft high. In the Goltz Mansion, with a Renaissance doorway, are the municipal offices and the *Archives*, containing a beautiful illuminated code of 1525. Outside the E. gate are the *Kopal Monument*, a granite obelisk with a figure of Victory, in memory of Colonel Kopal (d. 1848), and a bronze bust of the novelist *Charles Scuttsfeld* (*Karl Postel*), 1793-1864, who was born at Poppitz, 3 M. to the S. of Znaim.

The environs are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are largely cultivated here. The former Premonstratensian Abbey of *Bruck*, an extensive building 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S., is now a barrack.

Znaim is the best starting point for a visit to the *Thaya-Tal*. The following are the finest points in the picturesque valley: *Neumühlen*, with the *Schubert Gebirge*, the *Schwarzerhauel*, the château of *Karlauel*, the ruins of *Neuhäusel*, *Alt Kapa*, and *Hardegg*, *Frain* (see p. 258, the curious *Röhrlin* (the caverns), and *Schlöss Vöftau*, property of Count Daun, which contains a fine collection of armour and weapons, including the armour of *Erinyi*, the brave defender of *Szigetvár* (p. 391), and the helmet of *Ziska*.

From ZNAIM TO GRUSSBACH (p. 265), 16 M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., crossing the *Leuka Graben* near Znaim by a viaduct 100 yds. long.

The line crosses the deep valley of the *Thaya* by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 130 ft. high. To the left, the *Abbey of Bruck* (see above), 272 M. *Retz* (784 ft.), a wine-producing place. — 278 M. *Zellerndorf* (*Rail. Restaurant*), branch-line to *Symundsbirgberg*, see p. 254, to *Grussbach* and *Lundenburg*, p. 265. — 291 M. *Oberhofsdorff*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. is the interesting church of *Schöngrabern*, a massive late-Romanesque structure (1210-30), with curious reliefs of the Fall of Man, etc., in niches outside the apse.

297 M. *Göllersdorf* (646 ft.), with a well-preserved mediæval château, lies on the *Göller*, the valley of which the line now descends. We pass the ancestral château of Count *Schönborn*, with its large park. — 303 M. *Sierndorf*, with a château and park of Prince *Colloredo-Mansfeld*. — 307 M. *Stockeran* (545 ft.; *Strauss*), a busy market-town with a thriving grain-trade and large cavalry-barracks. The line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, with its woods and islands. Beyond it rise the hills of the *Wiener Wald*.

313 M. *Korneuburg* (p. 93). 316 M. *Langenzersdorf*, at the W. base of the vine-clad *Bismberg* (p. 93). On the opposite bank is the Abbey of *Klosterneuburg* (p. 77).

From (319 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Jedlesee* a branch-line diverges to *Floridsdorf*, on the N. Railway (p. 265). The train then crosses the *Danube* by a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the *Kahlenberg*, etc.), and stops at the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* of —

323 M. *Vienna* (p. 1).

## 44. From Prague to Vienna viâ Brunn.

### a. Viâ Lundenburg.

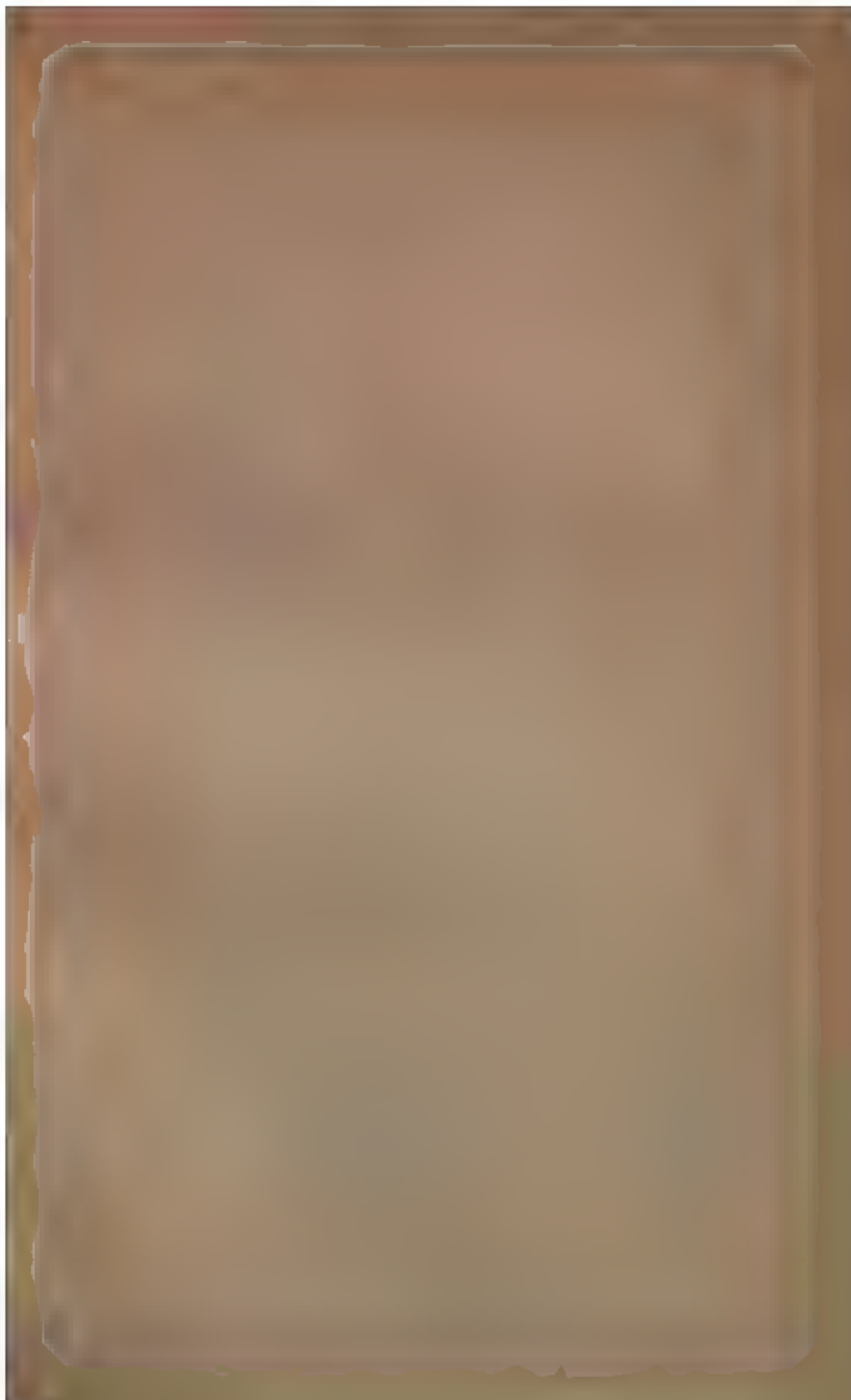
247 M. RAILWAY in 7-12½ hrs. (to Brunn 4½-5 hrs.); fares 28 K. 80 17 K., 9 K. 20 h.; express 40 K. 50, 24 K. 80, 13 K. 10 h. From Dresden to Vienna viâ Prague and Brunn, 1¾ hrs. (fares 46 *M* 20, 31 *M* 10, 16 *M* 40 pf.) comp. R. 43. — The traveller should state, when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nord-Bahnhof' or the 'Staats-Bahnhof' (same fares). The express trains have sleeping-carriages and restaurants.

*Prague*, see p. 217. As we leave the Staats-Bahnhof, we observe the suburb of *Karolinenthal* (p. 226) on the left and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 233) on the right. 2½ M. *Lichen* (p. 267). — 20½ M. *Böhmisch-Brod* (728 ft.). Between *Böhmisch-Brod* and *Podiebrad* (p. 257) the Hussite wars were ended in 1434 by a great battle, in which both the Bohemian leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell. — 23½ M. *Porčian* (junction for *Nimburg*, p. 259); 29 M. *Pecet* (junction for *Bečvár* and *Kaučim*); 33½ M. *Velim*. Near *Kolin* on the right, rises the *Friedrichsberg* (912 ft.; 1½ hr.; where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, which compelled the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. — 40 M. *Kolin* (656 ft.; *Grand Hotel*; *Blauer Stern*; *Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 15,000), on the *Elbe*, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 257). The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, a handsome building in the transitional style of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic \*Choir, erected by Peter of Gmünd in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached belfry of the 16th century. Branch-line to *Cerčan-Pisely*, see p. 266.

45½ M. *Elbe-Teinitz*, prettily situated on a hill. On the left, the *Elbe*; on the right, several quarries. 52½ M. *Kladrub*; 57 M. *Přelouč* (junction for *Kalk-Podol*, 13½ M.). On an isolated hill to the left of (65 M.) *Pardubitz* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôt. Veselka*) is the ruined castle of *Kunčitz* (1000 ft.). Railway to *Reichenberg* and *Zittau*, see R. 47; to *Deutsch-Brod*, see p. 258.

73 M. *Morawan*. — Beyond (86 M.) *Chotzen* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a château and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for *Tinisch* (p. 267) and a branch-line to (15 M.) *Leitomischl*, the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. into the narrow valley of the *Stille Adler*, with its pretty green meadows, wooded hills, and rock-formations. — 89 M. *Brandeis*, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the 'Bohemian Brethren'. — 95½ M. *Wildenschwertl*, a manufacturing town, junction for *Geiersberg* (p. 267). — 102 M. *Böhmisch-Trübau* (1260 ft.; \**Rail. Restaurant*).

To *Blumitz*, 54½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 4½ M. *Triebitz* (junction for *Prossnitz*, p. 264); 9½ M. *Rudelsdorf* (branch-line to *Landskron*); then through the wooded ravine of the *Sazawa* to (26 M.) *Hohenstadt* (978 ft. *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the *Sudeten* (junction for *Blauda*). The line nears the *March*. On a hill to the right beyond (80 M.) *Lukawetz* rises *Schloss Mürau*, now a house of cor





## 44. From Prague to Vienna via Brünn.

### a. Via Lundenburg.

247 M RAILWAY in 7  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (to Brünn  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.), fares 28 K, 30, 17 K, 9 K, 20 A.; express 40 K, 50, 11 K, 80, 13 K, 10 A. From Dresden to Vienna via Prague and Brünn, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 46 K, 20, 31 K, 10, 16 K, 40 pf.); comp. R. 43. The traveller should state when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nord-Bahnhof' or the 'Staats-Bahnhof' (same fares). The express trains have sleeping-carriages and restaurants.

Prague, see p. 217. As we leave the Staats-Bahnhof, we observe the suburb of *Karlínental* (p. 226) on the left and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 233) on the right, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lieben* (p. 267). 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bohmisch-Brod* (128 ft.). Between Bohmisch Brod and Podiebrad (p. 267) the Hussite wars were ended in 1434 by a great battle, in which both the Bohemian leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Poříčín* (junction for Nimburg, p. 259); 29 M. *Pedest* (junction for Bečvář and Kaurčín); 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Velun*. Near Kolin, on the right, rises the *Friedrichsberg* (912 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, which compelled the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. — 40 M. *Kolin* (656 ft., *Grand Hotel*, *Blauer Stern*, *Rail. Restaurant* pop. 15,000), on the *Elbe*, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 257). The Church of *St. Bartholomew* a handsome building in the transitional style of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic choir, erected by Peter of Gmund in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached belfry of the 16th century. Branch-line to *Čerčán-Pišeky*, see p. 266.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Elbe-Teinitz*, prettily situated on a hill. On the left, the *Elbe*, on the right, several quarries. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kladrub*; 57 M. *Přelouč* (junction for *Kalk-Podol*, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.). On an isolated hill to the left of (65 M.) *Pardubitz* (*Rail. Restaurant*, *Hôt. Veselka*) is the ruined castle of *Kunetitz* (1000 ft.). Railway to *Reichenberg* and *Zittau*, see R. 47; to *Deutsch-Brod*, see p. 258.

73 M. *Morawan*. — Beyond (86 M.) *Chotzen*, *Rail. Restaurant*, with a chateau and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for *Tinisch* (p. 267) and a branch-line to (15 M.) *Leitomischl*, the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. into the narrow valley of the *Stille Adler*, with its pretty green meadows, wooded hills, and rock-formations. — 89 M. *Brandeis*, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the 'Bohemian Brethren'. — 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wildenschwert*, a manufacturing town, junction for *Leieraberg* (p. 267). — 102 M. *Böhmisch-Trübau* (1260 ft.; \**Rail. Restaurant*)

To Olmütz, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Trübitz* (junction for *Prossnitz*, p. 264), 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rudelsdorf* (branch line to *Landshron*); then through the wooded ravine of the *Sarawa* to (26 M.) *Hohenstadt* (878 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the *Sudeten* (junction for *Blauda*). The line nears the *March*. On a hill to the right beyond (30 M.) *Lukawetz* rises *Schloss Maran*, now a house of con-





- |    |                       |    |
|----|-----------------------|----|
| 1  | Bahnhof               | K4 |
| 2  | Blindengasse          | K7 |
| 3  | Bahnhof von Kirche    | K3 |
| 4  | Bahnhof von Kirche    | K3 |
| 5  | Deutsche Turnhalle    | K3 |
| 6  | Deutsches Landhaus    | K3 |
| 7  | Freizeitmuseum        | K4 |
| 8  | Gymnasium             | K4 |
| 9  | Königliche Hofkapelle | K3 |
| 10 | Ober-Landesgericht    | K4 |
| 11 | Ober-Landesgericht    | K3 |
| 12 | Park                  | K3 |
| 13 | Städtisches Museum    | K3 |
| 14 | Städtisches Museum    | K3 |
| 15 | Technische Hochschule | K3 |

Schöneberg

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Strassenbahnen

Karlshaus

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rection. 39½ M. *Mühlitz* (Rail Restaurant), a pleasant little town, with a monument to Emp. Joseph II. 41 M. *Schwarzbach* (junction for *Litau*), 43 M. *Stefanau*, to the N.E. of which lies the considerable town of *Sternberg*. Near Olmutz the military hospital of *Hradisch*, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. 54½ M. *Olmütz*, see p. 272.

111 M. *Zwittau* (1468 ft.; *Stadthof*), an old town with manufactories (branch-line to *Skutč*, p. 258), 116 M. *Greifendorf*. Beyond a short tunnel, (122½ M.) *Bräunau* (1286 ft.), a manufacturing place on the *Zwittla*, or *Zwittawa*. — 128 M. *Lettowitz*, with a monastery and hospital. To the left in the distance, beyond (134 M.) *Skalitz*, the conspicuous ruins of *Boskowitz*, 139 M. *Raitz* (*Bräuhäus*), with a château of Prince Salm. — 144 M. *Blansko* (Rail Restaurant), with large iron-foundries owned by Prince Salm.

A pleasant excursion may be taken (carriage in 4 hrs.; 10 K.) from *Blansko* by *Raitz* and *Petrovitz* to *Sloup* (*Wessely's Inn*), where there are several interesting stalactite caverns (adm. to each 60 h.; thence to the S. through the *Uda Tal* to the *Mazocha*, a subsidence in the ground, 450 ft. deep (fine view from the *Ripka-Warte*), and back by the *Pustwa-Tal*, passing Prince Salm's iron-works.

The valley of the *Zwittawa* contracts and is bounded by rocky, wooded hills. The line follows the winding stream and passes through four tunnels; above the third, the ruin of *Novýhrad*. 149 M. *Adamsthal* (Rail Restaurant; *Plot Felsenkeller*, ¾ M. from the station), a busy place, with large engine-works and a château of Prince Liechtenstein. About 3 M. to the E. lies the *Josefs Tal*, with several caverns, and rich in natural beauties, often visited from Brunn.

158 M. *Brunn*. — *Hotels*. "GRAND HOTEL (Pl. c, F. 4), in the *Bahn-Ring* with ill. and garden, R. 3-8 K.; *PAWELTZ ZUM KAISER VON OESTERREICH* (Pl. b; F. 1), at the corner of *Ferdinandsgasse* and *Frauzensberggasse*, R. 3-8 K.; B. 80 h.; *NEUBAUER* (Pl. c, F. 4), *Ferdinandsgasse*.

*Restaurants*. *Runway Restaurant*. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. E, F, 2) elegantly fitted up, also *Kiosk*, *Schnecker Bierhalle*. *Lažansky Platz*; *Hausak*, *Ferdinandsgasse* 18; *Zur Hohen Warte* (on the *Spielberg*, fine view); *Augarten* (see p. 268); *Semilana*, at *Karlhaus* (electric tramway, see below), with pleasant garden. *Wine*. *Zum Hyau*, *Jakobsgasse* 9; *Restor.*, *Altbrunnen-Gasse* 6.

*Cafés*. *Deutsches Haus*, see above, *Thonethof*, *Reinergasse* 9; *Café de l'Europe*, *Johannsgasse* and *Grosser Platz*; *Bibor*, *Neugasse*; *Relleue*, *Lažansky Platz*, *Spranz*, *Jacobs-Platz*.

*Cabs*. From station to town, with one horse 1 K. 40 h. with two horses 2 K., at night (after 9 p.m.) 2 or 3 K. By time for the first ¼ hr. 30., each additional ¼ hr. 40 h.; two-horse for first ½ hr. 1 K. 40 h., each additional ½ hr. 1 K. At night 20-40 h. more.

*Electric Tramway*. From the station to *Augarten*, *Karlhaus*, *Schreibwald*, and the central cemetery, every half hour.

*Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. F. 3) *Postgasse*. — *Theatre*. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. F, 3), closed in summer.

*Baths*. *Charlotabad* (Pl. 1, 2; vapour, swimming, etc.), *Josefstadt* 10; *Dianabad* *Jakobsgasse* 15. River baths in the *Schwarzawa*: *Städtisches Bad*, *Schreibwald Str.* 7.

*American Consular Agent*, G. von Schoeller.

*Brinn* (690 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 110,000 inhab., including the suburbs, lies in a beautiful fertile region at the foot of the *Spielberg*, between the *Schwarzawa* and the *Zwittawa*. The town, which was an important place as early as the 9th cent., is

now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian empire, especially for cloth. The cramped and angular old town is surrounded with promenades and handsome boulevards, beyond which substantial suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we enter the promenades of the **Franzensberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), embellished with an obelisk of grey marble in memory of the battle of Leipzig (1813), and obtain a view of the S. suburbs, the fertile environs, and the Polar Mts. to the S. in the background. To the right is the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 1). On an adjacent hill rises the *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. E, F, 4), with its lofty nave, built in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., injured by the Swedes in 1645, and restored in rococo taste. The presbytery, restored in 1890 in the Gothic style, contains modern stained glass.

The **Spielberg**, 940 ft.; Pl. D, E, 3 ascent from the Elisabeth-Str., Pl. E, 3) is crowned with the citadel of that name, a state-prison from 1621 to 1855 where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half-savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749. Count Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet, who was imprisoned here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in '*Le mie Prigioni*'. The casemates contain lifesize portraits of several famous prisoners, the Emp. Joseph cell, with its inmate, a torture-cell, a well 3.5 ft. deep, etc. Tickets of admission to the citadel (now a barrack), a visit to which takes  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hour, may be obtained from the sergeant who acts as guide (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Pleasant grounds and fine view.

In the Elisabeth-Str., bordered on the left by promenades extending to the Spielberg, rise on the right the *Landes-Oberrealschule* (*Commercial School*, Pl. 11) and the **Moravian Industrial Museum** (*Gewerbe-Museum*; Pl. E, 3) with interesting collections and library (adm. on week-days, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. and holidays 9-12 and 2-4). At the end of the street is the *Elisabeth-Platz* (Pl. E, 3), with its promenades, enclosed by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the *Technical Institution* (Pl. 15), on the E., the *German Grammar School* (*I. Deutsches Gymnasium*, Pl. 8); on the S., the *Slavonic Society* ('*Besedni dumy*'; Pl. 13), the *Kronprinz Rudolf Public School* (Pl. 9), and the *German Gymnastic Hall* (Pl. 5); on the N., the tasteful *Protestant Church* (Pl. 8), in the Gothic style, by Ferstel (1867). To the right, in the Jodok-Str., is the *Landhaus* (Pl. E, 2, 3), built in 1876-78, where the Moravian Estates meet. In the adjacent *Lažaneky-Platz*, on the left, is the 14th cent. *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. E, 2), next to which are the *Statthallerei*, or government-buildings (Pl. 14), once an Augustinian convent, with statues of the margraves Johann (1350-75) and Jobst (1376-1411) at the portal. To the N. of the church rises the *Deutsche Haus* (Pl. E, F, 2) in the German Renaissance style by Ende and Böckmann (1891), with cafe-restaurant, ball-rooms, etc. In front of it is a bronze *Statue of Emp. Joseph II.*, by Brenek (1893).

The Rennergasse leads from the Lažansky-Platz to the S. to the **Gothic Church of St. Jacob** (Pl. E, F, 3), built in 1314-1480, with nave and aisles of equal height, remarkable for its elegant proportions. It has recently been restored and embellished with superb stained-glass windows. In the ambulatory of the choir is the monument of Field-Marshal Count Radwit de Donches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brünn against the Swedes in 1645. The incongruous iron tower, 305 ft. high, was added in 1845.

We now cross the *Grosse Platz* (Pl. F, 3), with its column in honour of the Virgin (1680), and follow the Herrengasse and the Rathausgasse to the *Rathaus* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1511, but modernized, the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilgram, and a Renaissance arcade in the court to the right alone retain their original form. A crocodile's skin suspended in the corridor at the back is pointed out as a 'dragon'. — In the Dominikaner-Platz is the old *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates (Pl. 6), containing the *Municipal Collections* (antiquities, curiosities, the Gomperz Collection of modern pictures, etc., adm. 5 sh., 10-1, Tues. & Sat. 2-4, free).

Near this is the *Krautmärkt* (Pl. F, 4), with a fountain of 1696 (known as the 'Parnassus'), by B. Fischer von Erlach, and a column in honour of the Trinity. The S.W. side of the square is occupied by the *Provincial Law Courts*. Adjacent is the **Fransens Museum** (Pl. 7; open in summer on Mon., Wed., & Sat. 10-12 and 1-4, Sun. 10-1, at other times on application), containing antiquities, a natural history collection, Moravian costumes, paintings, etc. — A vault in the *Capuchin Church*, in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz (Pl. F, 4), contains the glass coffin of Colonel Trenck (see p. 262; apply to the sacristan). — Beyond the station is the handsome *Synagoge* (Pl. F, 4) in the Moorish style (1852). — Farther to the N., in the Kaaserling, is the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 3), built by Fellner & Hellmer in 1882, the first in Europe lighted by electricity. In the promenade on the *Albion* are a monument in memory of the Swedish siege in 1645 (erected in 1895), busts of Schöller and Grillparzer, and a monument to Burgomaster Winterhaller (1896).

The *Augarten* (Pl. E, F, 1; electric tramway, see p. 261), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a favorite resort. It contains the *Augarten-Gebäude* (café), where a military band plays in summer on Tues. and Thurs. afternoons, and a bust of Emp. Joseph II. by Tilgner.

On the S.W. side of the Spiesberg lies Alt-Brünn with the *Königsinkloster* (Pl. D, 4) and its interesting Gothic *Augustine Church* (14th cent.). Farther to the W., beyond the Schwarzwau, are the (11 g M.) *Schreckenstein*, a popular place of recreation (restaurant; electric tramway see p. 261, carr. and pair 2 K 40 h) and the *Steinmühle Restaurant*.

FROM BRÜNN TO LISCHNOWITZ 18 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. 1 1/4 M. *Obrovitz*, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn, 4 1/2 M. *Königsfeld* or



*Karthaus* (Brewery; electric tramway, see p. 261), a favourite resort from Brunn, with a military school and fine park —  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Zinsendorf*. (Charming walk thence by the (1 hr.) *Babylon* (1680 ft.; two shelter-buts), a fine point of view, to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Wranau*, with the burial-church of Prince Liechtenstein, and through fine woods to (1 hr.) rail. stat. *Adamsthal* (p. 261) — Next stations *Gurein*, *Drasow*, and (18 M.) *Tischnowitz* (830 ft.) a small town prettily situated on the left bank of the *Schwarzwasser* (opposite *Tischnowitz Vorkloster*). Observe here the fine transition church of the former nunnery of *Himmelspforte*, particularly the richly sculptured W. Portal and the N. cloisters.

From Brunn to Olmütz and to Prerau (to Olmütz, 64 M., railway in 3 hrs.; to Prerau,  $56\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.)  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Křenowitz*,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wischau*, 35 M. *Lysanowitz*. At ( $39\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Nezamitz* (Rail. Restaurant) the line to *Prossnitz* and Olmütz diverges to the left (p. 261). On the Prerau line are stations *Kojetein* and *Thropitz*  $56\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Prerau* (p. 272).

From Brunn to Trenčín-Typlitz,  $110\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 8 hrs. 8 M. *Schlapanitz*, 15 M. *Austerlitz*, with a château of Prince Kaunitz, famed for the Battle of the Three Emperors on 2nd Dec., 1805 (monument on the battlefield) 21 M. *Butschowitz*;  $39\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gaya*,  $48\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bisenz* (Rail. Restaurant) with a château of Count Reichenbach (junction for *Pesch*, p. 273). We cross the Kaiser-Ferdinand's Nordbahn (p. 273) and, near ( $55\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wessely*, the *M. rch* Branch-line to the right to *Strassnitz* (p. 273), *Sudoměřitz-Petrau* ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.), and (11 M.) *Skalitz* (p. 322). Our train runs to the N. on the left bank of the March  $57\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ungarisch-Ostra*; 60 M. *Naudorf*,  $63\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kunowitz*, on the *Olzawa*, whither the train follows to the E. (Branch to *Ungarisch-Gratitz*, see p. 272)  $72\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ungarisch-Brod*; 75 M. *Auerd-Luhatschowitz*, with Count Serényi's baths (water containing iodine and bromine salt, etc.),  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hofkowitz*; 90 M. *Gradek*. We traverse the ( $103\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Alara Pass* (Hungarian frontier) and enter the valley of the *Waag*.  $110\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Trenčín-Typlitz* (p. 353).

From Brunn to *Okřížko* see p. 258.

Beyond Brunn, on the 'Nordbahn', follow the stations *Ober-Gersnitz*, *Modritz*, and (165 M.) *Kaigern*, with a large Benedictine abbey founded in 1048. —  $168\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rohrbach*, branch-line to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Gross-Seelowitz*, with sugar-refineries. — At (174 M.) *Branowitz* the *Schwarzwasser* is crossed; on the right, the *Pokau Mts.*, with ruins. — 179 M. *Auspitz*, connected by steam-tramway with ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the town of that name. — 183 M. *Sautz*; on the right rises the oriental belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein (see below). Branch-line to ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Göding* (p. 272). —  $188\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kostel*, with the oldest church in Moravia. — 196 M. *Lundenburg* (Rail. Restaurant; *Goldnes Lamm*), junction for *Oderberg* (R. 48).

Branch-line in 40 min. to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eisgrub* (*Gemeinde Gasthaus*), a domain of Prince Liechtenstein, with a large château. The vast park, over 100 square miles in area, contains two towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, and various single buildings, including the 'Grenzhalle' on the boundary between Austria and Moravia, the magnificently decorated oriental belvedere, 200 ft. high, the Chinese pavilion, etc.

From Lundenburg to Zellerndorf,  $52\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 5 hrs. — 8 M. *Feldsberg*, with a château and park of Prince Liechtenstein, 16 M. *Nikolsburg*, with a château of Prince Dietrichstein-Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on 26th July, 1866. — 22 M. *Neusiedl Dürnholz*, whence a branch line runs to ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gratzbach* (p. 265);  $31\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Laa* (p. 265), where we cross the Vienna and Brunn line;  $52\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Zellerndorf* (p. 266).

The line intersects part of the Eisgrub park, and crosses the *Thaya*, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat and fertile.

size abounds. On the right rises the isolated *Raistenberg* (955 ft.), at the foot of which lies the town of *Felsberg*. In the *Marchfeld*, beyond (207 M.) *Hohenau*, Ottocar of Bohemia routed the Hungarians in 1260, and in 1278 was himself defeated and slain by Rudolph of Hapsburg. 210½ M. *Drosing* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Zistersdorf*, 7½ M.); 216½ M. *Dürnkrut*. The hills to the E. are the *Little Carpathians*. Between *Dürnkrut* and (222 M.) *Angera* the line approaches the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

At (227 M.) *Gänserndorf* (Rail. Restaurant) the line to Pressburg diverges to the E (p. 321). Near (235 M.) *Wagram* a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians in 1809, ending with the retreat of the latter to *Znaim*. To the right the *Leopoldsberg* with its castle, then the *Kahlenberg* (p. 76) become visible. 244 M. *Floridsdorf*. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's rises in the distance. The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge ½ M. long (with the *Franz-Josefs-Brücke* on the right, and the *Rudolfs-Brücke* on the left) and stops at the N. Station of (247 M.) *Vienna* (p. 1). Travellers whose destination is the *Leopoldstadt* may engage a porter for their luggage, but for more distant quarters a cab (p. 1) should be taken.

#### b Viâ Grussbach.

215 M. RAILWAY in 7½-12½ hrs. Same fares as viâ *Lundenburg* (p. 260).

From Prague to (158 M.) *Brünn*, see pp. 260-261. — The line crosses the *Schwechat*, the 'Nordbahn' (see p. 264), and at (165½ M.) *Waltitz* the *Obrava* (to *Okříška*, see p. 258). Two tunnels. 172½ M. *Kanitz-Ebenshütz* (where the *Iglawa* is crossed by a long viaduct). 178 M. *Kromau* with a large château and park of Prince *Liechtenstein* on a hill surrounded by the *R. Kitna*.

197 M. *Grussbach-Schönau* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-lines W. to *Znaim*, p. 258, and E. to *Lundenburg* and *Zellerndorf*, see p. 264). Near (203 M.) *Laa*, a small walled town, the line crosses the *Thaya* (branch line to *Neustadt-Dürnholz* and *Lundenburg*, see p. 264). — 210 M. *Entersdorf* (branch to *Pöysdorf*). Beyond (236 M.) *Wolkersdorf*, the *Marchfeld* (see above) is traversed to (248 M.) *Stadlau* Junction for *Marchegg* and *Budapest*, R. 56). The line crosses the *Danube* by a bridge and viaduct ½ M. long, inserts the *Prater*, crosses the *Danube Canal* to *Simmering*, and (then the *Neustädter Canal*, and enters the *Staats-Bahnhof* on the S. side of *Vienna* (p. 1).

#### 45. From Prague to Vienna viâ Gmünd.

217½ M. RAILWAY in 8-8½ hrs. Same fares as viâ *Brünn* (p. 260).

Prague (Franz-Josef-Bahnhof), see p. 217. A long tunnel carries the train into the *Botlach-Tal*. 1¼ M. *Aust-Vrsovice* (branch to *Dobruška*, 43½ M.). 5½ M. *Hortivař*, where the old church con-



tains a Madonna said to date from 1374 — 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mnichov*, with granite works; 26 M. *Cerčán-Pišely*, where the *Sazava* is crossed; 32 M. *Beneschau* (1195 ft., Rail. Restaurant), a small town with a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th centuries. Branch-line to *Unter-Kralowitz* (35 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.).

41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wititz*, with a château and a Franciscan convent; branch-line to *Selčán* (15 M.).

66 M. *Tabor* (1443 ft.; *Navy's Hôtel*; Rail. Restaurant), with 10,700 inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on a bold eminence between the *Luschnitz* and the *Jordantech*. The walls erected by Ziska are still partly preserved. In the Ring-Platz, from which radiate eleven streets, stands the *Deranats-Kirche* of 1516, containing an interesting zinc font (1472). In front of the *Cybo House* (Ring-Platz 6), with rich Renaissance ornamentation, is one of the stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. Close by is a *Statue of Ziska*, by Strachowski (1884). The late-Gothic *Rathaus*, finished in 1521, bears the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a framework which includes statuettes of Ziska, Procopius, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. The *Municipal Museum*, on the upper floor, contains many local antiquities, chiefly of the Hussite period. On the E. side of the town, out of the *Bechiner Tor*, is the picturesque ruined castle of *Kotnow*; and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. is the picturesque ruin of *Přibenic*. — Railway from Tabor to *Ražitz* and *Iglau*, see p. 253.

The line follows the right bank of the *Luschnitz*. 77 M. *Sobiesław*, with 3800 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th century.

81 M. *Wesely* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Budweis* (p. 253).

FROM WESELY TO IGLAU, 53 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neuhauz* (Friedl), a busy town of 9300 inhab., with a château of Count Czernin (containing valuable archives, a collection of pictures, and fine old furniture) and a Gothic church of the 15th century. Branch to *Neubitzitz* (21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.). 35 M. *Thlonka*, station for *St. Katharinabad*, with its alkaline springs. 40 M. *Ober-Cereau*, where a branch line runs to *Pilgram* (Martine), a town of 400 inhab. (2 hrs. to the E. of which rises the *Křemešník*, 2516 ft., with its pilgrimage church), and to (43 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tabor* (see above). 49 M. *Wolfram* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch to *Žlábings* (36 M.). 58 M. *Iglau* (p. 254).

94 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wittingau*, a town with 5500 inhab., has a château of the 15th cent. and a Gothic church of the 14th (fine cloisters). — 115 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gmünd*. Hence to Vienna, see p. 254.

## 46. From Prague to Breslau.

### a. Via Mittelwalde.

210 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  12 hrs. (fares 26 *fl.*, 18 *fl.*, 10 *fl.* 10 pf.).

*Prague*, see p. 217. The train starts from the *Nordwest-Bahnhof*, crosses a branch of the *Moldau*, passes beneath the viaduct of the *Staatsbahn* (p. 233), and traverses the *Jerusalem-Insel*. To the left appear the *Moldau* and the trees on the *Hetz-Insel*, to the right the



suburb of *Karolinenthal* and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 233) —  $13\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Lieben*, a suburb of Prague, with many factories. We pass below the line to Turnau (p. 270) —  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wysorán*, a pleasure-resort much frequented from Prague. — From (16 M.) *Cetakovitz* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Brandeis*, a small town with an old-fashioned chateau of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, on the left bank of the Elbe. and (15 M.) *Veratowitz* (p. 271)

22 M. *Lissa* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the line from Tetschen to Iglau and Vienna (R. 43), the metals of which our train follows via (31 M.) *Nimburg* to (41 M.) *Gross-Wosseck* (*Rail. Restaurant*; p. 251), where we diverge to the E. —  $45\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Libňoves*. The line skirts the *Zchauer Teich*, a lake 3 M. in length (periodic) to (52 M.) *Zizelitz* and (55 M.) *Chlumetz* (705 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 3700 inhab. on the *Cidlina*, with a chateau of Count Kinsky. Branch-line to (18 M.) *Křinec* (see below).

FROM CHLUMETZ TO ALT-PARÁ, 35 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The line at first ascends the valley of the *Cidlina* —  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neč-Bidachow* —  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Smidár* (branch to *Hoch-Wessely*),  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wostroměř* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for several lines (see below) — 28 M. *Bilohrad*, 32 M. *Neu-Paka*, 35 M. *Alt-Paka* on the line from Pardubitz to Zittau (p. 270)

From *Wostroměř* (see above) a branch diverges to the W., via *Jičín* (*Höft Hamburg*) known since the war of 1866, *Kopidlno* (branch to *Liban* and *Bakow* p. 258), and *Křinec* (branch to *Königsdorf*), to *Nimburg* (p. 257) and *Porčian* (p. 260). Another branch diverges to the E., traversing the battle-field of July 3rd, 1866, to *Horitz Sadouna*, and *Königsdorf* p. 258)

Our line now traverses a fertile plain bounded by low hills. —  $74\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Königgrätz* (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Pardubitz and Zittau line, see p. 269. Describing a wide bend round the town, the railway then crosses the *Elbe* at *Wiekosch*, and reaches the *Adler*, the valley of which it follows as far as *Senftenberg* (see below). —  $81\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hohenruck* lies at the foot of the *Weinberg* (*Linnee*), which is crowned by a church with two towers.

87 M. *Tinischt* (820 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old-fashioned town on the right bank of the *Adler*, is the junction for the line to Halbstadt (see p. 265) and of a branch-line to (15 M.) *Chotzen* (p. 260)

We continue to follow the right bank of the *Wilde Adler*. From (91 M.) *Castolowitz* a branch-line leads via ( $51\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Reichenow* on the *Kněžna* (*Puchwein*), a finely situated little town with a chateau of Count Kolowrat. to (10 M.) *Sohnitz*. —  $93\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Adler-Kosteletz*, on the *Adler*, with a chateau and park of Count Kinsky;  $98\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pottenstein*, pleasantly situated on the *Adler*, with a ruined mediæval castle. The valley contracts. The railway follows the wooded ravine for some time, but finally pierces the hill by means of a short tunnel, and, quitting the river, enters an open and undulating district. Before the tunnel, in the woods above the line to the left, is the ruin of *Lütitz*. — 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Senftenberg* (1360 ft.; *Herrenhaus*), the town (3400 inhab.), with a chateau of Baron Parish, lies  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. — From (111 M.) *Geiersterg* (1175 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) a branch-

line runs to the S. to (8½ M.) *Wildenschwert* (p. 260). About 3 M. to the W. lies the ruin of *Schambach*, with fine view. The line follows the rocky valley of the *Stille Adler* — 124 M. *Wichstadt*. *Lichtenan* (1730 ft.) is the last Austrian station.

To *HANNSDORF*, 19 M., railway in 1 hr. — 3 M. *Grutich* (1870 ft.). The *Marienbergr* (fine views), to the E., is the seat of a Servite monastery with a pilgrimage church. Branch to *Mährisch Schildberg* (12 M.). 18 M. *Blaschke*. 19 M. *Hannsdorf*.

After crossing the watershed between the Elbe and the Oder the train descends to (129½ M.) *Mittelwalde* (1525 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant Stern*), where the train passes into the control of the German railway company (luggage examined). — The line proceeds viâ (140 M.) *Habelschwerdt*, (152½ M.) *Glatz*, and (166 M.) *Camenz*, with magnificent château of Prince Albert of Prussia, to (210½ M.) *Breslau*; see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

#### b. Viâ Halbstadt.

190 M. RAILWAY in 9 hrs (fares 31 M. 30, 21 M., 12 M. 20 pf.)

From Prague to (87 M.) *Tinischt*, see p. 267. Our line at first runs parallel with the preceding, but crosses it at *Petrovitz*. — 91 M. *Bolewscht*. On a hill to the left is the village of *Hoch Augsd*, with a 12th cent. church. — 96 M. *Opačno* (862 ft.; *Hôt. Holub*), with 2300 inhab., and a magnificent chateau and park of Count Colloredt (beautiful view from the terrace; in the distance, to the right, the *Hohe Menze*, 3550 ft.). 102 M. *Neustadt* (1010 ft.; *Riedl*), an old-fashioned town, picturesquely situated 1 M. to the E. of the station on a mountain-spur washed by the *Mettau*. To the left, as we proceed, lies the plain of *Skabitz*, known from the war of 1866. 105 M. *Wenzelsberg* (*Rail. Restaurant*, branch to *Starkatsch*, p. 267). Close to the station is the *Wenzels-Kapelle*, with a military monument.

109 M. *Nachod* (1130 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant, Sonne; Lamm*), town of 10,000 inhab. The high-lying chateau of the Prince of Lippa-Schaumburg has a collection of historical paintings. The Prussians under Steinmetz defeated the Austrians twice near Nachod (June 27th and 28th, 1866); the battlefield is marked by monuments.

We now traverse the smiling *Mettau-Tal*. To the right are the small baths of *Bélower*, with chalybeate springs. — 113½ M. *Hronow* (1200 ft.; *Rathaus*), a quaint little town on the *Mettau* with chalybeate springs. — 116½ M. *Politz*, 3 M. from the little town of *Politz* (Poh.), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Falken-Gebirge*. — 123 M. *Weckelsdorf*, 1520 ft., (\**Rail. Restaurant*).

About 2 M. to the N.W. of *Weckelsdorf* (omnibus) lie the \**Weckelsdorfer Felsen Eisenhammer*, R. 11½ M. *Felsenstadt*, a remarkable chateau of curiously shaped and assured limestone rocks, well worth a visit. It is adjoined on the W. by the similar \**Adersbacher Felsen (Hôt. Felsenstadt)*. For description, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

125 M. *Halbstadt* (\**Rail. Restaurant*) is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

TO MITTELSTEINE, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. -  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hermendorf Ahlberg*. -  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Braunau* (*Keiln. Leo; Jurech*), a town of 7600 inhab., has an imposing Benedictine abbey - 15 M. *Mittelsteine*, and thence to *Glatz*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Beyond Halbstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed. The line proceeds v.i.a. (146 M.) *Salzbrunn*, a frequented bathing-resort with saline and alkaline springs, and (154 M.) *Freiburg* (station for the picturesque *Furstensteiner Grund*) to (190 M.) *Breslau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

## 47. From Pardubitz to Zittau.

117 M. RAILWAY in 8 hrs.

*Pardubitz*, see p. 260. Soon after leaving the station the train crosses the *Elbe*, navigable here for rafts only. The country is flat, monotonous, and thinly peopled. Stations: *Rossitz* (with the ruin of *Kunzlitz* on the right, p. 260) *Stehlawa*, *Opalowitz*.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Königgrätz* (760 ft., *Rail Restaurant; Grand Hôtel; Schwarzes Ross, Merkur*; pop. 9800), a manufacturing town, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the station (omn. 40 h.), at the confluence of the *Elbe* and the *Adler*. The Gothic cathedral of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1302, has a fine ciborium of 1492. The Municipal Museum contains reminiscences of 1866. — To Prague or Breslau see K 46a. Branch line v.i.a. *Sadowa* (see below) to *Wostroměř* (p. 267).

The hilly ground to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the *Bistritz* and the *Elbe*, is memorable as the scene of the Battle of Königgrätz or Sadowa, fought on 3rd July, 1866, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces commanded by Benedek occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually from the *Bistritz*, from which it was the object of the Prussians to dislodge them. The highroad from Königgrätz to *Horitz* (and *Jicin*) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading v.i.a. *Wästar* and *Rosberitz* to (6 M.) *Lipa* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the right of which lies *Chlum*, the highest point in this region, where Benedek was posted during the battle), and crossing the *Bistritz* at *Sadowa*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on. The battle began early, and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great tenacity the small wood of *Sadowa* and the *Swiebowald* on the hill to the N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favourably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last decided by the capture of *Chlum* by the Prussian guards. The Austrians were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian army and began a retreat, which at places degenerated into a wild rout. Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in different parts of the battlefield.

The country now becomes more fertile. 21 M. *Smrčitz*. — 25 M. *Josefstadt* (840 ft.; *Rail Restaurant; Weach's Hotel*), a town of 6100 inhab. on the left bank of the *Elbe*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway, was a fortress down to 1890.

FROM JOSEFSTADT TO LIEBAT, 40 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. This line passes through several valleys famous since the war of 1866. Stations unimportant. From *Starkotitz* a branch line diverges to *Wanzelsberg* (p. 268) and from *Parschnitz* another to *Alt-Paka* (p. 270). Prussia is entered at *Königsdorf* (junction for *Schatzlar*). From *Liebau* to *Breslau*, etc., see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.



Farther on we observe the small town of *Jaromeř* to the right, beyond the Elbe. The train passes through several cuttings and enters the grassy valley of the Elbe. To the E. and N., in the distance, rise the Glatz and Giant Mts. — 30 M. *Schlotten-Kukus*.

34 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Königinhof* (1115 ft., *Deutsches Haus*), the town (10 900 inhab.) lies 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The *Königinhof Manuscript*, containing fragments of old Czechish national songs found here in 1817 by W. Hanka (now in the Bohemian Museum at Prague), is a forgery.

The line enters a wooded region. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mastig* (1453 ft.), with baths, 1 hr. to the S. of which rises the *Švičín* (2211 ft., view of the Giant Mts.). Between *Mastig* and (19 M.) *Fatgendorf* (1614 ft., Rail Restaurant, good view of the Giant Mts.), the line reaches its culminating point, on the plateau of *Borowitz* (1707 ft.). The road hence to the small town and ruined castle of *Pecka*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., leads by the village of *Štupna*, near which is a petrified forest, interesting to geologists.

The train enters the narrow *Woleschka-Tal*. — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Alt-Paka* (1360 ft., Rail Restaurant). To *Chlumetz*, see p. 267.

TO PARSCHNITZ, 37 M., railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. — 11 M. *Starkenbach*, an industrial town (3600 inhab.) with a Schloss that once belonged to Wallenstein (branch-line to *Rochitz*, 15 M.) — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pelzdorf*, junction for (3 M.) *Hohenelbe*, prettily situated on the Elbe, at the foot of the spurs of the Giant Mts. — 34 M. *Trautenau* (1334 ft., Union; *Weisses Ross*, pop. 12,700), a town on the *Aupa*, and centre of the Bohemian Union industries. The battles fought here on 27th and 28th June, 1866, are commemorated by an obelisk on the *Gablenzhöhe* (1857 ft.) and monuments on the *Kapellenberg*, a fine point of view. Branch line to *Freiheit*, see below. 37 M. *Parschnitz* (see p. 269).

FROM TRAUTENAU TO JOHANNESBAD. Train up the valley of the *Aupa* to (8 M.) *Freiheit* in 45 min.; diligence thence in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Johannesbad* (*Kurhaus*, *Deutsches Haus*, *Breslau*; *Johannesbad*, etc.), with its warm spring (84° F. br.). Charming environs: the *Ladig* (1 hr.), the *Altaus* (1 hr.), the *Schuberts-Mühle* (3, hr.), etc. See *Badcker's Northern Germany*.

Several lofty viaducts. 64 M. *Semil*, near the manufacturing village of *Isertal*. — We enter the romantic valley of the *Iser*. Four tunnels. — 68 M. *Eisenbrod* (junction for *Tannwald* and *Reichenberg*), beyond which, on the right, is the workmen's colony of *Neu-Hamburg*. Then the *Lischner Tunnel*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long. The scenery between this point and Turnau is the finest on the line; beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. 72 M. *Klein-Skal* (880 ft.).

An interesting route leads from *Klein-Skal* to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see p. 271), passing the *Felsen Pantheon* (on a bold rock on the right bank of the *Iser*, containing memorials of Austrian celebrities) and the ruin of *Friedstein*, and crossing the *Kopainberg* (2145 ft.; \*View).

77 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Turnau* (850 ft.; Rail Restaurant, *Grand Hôtel*; *Kronprinz*, in the town, 1 M. from the station), a pleasant town (pop. 6200) on a hill on the left bank of the *Iser*, commanded by the modern Gothic *Marienkirche*. The hydropathic of *Wartenberg*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., is a health-resort. In the vicinity are the ruin of *Woldenstein* (1276 ft.) and the chateau and park of *Gross-Skal* (1194 ft.).

A **WALK** to Warthenberg, Gross-Skal, and Waldstein and back takes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs (guide 2 K), including the ruins of *Trosky* and the *Annen-Capelle* (with a view as far as Prague in clear weather)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs more. The sandstone rocks of Gross-Skal are remarkably old and prehistoric. The path leads from the Warthenberg past the *Wratislaw-Felsen*, resembling an obelisk, the *Greifennest*, and the *Drachenhöhle*, and through the narrow cleft called the *Mausloch* to the modern chateau of *Gross-Skal* (*Stecker's Hotel*, opposite), thence through beautiful grounds with magnificent beeches and tall junipers, past the *Felsenkammer* with *Adam and Eve*, and the *Felsenstadt*, to *Waldstein*, the ancestral castle of *Wallenstein* curiously built on and in the rocks.

FROM TERNAU TO PRAGUE,  $64\frac{1}{2}$  M, railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs —  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M *München-grätz* (801 ft., *Railway Hotel*, pop. 3700), on the *Iser*, near which Prince *Frederick Charles* of Prussia defeated the Austrians and Saxons on 28th June, 1866. *Wallenstein* (see p. 241) is interred in the chapel of the chateau here. Stations *Bakov* (p. 256), *Jungbunzlau* (p. 256), *Kuttental*, *Věteřat-Prinor* (p. 258), *Neratowitz* (branch to *Kralup*, p. 233, and to *Čelakovitz*, p. 267), *Wysocan*  $64\frac{1}{2}$  M *Prague*, see p. 217.

The train now enters a smiling and well-cultivated district. A long tunnel.  $82\frac{1}{2}$  M *Sichrow* (1095 ft.), with a noble chateau and park of Prince *Rohan*. We cross the valley of the *Mohelka* by a viaduct, 130 yds long.  $90\frac{1}{2}$  M, *Reichenau* a busy glass-making place (Route over the *Kopainberg* to *Klein-Skal*, p. 270). The line ascends in a long bend to (94 M.) *Langenbruck* (1625 ft.), on the watershed between the *Iser* and the *Neisse*, and descends to

100 M. *Reichenberg* (1220 ft.; \**Goldner Löwe*; *Central-Hôtel*, *Reichenberger Hof*, *Rail. Restaurant*; American Consul, *Silas C. McFarland*, pop. 34,200), with large cloth-factories, a handsome new Rathaus, and the chateau and park of Count *Clam-Gallas*. The \**North Bohemian Industrial Museum* (daily, except Wed. & Frid., 10-1 and 2-4. 40 h., Sun. 9-12, 10 h.) contains extensive collections of art-industrial objects (furniture, carvings, textile products, pottery, glass, metal-work, etc.), a library, and a collection of patterns. In the *Kaiserpark* is a bronze bust of Emp. *Joseph II.*, by *Brenek*. Pretty views from the *Keilsberg*, *Heinrichshöhe*, and other points. The \**Jeschken* (3314 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) commands a splendid panorama.

TO SEIDENBERG, 26 M, railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 8 M *Einsiedel*, with a deer park of Count *Clam-Gallas*;  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M *Raspen u. Liebowitz*. Branch to *Weissbach* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M) via *Harzdorf*, station for the pretty watering place of *Liebowitz* (*Karlau's Adler*), at the foot of the *Tafelichte* (3675 ft.). 16 M. *Friedland* (*Adler*) with a grand and lordly-situated Schloss of Count *Clam-Gallas*, once the seat of *Wallenstein*, Duke of *Friedland*, containing many memorials of the *Thirty Years' War*. 28 M *Seidenberg*, the Prussian frontier station (custom-house examination). To *Lehritz*, *Lotbus*, and *Berlin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Pretty scenery; to the left, the *Jeschken* (see above). At (112 M.) *Grottau* we cross the Prussian frontier. Numerous viaducts, the last of which is the great \**Neisse Viaduct* of 34 arches, 950 yds long and 72 ft. high.

117 M *Zittau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

## 48. From Vienna to Breslau.

284 M. RAILWAY in 9-14 hrs. (Express to Oderberg in 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; thence to Breslau in 4 hrs.) Fares 31  $\mathcal{M}$  40, 22  $\mathcal{M}$  80, 18  $\mathcal{M}$  60 pf.; express 44  $\mathcal{M}$  40, 29  $\mathcal{M}$  50, 17  $\mathcal{M}$  80 pf.

To (51 M.) *Lundenburg* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 264. The line here diverges to the right from the Brunn railway. — 65 M. *Göding* (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving town (10,200 inhab.) with an old castle, on the *March*, which becomes navigable here (branch-lines S.E. to *Holics*, see p. 322; W. to *Saitz*, see p. 264). — 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rohatetz* (branch to *Strassnitz*, p. 264); 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bisenz-Pisek* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Bisenz*, see p. 264); 85 M. *Ungarisch-Hradisch* (Rail. Restaurant), on the *March*, once fortified (junction for *Kunowitz*, see p. 264). Beyond (93 M.) *Napagedl* the *March* is crossed. — 96 M. *Otrokowitz* (branch to *Wiesowitz*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.). 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hullein* (Rail. Restaurant).

A branch-line runs hence to the W. to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kremsier* (14,000 inhab.), to (21 M.) *Zhorowitz*, and to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kojetein* (p. 263); another branch runs to the E. viâ (27 M.) *Wallachisch-Meseritsch*, (28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Krasna* (p. 273), (33 M.) *Hotzendorf* (for *Neutitschein* and *Zauchtl*, see p. 278), and (41 M.) *Wernsdorf* (p. 273) to (59 M.) *Friedek-Mistek* and (76 M.) *Taschen* (p. 354).

113 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Prerau* (696 ft.: \*Rail. Restaurant; *Hôt. Prerau*, opposite the station), a town of 16,700 inhab. on the *Beoswa*, with an ancient castle once occupied by King Matthew Corvinus, and a Gothic Rathaus (junction for *Nezamislitz* and *Brunn*, p. 264).

FROM PRERAU TO OLMÜTZ, 14 M., railway in 35 min., traversing the fertile district of *Hanna*. Stat. *Brodek*.

*Olmütz* (*Hôtel Lauer*; *Goliath*; *Hôtel Austria*; *Hôtel Pitsch*; *Hôtel Schwach*; electric tramway from station to town; cab 1  $\mathcal{K}$ . 40  $\mathcal{K}$ . or 2  $\mathcal{K}$ . at night 2 or 3  $\mathcal{K}$ .; pop. 21,900, incl. garrison of 3600 men),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station, the second town in Moravia, and a strong fortress down to 1894. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Frederick the Great. In the Ober-Ring, with its tall 'Trinity Column' (1742) and a bronze statue of Emp. Francis Joseph, by Bronek (1898), are the *Rathaus* of the 15th cent. (with a fine E. portal, an astronomical clock, and a Gothic chapel, now containing a collection of coins), and the *Theatre*. In the *Mauritius-Platz* are the Gothic *Mauritius-Kirche* (15th cent.) and the modern school-buildings, containing the *Gewerbe-Museum*. In the *Franz-Joseph-Platz* is the *Studien-Bibliothek* (the library of the old university, which was suppressed in 1858). The fine Gothic *Cathedral* of the Prince Bishop was built in 1107-31 and restored in 1853-86. A tablet commemorates King Wenceslaus III., who was assassinated here in 1306 and is interred in the cathedral. To the S.W. of the town is the pleasant *Stadt-Park*, with Café-Restaurant.

From Olmütz to *Hohenstadt* and *Böhmisch-Trübau*, see p. 280; to *Brunn*, see p. 264.

FROM OLMÜTZ TO JÄGERNDORF, 57 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. The train crosses the *Feistritz* several times. 4 M. *Gross-Wiesternitz*, at the foot of the *Sudeten*; to the left, *Heiligenberg*, on the hill, with a pilgrimage church; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hornhok*. The valley now contracts; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Grosswasser*. Four tunnels. 21 M. *Domstadt*, picturesquely situated, where the Austrians captured the baggage of Frederick the Great in 1758, and thus made him raise the siege of Olmütz. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Börn-Andersdorf* (Rail. Restaurant), with large linen and cotton factories. Branch to *Hof* (9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.), in Moravia. Beyond (31 M.) *Mittersdorf* the railway crosses the watershed between the *March* and the *Oder*. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kriegsdorf* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Römerstadt*). To the left rise the *Altwater* (4890 ft.) and the *Waterberg* (4485 ft.).



— 43 M **Freudental** (1820 ft.; *Krone*; *Stern*, p. p. 7800), prettily situated, with an old castle which was once the chief seat of the Teutonic Order. Branch railway to *Am Mohrau* (11 M). The train descends to (48½ M) **Ebersdorf** (Branch line in 1¼ hr. to *Wärbenitz*; diligences thence daily, 5¼ M., to the romantically situated baths of *Karlshausen* whence the *Alt-oder* may be ascended in 3¼ hrs.) — We now follow the course of the *Oppa*, via *Brandorf* (7 M) *Jägerndorf*, see below.

The line crosses the *Beczwa*. To the E. of (124 M) **Leipnik**, a manufacturing town (pop. 5900) with old watch-towers, rises the (3 M) dilapidated *Schl. von Hetfenstein*, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the *Beczwa* is fertile and picturesque. Cuttings, embankments, and viaducts abound. The high ground at (13½ M.) **Mährisch-Weiskirchen** (910 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic.

FROM WEISKIRCHEN TO WALTIN, 28½ M., railway in 1½ hrs. — 15½ M. **Krasna** (p. 272), branch line to (15 M) **Božnau** (1248 ft., *Hôtel Elert*), a prettily situated little town in Moravian Walachia, a health-resort for consumptive patients (Kurhaus, vapour baths, whey-cure, etc.). — 16½ M. **Walachisch-Meseritz** (p. 272). — 28½ M. **Waltin**.

138 M. **Pohl** (Rail. Restaurant). — The train now enters the district of the *Oder*. The Little Carpathians form the background to the E. 145 M. **Zauchitz**, junction for *Fulnek* and *Bautsch*.

FROM ZAUCHITZ TO NEUTITSCHEN, 6 M., railway in 25 min. — **Neutitschein** (890 ft.; *Hôtel Schuster*; *Armann*) is a charmingly situated town (11,000 inhab.). The *Steinberg*, ½ hr. to the S., is a splendid point of view, still finer is the height ¼ or farther on, from which the entire chain of the N. Carpathians is visible. To the W., 1 hr., is the picturesque ruin of *Alttschehn* (1594 ft.). — A branch-line runs hence in 40 min. to (7 M) *Hofendorf* (p. 272).

152 M. **Stauding** (Rail. Restaurant). A branch-line runs hence to *Wernsdorf* (16 M., p. 272), via *Stramberg*, a picturesque little town, near the cave of *Kotouc*, noted for its petrifications. — At (163 M) **Schönbrunn** (Rail. Restaurant), the valley of the *Oder* contracts.

To **JÄGERSDORF**, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 18 M. **Troppau** (*Römischer Kaiser*, *Go dene Birne*, *Krone*, pop. 26,700), on the *Oppa*, capital of Austrian Silesia, and meeting place of the Congress of 1820, which was afterwards adjourned to *Laibach* (p. 192). The *Kaiser Franz Joseph Museum* (adm. 4 k.) contains an industrial collection, casts and pictures. Branch line to (19 M) *Benitzsch*. The train follows the *Oppa*, the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, via *Lobenstein* (with the ruin of *Schellenburg* on the left), and *Burgberg* (with its pilgrimage church). — 36½ M. **Jägerndorf** (1011 ft.; *Kaiser von Österreich*, *Tiroter*, *Reichsadler*, pop. 14,900) a thriving town, with extensive cloth factories. This is the junction of the lines running S. to *Freudental* and *Olmutz* (p. 272), N.E. to *Leobachwitz* and *Bautsch* (p. 274), and N.W. to *Ziegenhals*, *Neuse*, and *Brieg* (p. 274).

Near (166½ M) **Mährisch-Ostau**, a thriving industrial town of 30,100 inhab., the *Oder* is crossed. In the vicinity are large coal-pits and the iron-works of *Witkowitz*. Branch-line to (14 M) *Friedek-Mistek* (p. 272).

171½ M. **Oderberg** (\*Rail. Restaurant, R. 3-4 K.), the Austrian frontier town, junction of the lines to *Cracow* (R. 49) and *Kaschau*.

(R. 63). Luggage examined here (in both directions). — The train proceeds viâ (187 M.) *Ratibor*, (233 M.) *Oppeln*, and (258 M.) *Brieg* to (284 M.) *Breslau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

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## VI. GALICIA AND THE BUKOWINA.

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**General Remarks.** GALICIA the N.E. province of Austria, slopes down in terraces on the N. side of the Carpathians and contains many marshy plains. Unprotected towards the N. and N.E., it has late springs, short summers, and long and severe winters. It is rich in corn, wood, salt, and petroleum, but poor in industries, which are chiefly in the hands of the Jews (800,000) out of a population of 7¼ millions, to whom most of the inns, taverns, and shops belong. The horse-dealers and carriage-owners are always Jews. They differ in their dress and the mode of wearing their hair from the other inhabitants, who despise them but are financially dependent on them. Of the other inhabitants, who are almost exclusively Slavonic, about 3,500,000 are Poles, who dwell chiefly in the W. part of Galicia, and 2,800,000 are Ruthenians, who occupy the E. part, but Polish is the official and the literary language of the whole province. The Ruthenians (Rusynians, Rusynaks) differ materially from the Poles in language, in religion, and in political views. In culture they are considerably inferior, their churches and houses, especially in the country districts, are miserably poor and small.

The Bukowina was severed from Moldavia, that is from Turkey, in 1786, and united with Austria. Unlike Galicia, it is hilly and wooded, and also differs greatly from it ethnographically. The inhabitants (about 780,000) are chiefly Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans, Poles, and Armenians. The political administration is quite separate from that of Galicia, and the official language is German.

**Inns.** There are good hotels at Cracow, Lemberg, Przemyśl, Tarnów, and Czernowitz. In the smaller towns and in the country the inns are generally very primitive and dirty, while in the villages as a rule the only house of call is the brandy shop.

**Language.** A knowledge of Polish is unnecessary for tourists who limit themselves to a flying visit to Cracow and Lemberg, with perhaps a short excursion into the Polish region of the Hohe Tatra, for German is understood by all the cultured inhabitants, and also by innkeepers, waiters, railway servants, etc. For a stay in parts of Galicia away from the railway, however, at least a superficial knowledge of Polish is of great service. The consonants are pronounced as follows: c = ts, c before i and e = ty, cz = tsch (like c in Italian), comp. citta), dz and d = ds; dš = dsh; h, ch, are guttural sounds (like the Spanish j), y = yi; ł = l; ś = sy; rz and ż = the French r (comp. jour), s = ss or say, sz = sh, w = v, x = soft s, z before i and e = sy. The vowels are pronounced thus: a is like the French an, e is like the French ain; ó = oo. The accent is placed on the penultimate syllable.

Among the most useful words for travellers are the following: *gospoda*, inn; *restauracja*, restaurant; *pokoje*, room; *łóżko*, bed; *herbata*, cancle, eggnog; *jadłownia*, dining room; *widelec*, fork; *noż*, knife; *szklanka*, glass; *butelka*, bottle; *woda*, water; *wino*, wine; *piwo*, beer; *kawa*, coffee; *mięko*,



milk; *chleb*, bread; *mięso*, meat; *jaja*, eggs; *ser*, cheese — *Kolej*, railway; *dworzec kolej.*, station; *pakunek*, baggage; *wchód*, entrance; *wychód*, exit — *Miasto*, town; *wieś*, village; *główna ulica*, main street; *ulica*, lane; *plac*, square; *dom*, house; *pałac*, palace; *kościół*, church; *klasztór*, monastery; *pošta*, post office; *telegraf*, telegraph office; *rest.*, *hotel*, restaurant; *ciężarówka*, warehouse; *powoz*, carriage; *koń*, horse; *przewodnik*, guide; *postronczek*, porter — *Most*, bridge; *ogród*, garden; *drzewo*, tree; *las*, wood; *łąka*, meadow; *góra*, mountain; *dolina*, valley; *deszcz*, rain; *potok*, stream; *rzeka*, river; *jezero*, lake — *Rano*, morning; *dzień*, day; *południe*, noon; *wieczór*, evening; *noc*, night — *Pan*, Mr or gentleman; *pani*, Mrs or lady; *człowiek*, man; *dziecko*, child — *Niemiecki*, German; *połski*, Polish; *austryacki*, Austrian; *węgierski*, Hungarian — *Wielki*, large; *mały*, small; *wysoko*, high; *nisko*, low; *blisko*, near; *daleko*, far; *wczesno*, early; *późno*, late; *powolny* (adv. *powoli*), slow; *prędko* (adv. *prędkiem*), quick; *dobrze*, good; *złe*, bad; *za drogo*, too dear; *u dołu*, below; *u góry*, above; *na lewo*, to the left; *na prawo*, to the right; *pełn*, full; *cały*, quite — *Czerwony*, red; *niebieski*, blue; *biały*, white; *czarny*, black; *zielony*, green — *Święty*, holy; *zabroniony*, forbidden; *jest*, is; *ma*, has; *dziękuję*, thank you; *proszę*, please. 1-12 *jeden*, one; *dwie*, two; *trzy*, three; *cztery*, four; *pięć*, five; *siedem*, seven; *osiem*, eight; *dziesięć*, ten; *jedenastu*, eleven; *dwanaście*, twelve; *trzynaście*, thirteen; *czternaście*, fourteen; *piętnaście*, fifteen; *siedemnaście*, seventeen; *osiemnaście*, eighteen; *dziewiętnaście*, nineteen; *dwadzieścia*, twenty; *trzydzieści*, thirty; *czterdzieści*, forty; *pięćdziesiąt*, fifty; *sto*, one hundred; *tysiąc*, one thousand — *Niedziela*, Sunday; *poniedziałek*, Monday; *wtorek*, Tuesday; *środa*, Wednesday; *czwartek*, Thursday; *piątek*, Friday; *sobota*, Saturday.

## 49. From Vienna to Cracow.

256½ M RAILWAY (*Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*) in 6½ 14½ hrs. (express to Oderberg in 4½, thence to Cracow in 2¼ hrs.), fares 34 K. 30, 20 K. 20, 10 K. 80 h; express 48 K. 40, 29 K. 60, 15 K. 60 h; sleeping car 1½ K. 60 h, 11 K.

From Vienna to (171½ M.) Oderberg, see R. 48. The line to Cracow runs to the E., near the Prussian frontier. Country uninteresting. 180 M. Petrowitz (branch-line to Karwin, p. 354). — 203 M. Dzeditz (junction of the Galician 'Transversal Line, R. 51). The *Donau* is crossed to (216 M.) Oświęcim (junction for Heuthen and Cosel-Kandrzin-Breslau).

FROM OSWIECIM TO CRACOW VIA SKAWINA, 48½ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. 14 M. *Szytkowice*, see p. 288. — 30½ M. *Skawina* (Rail. Restaurant) see p. 288. — 38 M. *Podgórze Bonarka* (Rail. Restaurant) see p. 282. — 40½ M. *Podgórze-Placow* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 282. — 43½ M. Cracow, see below.

We cross the *Vistula*. 229 M. *Chrzanów* (branch-lines to *Bolecin* and *Jaworino*). — 232 M. *Trzebinia* (p. 288). — 240 M. *Krzyszowice* (826 ft., Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Potocki.

256½ M. Cracow. — Railway Stations. The *Central Station*, in the *Lubie Str.* (Pl. C, 2, 3, \*Restaurant), for both the *Nordbahn* and the *Austrian State Railway*, is the only station of importance for most travellers. The *Nordbahn* has a subsidiary station in the *Zwierzyńska* (Pl. A, 4) and the *State Railway* one in the suburb of *Podgórze* (p. 282).

Hotels. GRAND HOTEL (Pl. a; B, 3), *Ślaskowska* 5, in the old *Czartoryski Palace*, R. from 3, omnibus 1 K; \*HOTEL DE Saxe (Pl. c, B, 3), *Ślaskowska* 3, with restaurant, these two are of the first class. — HOTEL ROYAL (Pl. c; B, 5), corner of *St. Gertrud Str.* and *Grodzka Str.* R. 24 K., well spoken of, HOTEL DE DRESDE (Pl. b; B, 3), *Ring-Platz*; HOTEL CENTRAL (Pl. d; C, 2), *Baszta Str.*; HOTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. e, C, 3), opposite the *Central Station*, *Klein* (Pl. h, B, 4), *St. Gertrud Str.*, *Polska* (Pl. i; B, 3), *Szpitalna Str.* 30, HOTEL CRACOVIE (Pl. d, B, 2), in the *Promenade*, *Rosa*, *Florian Str.* 14 (Pl. k; B, 3).







**Restaurants at the hotels.** Also, *Hawelka* and *Ahmed*, in the Ring-Platz, *Machauf*, Lubicz-Str., near the Central Station; *John's Brewery*, Lubicz-Str., opposite the Schützen-Garten — **Cafés.** *Janikowski*, Ring-Platz, at the corner of the Szczęśliwska, *Kijak*, Ring-Platz 44, *Schmidt*, corner of Podwale Str. and Szewska-Str. (Pl. A, 3); *Wojciechowski*, Arna-Str. 2.

**Cabs.** From station to town 80 h., with two horses 1 k. 40 h., with or without luggage, per 1/2 hr. 40 or 60, 1 hr. 80 h. or 1 k., 1 hr. 1 k. 80 h. — 2 k., between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., a fare and a half is charged.

**Electric Tramway** from the Central Station (Pl. C, 2, 3) to the Ring-Platz and the Franz Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6), from the Długa Str. (Pl. B, 1) to the Nordbahn subsidiary station (Pl. A, 4), from the Franz Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6) to the Cracow Park (beyond Pl. A, 1), from the Ring-Platz (Pl. B, 3) to Jordan's Park (beyond Pl. A, 1); fare 10-12 h.

**Baths** at St. Gertrud Str. 13 (Pl. B, 4); also in the *Hot Cracovia* and *St. Royal* (p. 276).

**Post and Telegraph**, corner of Kolejowa-Str. and Wielopole Str. (Pl. B, C, 4).

**Public Gardens.** *Schützen-Garten*, Lubicz-Str., beyond the railway-station (Pl. D, 2); *Jordan's Park* (beyond Pl. A, 3); *Cracow Park* (Pl. A, 1), the N. end of the Karmelicka (Pl. A, 2).

**Theatres.** *Stadt Theater*, Szpitalna (Pl. C, 3, p. 281), *Open air Theatre* in the Cracow Park (see above).

**Chief Attractions** (for visit of one day). \*Cathedral, \*Church of St. Mary, Court of the old University; walk through the gardens to the Rondeau and Florian's Tor, Czartoryski Museum; drive in the afternoon to the Kosciuszko Hill. — Excursion to Wierzka, see p. 282.

**Cracow** (705 ft.), Pol. *Kraków*, Ger. *Krakau*, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudawa* and the *Vistula* (Pol. *Wiśła*; Ger. *Weichsel*), once (1320-1610) the capital of Poland, is now an Austrian fortress of the first class, with a pop. of 91,300 (one-fourth Jews), incl. a garrison of 6000 men. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and the pleasant promenades planted with trees (*Planty*), on the site of the old fortifications round the inner town, produce an imposing effect.

**Cracow**, an important episcopal seat as early as the 11th cent., was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241, but was rebuilt by German colonists in 1257. In 1320 it was chosen by Ladislaus Lokietek as the coronation town and residence of the Polish kings. The favorable position of the town, its adhesion to the Hanseatic League, and the foundation of the University by Casimir the Great in 1364, all contributed to the progress of Cracow, which reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 16th century. This period of decline began with the transference of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1610 and with the warlike commotions of the 17th cent., but until 1734 the Polish kings continued to be crowned and buried at Cracow. In the final partition of Poland (1795) Cracow fell to Austria. In 1815 it became the capital of a small independent state, but it was again annexed by Austria after the insurrection of 1846. Cracow, however, has never lost its thoroughly Polish character.

Near the centre of the old town is the RING-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), with the church of St. Mary and the Tuchhaus.

\***St. Mary's** (Pl. B, 3) is a Gothic basilica without transept, and with a long choir. Founded in 1223, rebuilt in the 14th cent., and provided with a series of chapels in the 15th and 16th cent., it was restored in 1889-93 and richly painted from designs by *Matejko* (1893). The N. tower, with a modern cap surrounded by 16 painted turrets, is the highest (265 ft.) in the town.

In the INTERIOR, which we enter through a Renaissance vestibule, the chief object of interest is the huge *\*High-Altar* the masterpiece of *Felt Stoss*, executed in 1477-89, recently well restored with rich painting and gilding (open on high festivals, at other times, see § K). It is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin, above which are the Assumption and the Coronation of the Virgin; on the sides are 18 large reliefs from the Life of Christ. The church contains numerous sumptuous tombs of the 16-17th cent., and several brasses. In the chapel of St. John are the *\*Brass of Peter Salomon* (d. 1540), by *Peter Vischer*, and those of *Severinus Boner* (d. 1519) and his wife. At the triumphal arch is a colossal crucifix of the early 16th century. To the S. of it (at the entrance to the choir, is an altar by *Mosca* early 16th cent.). The rich vestments and costly church-pate in the treasury are shown on application.

The large building nearly opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the **Tuchhaus** (Pol. *Sukcennice*, Pl. B, 3), or cloth-hall, begun in the 14th cent. under Casimir the Great, altered by *Mosca* of Padua in the 16th cent., and largely rebuilt in 1876-79. On the ground-floor is a vaulted corridor with numerous shops and stalls.

On the first floor (entrance opposite the Mickiewicz Monument, see below), to the left, is the **Polish National Museum of Art** (daily, 11-3 or 4; 40 h.), with pictures by *Matejko* (*Kosciuszko* at *Raclawice* in 1794, and *Homage* done to *Albert of Brandenburg* in 1525), *Siemiradzki* (*Living Torches of Nero*), *Grottger* (*Lituanians* in six cartoons), and other modern Polish artists, paintings by Polish and Ruthenian artists of the 16-17th cent., sculptures and casts, cameos and gems; engravings and drawings; memorials of *Kosciuszko*, *Mickiewicz*, etc.

At No. 11, *Wolska-str.* is the **Museum of Count E. H. Czapski** (Pl. A, 3), which has belonged to the National Museum since 1863. It contains an important collection of Polish coins, engravings, printed works of the 16-18th cent., etc.

In front of the Tuchhaus, opposite the Sienna-Strasse, is a bronze *Statue of Adam Mickiewicz* (1798-1855), the poet, by *Ryger* (1898). Behind are a Gothic tower of the 15th cent., the only relic of a town-hall taken down in 1820 and the principal *Guard House*.

To the N. of the Ring-Platz, *Floryanska* 41, is the *House of Matejko*, the celebrated painter (d. 1893), containing pictures and the art collections left by him (adm. Thurs. and Sun. 10-1, 40 h., Sat. 10-1, 1 K., at other times 2 K.; closed on Mon.).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the *Grodzka* and *Dominikanska* streets lead to the **Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic building of the 13-16th cent., almost wholly modernized since a fire in 1850. The choir contains a *\*Brass* in memory of the famous scholar *Fil. Buonaccorsi*, surnamed *Callimachus* (d. 1496), by *Peter Vischer*, probably after a model by *Veit Stoss*. The Gothic cloisters (13-14th cent.) contain many elaborately sculptured tombstones of the 16-17th centuries. — On the W. side of the *Grodzka* is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. B, 4), of the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1850, and recently gaily painted in the interior. In the Gothic cloisters are portraits of the bishops of Cracow since the 16th century. The old refectory of the adjoining Franciscan monastery now contains the *Technical and Industrial Museum* (daily 9-1 and 3-6, 40 h.; Sun. and holidays 10-1 free). Opposite rises the *Prince-Bishop's Palace* (Pl. 3, 3), restored since the fire of 1850. — The *Grodzka-Strasse* descends to



the Jesuit church of *St. Peter* (Pl. B, 4), a spacious baroque edifice dating from 1619. The adjoining abbey-church of *St. Andrew* is a Romanesque building of the 12th century.

The **Schloss** (*Zamek Królewski*; Pl. B, 4, 5), on the broad *Wawel* hill at the S.W. end of the old town (electr. tramway, see p. 277), was founded in the 14th cent. by *Ladislaus Lokietek*, and restored by *Casimir the Great* and *Sigismund I.* (after 1500), but later consecrations and other injuries have left only a number of large separate buildings, dating chiefly from the time of *Sigismund I.* and his son *Sigismund Augustus*, and converted in 1846 into a barrack and hospital (for adm., apply to the castellan).

The Gothic **\*Cathedral**, or **Schlosskirche** (Pl. A B, 4), on the W. side, erected in 1320-64 on the site of an earlier Romanesque church of which only the crypt remains, and consecrated in 1359 under *Casimir the Great*, is the burial-place of the Polish kings and heroes. The cathedral has been recently thoroughly restored (generally open during the day; sacristan in the sacristy, or in the vicar's house opposite the principal entrance).

The **Interium**, originally in basilical form with rectangular choir and ambulatory, round which numerous Renaissance chapels were added in the 16th cent., was inter-modernized in the 19th century. To the right of the entrance, a \*Bronze epitaph to *Margaret Peterkówna* (d. 1506) by *Peter Fischer*, and two late-Gothic chapels built after 1491 on the site of the former side portals. In the chapel of the Holy Cross (1491) are some old wall paintings of the *Kuthusion School* (1470) and the monument of King *Casimir IV Jagello* (d. 1492), with the recumbent figure in p. ephyry, by *Fred. Stoss*. — Between the nave and the right aisle is the marble monument of King *Ladislaus Jagello* (d. 1434), of the 16th cent., re-erected on its original site here in 1901. Right Aisle. 1st Chapel. \**Thorvaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, and the busts of Count *Arthur Potocki* and his mother, also by *Thorvaldsen*. — Bed. Brasses of the Polish kings of the *Vasa* family (*Sigismund III*, *Ladislaus IV*, *John Casimir*), superb bronze doors by *Mich. Wejnschold* of Danzig (1768). 4th or *Sigismund* Chapel (built by *Bart. Beretti* of Florence in 1619-22, restored 1894; externally ornamented by *Giov. Conti* of Siena), the mausoleum of the last seigns of the Jagello family, with the monuments of King *Sigismund I.* (d. 1518), *Sigismund Augustus* (d. 1572), and Queen *Anna* (d. 1606), wife of *Stephen Bathory*, with recumbent figures of the deceased in red marble. — Opposite the 6th chapel is \**Thorvaldsen's* statue of Count *Wladimir Potocki*, who fell at *Moscow* in 1812. — 7th. Monument of King *John Albert* (d. 1501) in red marble by an unknown Florentine master, opposite to it, the \*Monument of King *Casimir the Great* (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girasol, by *Fred. Stoss* (1492) in red marble under a canopy. In the Ambulatory, behind the high-altar, the monument of King *John III. Sobieski* (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks, as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the *Bathory Chapel*, once connected by a passage with the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and two modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King *Stephen Bathory* (d. 1586), in red marble. In the chapels to the right and left are the last resting-places of Bishops *Garnrat* (1517) and *Tomicki* (1535), by *Mozzo* of Padua, the architect of the *Tuchanau*. — Choir. In front of the high altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal *Fred. Jagiello* (d. 1668), with a later \*Relief (1510) by *Peter Fischer*, representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — In the centre of the church, under a canopy, is a silver sarcophagus (17th cent.), borne by silver angels, in which are



preserved the remains of St. Stanislaus, the patron saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaus. In the **Left Aisle** near the choir, is the tomb of the poet A. Mickiewicz (p. 278). At the beginning of the **Right Aisle** is an upper trap-door, leading to the Romanesque crypt (p. 259) and to the **Royal Vault**, constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, enlarged since 1878, where, beside many Polish kings, repose Joseph Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipzig in 1813), and Janina Kosciuszko (who died in exile at Soleure in 1817). Adm. daily, except Sun., at 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. (10 k.). The **Treasury** (daily at 10, except on high festivals) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver.

We now proceed to the N. from the Schloss, through the gardens, to the buildings of the **Jagellonian University** (Pl. A, 3; 1400 students), founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. The **New University**, a Gothic edifice designed by Księżarski (1881-87), with its handsome vestibule and fine hall, contains on the ground-floor the **Archaeological Museum** (week-days, 12-1) and the **Art-Historical Collection** of the university (pictures, art-industrial objects, casts, etc.). The **Old University Buildings** (Anna-Strasse 8), erected in the 15th cent. and partly restored in 1839-72, include a beautiful Gothic **Court** of 1432, in which a bronze statue of Copernicus (d. 1543), by Godebski, was erected in 1900, in the interior is the **University Library** (about 360,000 vols.; daily, except Sun., 9-1). Adjacent is the **Obergymnasium of St. Anna**, founded in 1588. — On the opposite side of the Anna-Strasse is the **University Church of St. Anna** (Pl. A, 3), with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the baroque style. — On the W. side of the Szczepanski-Platz is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. 3), built in 1901 by Maczynski and containing a permanent exhibition of pictures (10-4, 60 k.). In the **Slawkowska** is the **Polish Academy of Sciences** (Pl. B, 3).

Farther on, in the promenades, **Pijarska-Str. 6**, is the **Czartoryski Museum** (Pl. B, 2, 3; Tues. and Frid. 9-4, at other times on application), a large and varied collection of objects of art.

**GROUND FLOOR.** In the **Vestibule** are a few Etruscan cinerary urns, besides mediæval and Renaissance sculptures of German and Italian origin. Adjacent is a room with larger works in stone and ivory.

**FIRST FLOOR.** To the right is the **Library** (adm. on previous application only), with precious manuscripts, bindings, charters, etc. To the left, a **Collection of Art-Industrial Objects** (reminiscences of Poland's past grandeur and of Napoleon I., weapons, enamels, and carved ivory).

**SECOND FLOOR.** Room I contains the **Picture Gallery**, which included numerous good works, especially of the Italian and Dutch schools. Room II: 111 *Potter*, Landscape with cattle; to the right 178 *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 238 *J. Clouet*, Portrait; 162 *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 110 *Kasper Netscher*, Portrait of a Polish boy; 15 *Rembrandt*, Landscape with the Good Samaritan (1638); 173 *G. Schaecken*, Wine cellar; 186 *L. Bourgeois*, Portrait — 156 *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 168 *Volterra*, Love scene — 213 *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna; 257 *Garofolo*, Madonna and child; 167 *Lor. di Credi (?)*, Holy family; 176 *Montagna (?)*, Daughter of Hercules; 289 *Raphael*, Portrait of a young man (said to be himself; unfinished, about 1510); *Lor. Costa (?)*, Mythological scene with portraits of Henry VIII and his wife; *Leonardo da Vinci*, Half-length of a girl with an ermin in her arms ('Castles'); 190 *Giorgione (?)*, St. Luce; 194 *Palma Vecchio (?)*, Holy Family; 230 *Giorg. Bassani*, Portrait; 234 *Franc. Francia (?)*, Madonna.

In the middle are drawings by *A. del Sarto*, *Nature* (Queen Maria Leszczyńska), *Chodowiecki*, and engravings by *Durer* and *Alinger*. — Room II contains numerous good miniature portraits, chiefly of the French school. Also 263 *Matejko*, Scene from the Polish insurrection of 1863. The following rooms contain Egyptian antiquities, ancient glass, \*Terra-cotta figures from Tanagra, Greek vases, Greek and Etruscan bronzes (No. 1, fine Etruscan stela), silver mirror-case (Hercules and Omphale), of the best Greek period, cabinets, tapestry, etc.

In the Promenades, at the end of the street, are the *Florianus-Tor* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Rondell*, a circular structure dating from 1498, almost the only relic of the old fortifications. — Outside the Rondell, in the *Matejko-Platz*, is the *Academy of Art*. Farther on is the *Church of St. Florian* (Pl. C, 2) of the 12th cent., but repeatedly altered, with four pictures by *Hans von Kulmbach* in the second chapel to the left. The second chapel to the right contains the late-Gothic \*Altar of St. John, by *Veit Stoss* (1518). — To the S.E. of the Florianus-Tor, at the corner of the Szpitalna, is the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1891-93 from *Zwirski's* designs in the late-Renaissance style, tastefully fitted up, with a magnificent drop-curtain by H. Sienkiewicz (1894). In front of the theatre is a marble bust of *Count Ale. Fredro* (d. 1876), the poet, by *Godebski*. In the promenades to the N. is a bronze monument to *B. Zaleski*, the poet, by *Welonski*.

The town is surrounded with SUBURBS, lying within the modern fortifications. To the W. is *Nowy Świat*; on the N.W. *Plasek*, with the old church of the Visitation, on the N. *Kieparz*, with the grain and cattle markets; on the E. *Wesoła*, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Lewis, the University Clinic and Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 3), the Observatory (Pl. D, 3), and the slaughter-house. To the S. are *Stradom*, with the office of the commandant, and *Kasimierz*, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent and the churches of St. Michael, St. Catherine, and Corpus Christi. The two last contain numerous works of art. The '*Alte Schule*', at the E. end of the Josef-Str., is an old synagogue of the 16th century. — The Franz Joseph Bridge leads hence across the Vistula to *Podgórze* (18,400 inhab.). To the S. rises the conical *Krakusberg* (905 ft.), said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

Numerous houses of the 16-17th cent., with interesting portals and courtyards, are still to be found in the old town. Among these may be mentioned the *Jabłonowski Palace* (Ring-Platz 20) the aristocratic mansions at Anna Strasse 11, Świątkowska Strasse 4, Ring Platz 7 and 43, Jana Strasse 26, and Florian Strasse 8, the canons' residences, *Kanoniezska Strasse* 18 and 21, and the grey houses beside the churches of St. Anna (Anna Strasse; 1st floor) and St. Mary (Plac Maryacki 4).

The \**Kosciuszko Hill*, 1093 ft.), 2½ M. to the N.W. (carr. 3 K., bargain advisable), is a mound of earth, about 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name, on the hill of *Bronisława*. Since 1855 it has been converted into a fort. \*View of Cra-

cow, with its many towers, and Podgórze, with the Krakusberg beyond it, S. the Hohe Tatra; W. the Babiagóra (5660 ft.) and its neighbours of the Beskid range; then the Vistula traceable for a long distance, N. the handsome marble buildings of the Camaldulensian monastery of Bielany.

**Salt Mines of Wieliczka.** RAILWAY via *Bierzanów* in 40 min (or pleasanter by carriage, 10-16 K; p. 277) to *Wieliczka* (833 ft., Rail. Restaurant and several inns; pop. 1800). Visitors are regularly admitted to the mines on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 3 p.m., if one of these days is a holiday, then on the following day. At other times visitors drive direct to the office and request permission to inspect the mine. Tickets of admission are obtained at the office, 4 K for each person. The charges fixed by tariff for illumination vary from 40 to 180 K according to the amount desired and the number of persons. Visitors don mining attire and follow the attendant. The inspection of the mines takes 1½-2 hrs., carriages may be ordered to wait at the shaft. Specimens of the rock salt, from 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

These mines, the greatest depth of which is 990 ft., employ over 1200 hands and yield about 60,000 tons of salt annually. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and have eight shafts. Total length of the mines, from E. to W., 2½ M., breadth from N. to S., 1040 yds. The different stories are connected by flights of steps, and are pierced by a labyrinth of passages, the aggregate length of which is computed at 65 M. The mines contain two ponds, which have boats upon them. Many of the dimly-lit chambers, 70 of which are spacious, are employed as magazines and some of them are embellished with candelabra, etc., hewn in rock salt. There are also several chapels with altars, statues, and other ornaments in rock salt. In the largest of these rooms is celebrated annually on 3rd July and 24th December. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80-100 ft. in length. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solidity, but is generally gray or blackish in colour. Travelling in the interior is done by horse-tramways, 26 M. in total length, while four steam engines bring the salt and the miners to the surface.

Expressists to the *Hohe Tatra* take the Galician Railway from Cracow (Podgórze) by *Sucha* to *Zakopane* (p. 306).

From Cracow to *Kocmyrzów*, 12½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. From (5 M.) *Czyżyny* a branch runs to *Mogila* (2 M.), with a convent church of the early 19th century.

## 50. From Cracow to Lemberg and Czernowitz.

RAILWAY to *Lemberg*, 212 M., in 7-10 hrs (fares 28 K 80, 17 K 9 K 20 h; express 40 K 60, 24 K 80, 13 K 10 h); from *Lemberg* to *Czernowitz*, 184 M., in 5½-8 hrs. (fares 22 K 40, 13 K 40, 7 K 30 h, express 27 K 50, 18 K 40, 9 K 20 h).

Cracow, see p. 276. The train crosses the *Vistula*; on the right is the *Krakusberg* (p. 281). 3 M. *Podgórze-Płaszów* (Rail. Restaurant); see p. 276. — 5½ M. *Bierzanów* (branch to *Wieliczka*, see above). — 23½ M. *Bochnia* (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 10,000), with large salt-mines. — 48½ M. *Tarnów* (Rail. Restaurant, *Hôtel Krakauz Métropole*; pop. 31,700), junction of the line to *Stróże*, (p. 287, 36 M., in 1¼ hr.), lies on the *Dunajec*, near its confluence with the *Biala*. Interesting old town-hall. The high-lying Cathedral (15th cent.) contains monuments of the Ostrogski and Tarnowski families.

69 M. *Dembica* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Prince Radziwill (branch to *Tarnobrzeg* and *Nadbrzeże*), 98 M. *Bieszczad*





# LEMBERG (LWÓW).

1:20,000

0 250 500 1000 Meter



- |   |  |     |    |                       |     |
|---|--|-----|----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 | Armenische Kathedrale, Klasztor Ormianek   | E.2 | 8  | Griech. kath. Seminar | E.2 |
| 2 | Bernhardiner Kirche Kościół Bernardynów  | F.3 | 9  | Städt. Gewerbenaußen  | E.2 |
| 3 | Dominikaner Domuzkaniów  | F.2 | 10 | Polizei, Policja      | E.2 |
| 4 | Jesuiten Jesuitów  | E.2 | 11 | Röm. kath. Erzbischof | E.2 |
| 5 | S. Maria Magdalena Mari Magdaleny  | D.4 | 12 | Ruthen. Nationalhaus  | E.2 |
| 6 | Dziędaszycki'sches Museumi. Museum imienia Dziędaszyckich                                      | F.3 |    |                       |     |
| 7 | Finanz-Direktion u. Landesgericht Dyrekcya krajowa skarbowu i Sąd krajowy dla spraw cywilnych. | E.2 |    |                       |     |

Restaurants at the hotels. Also, *Hawatka* and *Alonet*, in the Ring-Platz; *Machauf*, Lubicz-Str., near the Central Station; *John's Brewery*, Lubicz-Str., opposite the Schützel Garden. Cafés. *Janikowski*, Ring-Platz, at the corner of the Szepianska, *Kyjak*, Ring Platz 44, *Schmidt*, corner of Podwale Str and Szewsk Str (Pl. A, 3); *Wodkiewicz*, Anna-Str 2

Cabs. From station to town 80 h., with two horses 1 K 40 h., with or without luggage, per ¼ hr. 40 or 60, ½ hr. 80 h. or 1 K, 1 hr. 1 K 60 h. 2 K. between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Electric Tramway from the Central Station (Pl. C, 2, 3) to the Ring-Platz and the Franz-Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6), from the Pługa Str (Pl. B, 1) to the Nordbahn subsidiary station (Pl. A, 4), from the Franz-Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6) to the Cracow Park (beyond Pl. A, 1), from the Ring-Platz (Pl. B, 3) to Jordan's Park (beyond Pl. A, 3); fare 10-12 h.

Baths at St. Gertrud Str 10 (Pl. B, 4); also in the *Hot Cracow* and *St. Rósal* (p. 276).

Post and Telegraph, corner of Kolejowa Str and Wisłopolie Str. (Pl. B, C, 1).

Public Gardens. *Schützel Garden*, Lubicz-Str., beyond the railway-station (Pl. D, 2), *Jordan's Park* (beyond Pl. A, 3); *Cracow Park* (Pl. A, 1), at the N. end of the Karmelicka (Pl. A, 2).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater*, Szpitalna (Pl. C, 3, p. 281), *Open-air Theatre* in the Cracow Park (see above).

Chief Attractions (if it is not of one day). \*Cathedral, \*Church of St. Mary, Court of the old University; walk through the gardens to the Rondell and Florians Tor, Czartoryski Museum; drive in the afternoon to the Kościusko Hill. Excursion to Wielezka, see p. 252.

*Cracow* (705 ft.), Pol. *Kraków*, Ger. *Krakau*, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudowca* and the *Vistula* (Pol. *Wisła*, Ger. *Weichsel*), once (1320-1640) the capital of Poland, is now an Austrian fortress of the first class, with a pop. of 94,300 (one-fourth Jews), incl. a garrison of 6000 men. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and the pleasant promenades planted with trees (*Planty*), on the site of the old fortifications, round the inner town, produce an imposing effect.

*Cracow*, an important episcopal seat as early as the 11th cent., was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241 but was rebuilt by German colonists in 1257. In 1320 it was chosen by Ladislaus Lokietek as the coronation town and residence of the Polish kings. The favorable position of the town, its adhesion to the Hanseatic League, and the foundation of the University by Casimir the Great in 1364, all contributed to the progress of *Cracow*, which reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 16th century. The period of decline began with the transference of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1610 and with the warlike commotions of the 17th cent., but until 1734 the Polish kings continued to be crowned and buried at *Cracow*. In the final partition of Poland (1795) *Cracow* fell to Austria. In 1845 it became the capital of a small independent state, but it was again annexed by Austria after the insurrection of 1846. *Cracow*, however, has never lost its thoroughly Polish character.

Near the centre of the old town is the RING-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), with the church of St. Mary and the Tuchhaus.

\**St. Mary's* (Pl. B, 3) is a Gothic basilica without transept, and with a long choir. Founded in 1223, rebuilt in the 14th cent., and provided with a series of chapels in the 15th and 16th cent., it was restored in 1889-93 and richly painted from designs by *Matejko* (p. 1893). The N. tower, with a modern cap surrounded by 16 gilded turrets, is the highest (265 ft.) in the town.



In the interior, which we enter through a Renaissance vestibule, the chief object of interest is the huge \**High-Altar*, the masterpiece of Veit Stoss, executed in 1477-89, recently well restored, with rich painting and gilding (open on high festivals, at other times see 8 h.). It is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin, above which are the Assumption and the Coronation of the Virgin, on the sides are 15 large reliefs from the Life of Christ. The church contains numerous saintly tombs of the 16-17th cent., and several brasses. In the chapel of St. John are the \*Brass of Peter Salomon (d. 1500), by Peter Vischer, and those of Severinus Boner († 1549) and his wife. At the triumphal arch is a colossal crucifix of the early 16th century. To the S. of it, at the entrance to the choir, is an altar by Mosca (early 16th cent.). The rich vestments and costly church-plate in the treasury are shown on application.

The large building nearly opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the **Tuchhaus** (Pol. *Sukcennice*, Pl. B, 3) or cloth-hall, begun in the 14th cent. under Casimir the Great, altered by Mosca of Padua in the 16th cent., and largely rebuilt in 1876-79. On the ground-floor is a vaulted corridor with numerous shops and stalls.

On the first floor (entrance opposite the Mickiewicz Monument, see below), to the left, is the **Polish National Museum of Art** (daily, 11-3 or 4; 40 h.), with pictures by Matejko (Kosciusko at Racławice in 1794, and Homage done to Albert of Brandenburg in 1525), \**Siemradzki* (Living Torches of Nero), *Grottyer* (Lithuania, in six cartoons), and other modern Polish artists, paintings by Polish and Russian artists of the 16-17th cent.; sculptures and casts, cameos and gems, engravings and drawings; memorials of Kosciusko, Mickiewicz, etc.

At No. 11, Wolska Str. is the **Museum of Count E. H. Czapski** (Pl. A, 3), which has belonged to the National Museum since 1903. It contains an important collection of Polish coins, engravings, printed works of the 15-16th cent., etc.

In front of the Tuchhaus, opposite the Sienna Strasse, is a bronze **Statue of Adam Mickiewicz** (1798-1855), the poet, by Ryger (1895). Behind are a Gothic tower of the 15th cent., the only relic of a town-hall taken down in 1820, and the principal *Guard House*.

To the N. of the Ring-Platz, Florjanska 41, is the **House of Matejko**, the celebrated painter (d. 1893), containing pictures and the art collections left by him (adm. Thurs. and Sun. 10-1, 40 h., Sat. 10-1, 1 K., at other times 2 K.; closed on Mon.).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the Grodzka and Dominikanska streets lead to the **Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic building of the 13-16th cent., almost wholly modernized since a fire in 1850. The choir contains a \*Brass in memory of the famous scholar Fil. Buonaccorsi, surnamed Calmachus (l. 1496), by Peter Vischer, probably after a model by Veit Stoss. The Gothic cloisters (13-14th cent.) contain many elaborately sculptured tombstones of the 16-17th centuries. — On the W. side of the Grodzka is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. B, 4), of the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1850, and recently gaily painted in the interior. In the Gothic cloisters are portraits of the bishops of Cracow since the 16th century. The old refectory of the adjoining Franciscan monastery now contains the **Technical and Industrial Museum** (daily 9-1 and 3-6, 40 h.; Sun. and holidays 10-1 free). Opposite rises the **Prince-Bishop's Palace** (Pl. 3, 1), restored since the fire of 1850. — The Grodzka-Strasse descends to

the Jesuit church of *St. Peter* (Pl. B. 4), a spacious baroque edifice dating from 1619. The adjoining abbey-church of *St. Andrew* is a Romanesque building of the 12th century.

The **Schloss** (*Zamek Królewski*; Pl. B. 4, 5), on the broad *Wawel Hill* at the S.W. end of the old town (electr. tramway, see p. 277), was founded in the 14th cent. by Ladislaus Lokietek, and restored by Casimir the Great and Sigismund I. (after 1500), but later conflagrations and other injuries have left only a number of large separate buildings dating chiefly from the time of Sigismund I. and his son Sigismund Augustus, and converted in 1846 into a barrack and hospital (for adm., apply to the castellan).

The Gothic **\*Cathedral**, or **Schlosskirche** (Pl. A, B, 4), on the W. side, erected in 1320-64 on the site of an earlier Romanesque church of which only the crypt remains, and consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great, is the burial-place of the Polish kings and heroes. The cathedral has been recently thoroughly restored (generally open during the day; sacristan in the sacristy, or in the vicar's house opposite the principal entrance).

The interior, originally in basilica form with rectangular choir and ambulatory round which numerous Renaissance chapels were added in the 16th cent., was much modernized in the 18th century. To the right of the entrance, a \*Bronze epitaph to Marshal Peter Kunia (d. 1506) by *Peter Vischer* and two late-Gothic chapels built after 1481 on the site of the former side-portals. In the chapel of the Holy Cross (left) are some old wall-paintings of the *Ruthenian School* (1470) and the monument of King Casimir IV Jagiello (d. 1492), with the recumbent figure in porphyry, by *Veit Stoss*. Between the nave and the right aisle is the marble monument of King Ladislaus Jagiello (d. 1434), of the 15th cent., re-erected on its original site here in 1904. **RIGHT AISLE.** 1st Chapel \**Thorvaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, and the busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorvaldsen*. — 3rd. Praises of the Polish kings of the Vasa family (Sigismund III, Ladislaus IV, John Casimir), superb bronze doors by Mich. Weinhold of Wunstorf (1763). — 4th or Sigismund Chapel (built by *Bart. Baracci* of Florence in 1518-22, restored 1894, elaborately ornamented by *Gior. Cini* of Siena) the mausoleum of the last scions of the Jagiello family, with the monuments of King Sigismund I (d. 1548), Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572), and Queen Anna (d. 1596), wife of Stephen Bathory, with recumbent figures of the deceased in red marble. Opposite the 5th chapel is \**Thorvaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. — 7th. Monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble, by an unknown Florentine master, opposite to it, the \*Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, by *Veit Stoss* (1492), in red marble under a canopy. In the Ambulatory, behind the high-altar, the monument of King John III Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks, as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the Bathory Chapel, once connected by a passage with the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and fine modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King Stephen Bathory (d. 1586), in red marble. In the chapels to the right and left are the marble tombs of Bishops Giamrat (1547) and Tomicki (1636), by *Mosca* of Padua, the architect of the Tuchhaus. — Choir. In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. Jagiello (d. 1506), with a \*Relief (1513) by *Peter Vischer*, representing the presentation of the Bishop to the Madonna. In the centre of the church, under a canopy, is a silver sarcophagus (17th cent.), borne by silver angels, in which are



preserved the remains of St Stanislaus, the patron saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was canonized the saint in 1079 by King Boleslaw. In the East Wall near the altar is the tomb of the poet Adam Mickiewicz. At the beginning of the Roman wing is a superb 15th cent. painting of the Descent into Egypt (1500) and to the "Royal Vault" constructed by Stanislaw Augustus in 1788. In 1873, when, beside many Polish king's reposed in the vault, was buried in the East near Lech in 1830, and the great Adam Mickiewicz, who died in exile at Zurich in 1855. Admission excepted at 11 a.m. and 12 3/4 p.m. The Treasury (closed at 10, except on high festivals) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich ecclesiastical vestments, and artistically-wrought vessels of gold and silver.

We now proceed to the N from the Schloss, through the gardens, to the buildings of the **Jagellonian University** (Pl. A, 3-1400 students), founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. The New University, a Gothic edifice designed by Kozłowski, 1841-50, with its handsome vestibule and fine hall contains on the ground-floor the **Archaeological Museum** (week-days, 12-1) and the **Art-Historical Collection** of the university (portraits, art-industrial objects, casts, etc.). The Old University Buildings, Anna-Strasse St., erected in the 15th cent. and partly restored in 1839-72, include a beautiful Gothic "Court of 1412, in which a bronze statue of Copernicus (1843), by Godzinski was erected in 1900. In the interior is the **University Library** (about 260,000 vols., daily, except Sun., 9-1). Adjacent is the **Obergymnasium of St. Anna**, founded in 1588. — On the opposite side of the Anna-Strasse is the **University Church of St. Anna** (Pl. A, 3) with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the baroque style. — On the W. side of the Szczępanów-Platz is the **Kunstlerhaus** (Pl. 3) built in 1801 by Maczynski and containing a permanent exhibition of pictures (10 4-6 p.m.). In the Słowkowska is the **Polish Academy of Sciences** (Pl. B, 3).

Farther on, in the promenades, Pijatska-Str. 6, is the **"Czartoryski Museum** (Pl. B, 2, 3; Tues. and Frid. 9-1 at other times on application), a large and varied collection of objects of art.

**GROUND FLOOR.** In the **Vestibule** are a few Etruscan cinerary urns, besides medieval and Renaissance sculptures of German and Italian origin. Adjacent is a room with larger works in stone and wood.

**FIRST FLOOR.** To the right is the **Library** (admission previous application only) with precious manuscripts, bindings, charters, etc. To the left, a "Collection of Art-Industrial Objects" (remembrance of Pl. 14) (not grand and not new), clean, weapons, enameled and carved ivory.

**SECOND FLOOR.** Room 1 contains the "Picture Gallery," which includes numerous good works, especially of the Italian and Dutch schools. Entrance hall, 111 *Peter, Landscape with cattle*. To the right 178 *Hebrews in the Lounger*, Portrait, 238, *J. Clouet*, Portrait, 162 *van Dyck*, Portrait, 190 *Kasper Heister*, Portrait of a Polish boy, 105 *Rembrandt* Landscape with the Good Samaritan (163-), 173 *A. Schallers* Wine cellar, 180 *van Hem*, Portrait. 166, *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape, 148 *Watteau*, Interior scene. 218 *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna. 207 *Garofolo*, Madonna and saints, 177 *Luc de Leuch* (?), Holy Family, 176 *Montagna* (?), Landscape (Renaissance). 239 *Huyssent* Portrait of a young man (said to be himself, finished about 1460), 100 *Costa* (?), Mythological scene with portraits of contemporary and his wife; *Leonardo da Vinci*, Half-length of a man with an ermine in her name (1460-1), 180  *Giorgione* (?), St. Liberale, 14 *Paolo Veronese* (?), Holy Family, 29 *Anton Bollen*, Portrait, 234 *Frans Francken*, Madonna.



In the middle are drawings by *A. del Sarto*, *Nathas* (que r. Maria Leszczyńska), *Choderwicks*, and engravings by *Bücher* and *Klinger*. — Room II contains numerous good miniature portraits, chiefly of the French school. Also 269. *Matejko*, Scene from the Polish insurrection of 1863. The following rooms contain Egyptian antiquities, ancient glass, "Terra-cotta figures from Tanagra, Greek vases, Greek and Etruscan crosses (No. 1, fine Etruscan silver), silver mirror-case (*Hercules* and *Omphale*), the best Greek pearls, cabinets; tapestry, etc.

In the Promenades, at the end of the street, are the *Florians-Tor* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Rondell*, a circular structure dating from 1498, almost the only relic of the old fortifications. Outside the Rondell, in the *Mitlso-Platz*, is the *Academy of Art*. Farther on is the *Church of St. Florian* (Pl. C, 2), of the 12th cent., but repeatedly altered, with four pictures by *Hans von Kulmbach* in the second chapel to the left. The second chapel to the right contains the late-Gothic \*Altar of St. John, by *Veit Stoss* (1518). — To the S.E. of the Florians-Tor, at the corner of the *Szpitalna*, is the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1891-9, from *Zwonecki's* designs in the late-Renaissance style, tastefully fitted up, with a magnificent drop-curtain by H. Sienkiewicz (1894). In front of the theatre is a marble bust of *Count Alce Fredro* (d. 1876), the poet, by *Godebski*. In the promenades to the N. is a bronze monument to *B. Zaleski*, the poet, by *Welenski*.

The town is surrounded with *Starostas*, lying within the modern fortifications. To the W. is *Nowy Swiat*; on the N.W. *Piasiek*, with the old church of the Visitation, on the N. *Kleparz*, with the grain and cattle markets, on the E. *Wesola*, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Lewis, the University Clinique and Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 3), the Observatory (Pl. D, 3), and the slaughter-house. To the S. are *Stradom*, with the office of the commandant, and *Kasimierz*, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent and the churches of St. Michael, St. Catharine, and *Corpus Christi*. The two last contain numerous works of art. The '*Alte Schule*', at the E. end of the *Josef-Str.*, is an old synagogue of the 16th century.

The Franz Joseph Bridge leads hence across the *Vistula* to *Podgórze* (18,100 inhab.). To the S. rises the conical *Krakusberg* (905 ft.), said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer *Krakus*, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

Numerous houses of the 16-17th cent., with interesting portals and courtyards, are still to be found in the old town. Among these may be mentioned the *Jadłowicki Palace* (Ring-Platz 20), the aristocratic mansions at *Anna Strasse 11*, *Ślaskowska Strasse 4*, Ring-Platz 7 and 43, *Jana Strasse 20* and *Florian Strasse 8*, the canons' residences, *Kanonicza Strasse 18* and 21, and the clergy-houses beside the churches of St. Anna (*Anna Strasse*, 1st floor) and St. Mary (*Plac Maryacki 41*).

The \**Kosciuszko Hill*, (1093 ft.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. (carr. 3 K., bargain advisable), is a mound of earth, about 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name, on the hill of *Bronisława*. Since 1855 it has been converted into a fort. \*View of Cra-

here by two bridges. Pop., including the suburbs, 75,000 (about 20,000 Jews). The town, which is entirely modern, is the seat of the governor of the Bukowina, of a Greek Oriental archbishop and consistory, of the provincial courts, and of a university (see below).

The most conspicuous building is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, on a height at the end of the *Bischofsgasse*, an imposing brick edifice in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864-75. The richly-decorated \*Reception Hall is worthy of a visit (apply to the castellan), the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs. The palace also contains the small *Landes-Museum* (open on Sun., 3-5 p.m.).

The largest church in Czernowitz is the *Greek Oriental Cathedral* in the *Franz-Josefs-Platz*, erected in 1864 in imitation of the church of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg. The tasteful *Armenian Church*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style, was consecrated in 1875. The handsome *Synagogue*, in the Moorish style, with its conspicuous dome, was completed in 1877 from the plans of Zachariewicz.

The *University*, founded in 1875, is attended by about 600 students. It has no medical faculty. The lectures are delivered partly in the *Pædagogium* in the *Bischofsgasse*, partly in the clergy-house adjoining the palace; the latter also contains the natural history and other collections.

The *Austria Monument* in the *Austria-Platz*, executed by Petary, and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Austria's possession of the Bukowina, consists of a marble figure of Austria on a pedestal of green Carpathian sandstone, adorned with bronze reliefs and inscriptions. Near by is the *Industrial Museum*.

At the S. end of the town lies the *Volksgarten* (electric tramway, see above), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the *Schützenhaus*, the *Kursalon* (both with restaurants), and the *Lotario Garden* (to the S.W.). Pleasant walks to the *Panatta Grave* on the *Bischofsberg*, which affords a good view of the town, and to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) wood of *Horcena*, near the old church of which a fine survey of the valley of the Pruth is enjoyed.

FROM CZERNOWITZ TO BUCHAREST, 336 M., express in 20 hrs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Volksgarten* (see above). From (21 M.) *Ustohka* (Rail Restaurant) branch-lines run to *Melabrady* (30 M.) and to *Sereth* (11 M.).  $37\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hatufund* (Rail, Restaurant), branch to *Brodina* (8 M.). — From (51 M.) *Harna* a line runs via *Wama* (35 M., junction for *Kass. Moldawitz*) to *Baru Watra* (78 M., several hotels), with carbonate springs and peat-baths. — At (16 M.) *Stikany* the Austrian frontier station, luggage coming from Roumania is examined.  $57\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Burduut*, the first Roumanian station (custom-house examination for travellers from Austria). The train now runs near the *Szeret*, the principal river of Moldavia. 96 M. *Pascani*, junction for *Jassy*, *Kishenev*, and *Odesa*; 200 M. *Marasesti* (branch to *Galatz*);  $255\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Buzeu* (branch to *Braila* and *Galatz*),  $281\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ploesti* (p. 424), 336 M. *Bucharest*, see p. 425.

## 51. From Stanisław to Dzieditz via Stryj, Neu-Zagórz, and Saybusch.

440 M. RAILWAY in 24 hrs., fares 36, 24, 12 K.

*Stanisław*, see p. 285. The train crosses the *Bystrica*. Near (11½ M.) *Kałuż*, a busy little town with salt-mines, it crosses the *Samica*. Beyond (40 M.) *Krecholece* we near the N. spurs of the Carpathians. Pretty hill-scenery. 51 M. *Dotina* (Rail. Restaurant). We cross the *Surica* to (59½ M.) *Bolechów*. 66½ M. *Moraszyn*, with mineral springs. We cross the *Stryj* to (76 M.) *Stryj* (987 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 23,200), a district town with important cattle-markets, junction of the line from Lemberg to Lawoczne (p. 284) and of a branch-line to (25½ M.) *Chodorów* (p. 285).

93 M. *Drohobycz* (Rail. Restaurant), 2½ M. (cal. 2 K.) from the town of *Drohobycz* (*Schwarzer Adler*, pop. 19,300), with a château, a fine Gothic church, salt-works, and brick trade. A branch-line runs hence S.W. through the *Tysmienica Valley* to (7½ M.) *Borysław*, with its valuable petroleum and ozokerite beds. About 6 M. to the S. of *Drohobycz* are the sulphur and salt baths of *Truskawiec*. — 111 M. *Dublanj-Kranzberg*; then across the *Dniester* to (119½ M.) *Lember* (Rail. Restaurant), a district town (17,000 inhab.). The train crosses the *Strwiaz*.

139 M. *Chyrów* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Przemysl* (p. 283), 160 M. *Króścienko*. The train crosses the *Strwiaz* and runs through a wooded hill-region. 166 M. *Olszanica*. Then through a short tunnel to (173 M.) *Jasko-Lukniewa* in the valley of the *San*, and across the *San* and the *Oslawa* to (179½ M.) *Neu-Zagórz* (Rail. Restaurant), a basket-making place, junction of the Carpathian line to *Legenye-Mihályi* (p. 367).

The Galician line follows the *San* to (182½ M.) *Sanok* and then turns to the W. — 200 M. *Rymanów* (186 ft.), the station for the (1½ M.) baths of that name, with three mineral springs. 201½ M. *Iwonez*, with baths (7½ M. to the S., carriage and pair K. containing salt, iodine, and bromine. At (213½ M.) *Jedlicze* we cross the *Jasiołka*, and at (224 M.) *Jasło* the *Wisłoka*, and then enter the smiling *Ropa Valley*. 240 M. *Zygórzany*, junction for *Portice* (pop. 4500), with important naphtha-works, 3 M. to the S.W.

We ascend the *Moszczanka* and *Wolska* valleys to (247 M.) *Kota Łuzńska* (1095 ft.), and then descend the valley of the *Biała* to (254 M.) *Stróże* (1000 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Rymanów* (p. 282). We follow the right bank of the *Biała* and then cross it to (257 M.) *Grybów* (1145 ft.), a prettily situated little town. The line now winds in long curves round the *Górki* (1854 ft.), through picturesque hill-scenery, to (261½ M.) *Plasków* (1559 ft.), in the watershed between the *Biała* and the *Dnaja* and descend to (274½ M.) *Kamionka* in the *Królowa Valley*.



279 M. **Neu-Sandec** (*Rail. Restaurant*). The town (pop. 15,700), 2 M. off, lies in a plain, on the *Dunajec*. Railway to *Eperjes*, see p. 351.

We cross the *Dunajec*, follow its left bank to (285 M.) *Marcinkowice*, and enter the valley of the *Smolnik*. At (330 M.) *Mszana Dolna* the *Mszana* is crossed. The line proceeds through the *Raba Valley* to *Rabka*, with saline springs containing bromine and iodine, and (339½ M.) **Chabówka** (1568 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM CHABÓWKA TO ZAKOPANE, 33 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 18 M. *Neumarkt* (Nowy-Targ, 1642 ft.; Hôt. Herz), with 6500 inhabitants. Diligence daily in 6 hrs. to (24 M.) *Szczawnica* (1640 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Hôt. Martha*, R. 8-5, D. 4, pens. 8-10 K.; *Stöger*), a watering-place on the N. slope of the Carpathians, with alkaline-muriatic springs. To *Tatra-Höhlenhain* see p. 365. — 33 M. *Zakopane* (p. 366).

Then N.W. to (344½ M.) *Jordanów* (1447 ft.), and through the picturesque *Skawa Valley* to (362½ M.) **Sucha** (1095 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of a line to *Siersza-Wodna* (46 M. in 5 hrs.).

To CRACOW, 45½ M., railway in 2½ hrs., viâ *Kalwarya* (junction for *Bielitz*, see below) and *Skawina* (branch to *Oświęcim*, p. 276). Thence to Cracow, see p. 276.

To SIERSZA-WODNA, 46 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 5½ M. *Skawce*; 16 M. *Wadowice* (*Rail. Restaurant*), see above; 25 M. *Spytkowice* (p. 276); 38 M. *Boleścin* (p. 276); 41½ M. *Trzebinia* (p. 276). — 46 M. *Siersza-Wodna*.

We traverse pleasant wooded valleys to (375 M.) *Hucisko* and descend into the *Koszarawa Valley* to (383 M.) *Jeleśnia* (1374 ft.; *Bornstein's Inn*), whence the *Babiagóra* (5660 ft.), the highest summit of the Beskids, may be ascended in 7 hrs. (guide and provisions necessary; splendid view from the top). — 390 M. *Saybusch* (1128 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), Pol. *Żywiec* (4500 inhab.), with an interesting old castle, at the influx of the *Koszarawa* into the *Sola*.

We now run through the valley of the *Biala*, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Austrian Silesia, to (403 M.) **Bielitz** (1023 ft.; *Kaiserhof*; *Grand Hôtel*; *Zauner*; pop. 16,900), a manufacturing town on the *Biala*, with extensive woollen industry, engine-factories, etc., and a handsome château with a fine park. Branch-lines to (36½ M.) *Kalwarya* (see above) and to (25½ M.) *Teschen* (p. 354). On the opposite bank of the *Biala* is *Biala* (pop. 8300), another busy trading and industrial place.

At (410 M.) *Dzieditz* the line joins the *Oderberg* and *Cracow* railway (p. 276).

## VII. DALMATIA.

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The kingdom of DALMATIA, the southernmost crown-land of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy, belonging to Cis-Leithania, extends from the Quarnero on the N. to the hills on the Lake of Scutari on the S., while on the E. it is commanded by the Velebit Mts., the Dinarian Alps, and the mountainous region of the Herzegovina and of Montenegro. The W. side of Dalmatia is washed by the Adriatic, the *Seno Adriatico* of mariners, which from time immemorial has been the highway of traffic between East and West. Coasting vessels usually steer within the belt of islands which protect the Dalmatian coast, while the opposite Italian coast is almost entirely destitute of such shelter. The tide within these islands rises to the unusual height of six feet. A constant current flows from Corfu to Venice, causing in stormy weather the dangerous tides of the Quarnero.

Covering an area of a little over 5000 sq. M., Dalmatia forms the N.W. fringe of the Balkan peninsula, and consists of a coast deeply indented with numerous bays and fjords, the entrances to which are guarded by innumerable islands and reefs (*scogli*), while the mainland is a mountainous region, culminating in the Velebit Mts. (6770 ft.) and the Orjen near Cattaro (6218 ft.), and forming a lofty plateau descending abruptly to the sea, with crests running almost exclusively from N.W. to S.E., parallel with the Dinarian Alps. The islands and peninsulas which have been formed by subsidence of portions of the land also run in the same direction, except the southern islands of *Brassa*, *Lesina*, and *Corsola*, which lie from W. to E. The Dalmatians usually speak of east and west only, ignoring the other points of the compass the former being *auso* or *monte* ('up'), the latter *gid* or *ponente* ('down'). The bleak and sterile mountain-region is badly watered, being intersected, in its length of 370 M., by only four rivers worthy of mention (*Zemagna*, *Kerka*, *Cetina* *Narenta*), which are torrents in their upper parts and

are nearly dry in summer. Of lakes there is also a scarcity, and as spring-water is not always to be found, the inhabitants are sometimes obliged to use reservoirs.

**Climate.** The mean annual temperature of the Dalmatian coast is about  $59^{\circ}$  Fahr., but great variations are caused by the violent and changeable winds. The winds from the sea bring moisture and in winter warmth. The *Scirocco* (S.E.; *Fortunale*, S.W.), called at Ragusa 'the father of the poor', always alternates in winter with the dreaded *Bora* (Boreas, called the 'wind of the dead'), which descends from the mountain-gorges in terrific gusts (*refoli*), dangerous to the landsman and the mariner alike. The S.W. wind is also very violent, as may be gathered from an inscription on the molo of Ragusa, where the waves throw up their foam to a height of 100 ft., and wrench the heaviest blocks of stone out of the pier. The Bora prevails in winter only, usually from October to April. The prevailing wind in summer is the genial N.W. wind (*Maestrale*), which rises in the forenoon, blows steadily for several hours, and generally subsides at sunset. The water between the coast and the island is unaffected by these winds and is always calm, but very rough water is often experienced on the voyages to Lissa and Lagosta and from Ragusa to Punta d'Ostro. A heavy swell without wind is known here as *ligazzi*.

**Vegetable and Animal Life.** Strabo calls Dalmatia sterile, unsuitable for agriculture, and scarcely able to support its population. But in another passage he states that 'vines and olives abound, but that the country had been neglected and its value had remained unknown, probably on account of the barbarity and predatory habits of the natives'. The natives have certainly improved since Strabo's time, but the country, like most limestone regions, is still in great part destitute of vegetation. As the heavy rains are apt to sweep away the best soil, the inhabitants have great difficulty in cultivating the mountain-slopes, where they frequently grow vines, figs, olives, and almonds in carefully built terraces. They have lately taken to cultivating the *Pyrethrum cinerariae folium* and the *Chrysanthemum turraneum*, from the blossoms of which, somewhat resembling camomile, they prepare the Dalmatian insect-powder. The flora of Dalmatia also includes rosemary, oleanders, myrtles, pomegranates, agaves, and the cistus, which cover the slopes and the islands, especially in the south. While the north part of Dalmatia, as far as Sebenico, is comparatively poor, Spalato with its Riviera is famed for its wine, and the territory of the former republic of Ragusa is luxuriantly fertile, reminding one of Sicily. Altogether Dalmatia partakes more of an Oriental than a European character, and even with Italy it has little in common.

On the mountains are pastured flocks of sheep and goats, while the only beast of prey is the jackal, which descends from the east, and is sometimes found in the islands of Giappana, Corzola, and Sab-



bioncello. The sea yields an abundant supply of fish. Among the varieties peculiar to Dalmatia are the *gatto di mare* (*Squalus carinula* and *Squalus catulus*), the rasp-like skin of which is used for scrubbing tables and benches; the *scarpenna negra* and *rossa* (*Scarpenna porcus* and *serofa*), the *pesce colombo* (*Raja pastinaca*), and the *pesce ragno* (*Trachinus draco*). The shark (*Squalus* or *Hexandrus griseus*), called by the Italians *pesce manzo* ('ox-fish') from its eyes which resemble those of an ox, though not a common fish, occurs everywhere, and sometimes endangers bathers even at Trieste. Among the more abundant varieties are lampreys and mackerel, the *sampiero*, the *sepia* (*Sepia officinalis*), the *astice* (*Asiacus marinus*, or lobster), and the *risso di mare* (*Echinus esculentus*, or sea-urchin). Sea-gulls enliven every part of the coast. Where house-swallows congregate there is sure to be fresh water near.

The Population of Dalmatia (about 592,000) is chiefly of the Servian-Croatian race. In the north it is purely Croatian, in the south entirely Servian, in the towns partly Italian (to which race belong about 16,000 inhab.). Zara in particular is almost entirely Italian, but everywhere else the 'national' or Slavonic element is gradually ousting the 'autonomous' or Italian. The Croats are mainly Roman Catholics, the Servians Greek (non-united) Catholics. As far as the Narenta the country-people are called *Morlaks*, but further to the south, as at Ragusa, the name is a term of reproach. They are remarkable for their fine stature and picturesque costumes. The usual costume of the men consists of a small cap or fez without shade (*kupa*), or a turban (*peškir*, Turkish for 'towel'; at Ragusa *saruk*), a brown woollen jacket, richly embroidered (*haljina*); a linen vest (*krožet*), and another vest embroidered with silver and several rows of Bligree buttons (*jačerna*); a cloak (*kabanica*) of coarse cloth (*kaba*) with a hood (*kukuljica*), a red woollen sash (*pas*); a leathern girdle (*prizamajaca*) as a receptacle for weapons, pipes, etc.; gaiters with a multitude of hooks and eyes (*dokotjenice* and *bieve*); stockings (*čape*, *terluke*, *napersnuci*, or *nudčavaci*), sandals (*opanke*) or shoes (*djmelie* or *nesive*); and a wallet (*torbica*). The women also wear sandals or shoes. Their usual dress is a blue (*modrina*, or white (*bjelaca*) under-garment, with a linen (*bernjica*) or woollen (*sadak*, made of a coarse cloth called *rash*) jacket or frock, sleeveless and open in front, a bodice (*krožet*), and an apron (*pregača*). The Italian Dalmatian calls himself a *Dalmata* (adjective, *dalmato*).

**History.** Anciently an independent kingdom, Dalmatia was subjugated by the Romans under Augustus and annexed to the province of *Illyricum*. Afterwards occupied by the Goths, and in 590 by the Avars, it came in 620 into possession of the Slavs, whose state was broken up at the end of the 11th century. Part of the land was then conquered by the Hungarians (1102), while the remainder, the later Duchy of Dalmatia, placed itself under the protection of the republic of Venice, from which part of it was

afterwards wrested by the Turks. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699) and by that of Passarowitz (1718) the present Dalmatia, with the exception of the republic of Ragusa (which was deprived of its independence by the French in 1806), was secured to Venice. By the Peace of Campo Formio (1797) it became Austrian, in 1805 it was attached to the kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to Illyria, and since 1814 it has again belonged to Austria.

**Plan of Tour.** The best seasons for travelling in Dalmatia are the months of April and May and from the middle of September to the middle of November. Travellers who wish to see the coast only are recommended to take the Austrian Lloyd steamers (from Trieste), the Hungarian-Croatian steamers (from Fiume), or the steamers of the other companies (tickets are cheaper at the agencies than on board). Circular tickets (valid for 30 days) from Trieste, Fiume, or Pola to Cattaro and back 91 K 50 h, incl. 2 days pension in the Hôtel Imperial at Ragusa. The interior may be explored with the aid of the railways from Spalato and Sebenico to Anis, from Metković or Gravosa to Sardinero (see R. 86), and from Gravosa to Treharne and Cast. luoro. There are also numerous diligences (carriages) (with on horse 6-8 K per day) and saddle horses are procurable almost everywhere.

The following short tour is recommended to hurried travellers:— (1st Day) Steamer from Fiume or Trieste to Pola; (2nd) Zara; (3rd) Sebenico and Excursion to the Kerka Falls; (4th, 5th) Spalato, Šibenik, and Trogir; (6th, 7th) Ragusa, Omis, Cannosa; (8th) Castelnuovo, Cattaro; (9th, 10th) to Cetinje and back; (11th, 12th) Return to Fiume or Trieste. — The steam-arrangements (which are liable to vary) may sometimes render it impossible to accomplish this tour within twelve days, so that careful enquiry beforehand should be made.

The circular tours (10-20 days) in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, by special steamers from Trieste, annually organized by *Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son* in April, May, and September, will be found convenient by some travellers. Extensive return fares from London, about 25-40/. Detailed programmes may be obtained at any of Messrs. Cook's offices.

**Inns.** Travellers who do not expect too much will, on the whole, find the inns of Dalmatia very tolerable, though at many the food is indifferent and the cleanliness insufficient. In the tourist-season (Jan. to the end of May) rooms should be engaged beforehand by telegram. The night may sometimes be spent on board one of the Austrian Lloyd or Hungarian-Croatian steamers (with 1½-2 K); but on arriving at a port in the evening the passenger is not allowed to sleep on board unless he is going on with the steamer next day. Dinner incl. wine 3 K 60, supper 2 K 50 h. (Second class passengers are admitted to the deck of the first class.)

**Passport** desirable though not indispensable.

**Police.** The gendarmes, respectable and trustworthy, are often Germans, seldom Dalmatians. Information may be obtained at their stations. The public safety is now well provided for.

**Language.** Italian will carry the traveller along the whole coast; German also even as far as Montenegro, is fairly well understood. In the interior, on the other hand, it is difficult to get on without some knowledge of the Servian-Croatian languages (practically one and the same Slavonic dialect), though Italian is often understood. An idea of the pronunciation and a few of the commoner words are given at p. 430, but, as Italian is chiefly spoken on the coast, the strict Slavonic spelling is often modified.

**Maps.** The best are those of the Military Geographical Institute (Vienna, Lechner's university book-shop), on a scale of 1:75,000 (1 K. per sheet) and of 1:200,000 (1 K. 20 h. per sheet).



## 52. From (Trieste, Pola or Fiume to Spalato by Sea.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD express steamers at fr in Trieste via Pola and Zara to Spalato once a week in 15½ hrs (24 K 50 K); the steamer goes on via Gravosa to Cadix; also mail steamboats 4 times weekly via Pola, Lussin-Piccolo, Zara, Sebenico, etc., in 38 hrs (20 K 40, 13 K 60 K). HUNGARIAN-CROATIAN CO. express steamer from Trieste via Zara and Sebenico to Spalato once a week in 22½ hrs; from Fiume to Zara and Spalato 4 times a week in 12½ hrs; and from Fiume via Crkvenica, Verbenac, Novi, Zengg, Arbe, and Novaglia to Zara once a week in 14 hrs.

**Pola**, see p. 212. The steamer passes the islands of *Unie*, *Candidole*, and *Sânsego*, and touches at (41 Knots) **Lussin-Piccolo** (Hôt Hofmann, R 3-4, pens 7-10 K., Hôt. *Vindobona*, Pens. *Fritti*, *Adria*, *Pundschu*), the chief port of the island of *Lussin* and the busiest trading-place among the islands of the Quarnero (pop. 5200). Its sheltered situation has recently made it a health-resort for consumptive patients. In the N part of the island rises the *Ossero* (1930 ft; ascent from Lussin-Piccolo in 3½ hrs.). About 2½ M. to the S lies the smaller town of *Lussin-Grande* (Hôt. Hoff, Pens. *Archiduchessa Ronata*, R 2-3, board 5 K; Pens. *Johanneshof*, 7½-9 K), with decayed palaces and a villa of Archduke Stephen.

The EXPRESS STEAMERS of the Hungarian-Croatian Co from Fiume to Zara (84 Knots) go through the *Canale di Merse*, between *Veglia* on the left, sometimes touching at the little town of *Veglia* (where the cathedral is worth seeing), and *Cherso* on the right, and through the *Quarnerolo* (with a grand view of the *Isola Velebit* Mt. towering above the wooded island of *Arbe*) to *Lussin-Grande* (see above); then past the islands of *Scioe* and *Udo* and through the *Canale di Zara*.

The steamer via Zengg and Arbe (also above, 115 knots to Zara) steers through the *Canale della Morlucca*, between the coast and the innermost islands, and touch at *Crkvenica* (*Therapia Palace Hotel*, with lift and electric light, R 3-5, U. 1 D 3½, pens 5-1 K, *Hôtel Erzherzogin* (altitude), a seaside and winter resort, and at the sea-baths of *Nord*, *Zengg* (Hôt. *Regina*, Hôt. *Agram*), once a notorious haunt of pirates, with the so-called castle of the *Uškoks*, and several places on the islands of *Arbe* (Slav. *Rab*) and *Dugi*. The scenery is far finer than on the trip through the Quarnero and the Quarnerolo.

The steamer touches at the island of *Scioe*.

87 knots. **Zara**. - Hotels. *Hôt Bristol* (Pl. A 1 B 8), *Riva Francesco Giuseppe*, near the canal out quay, R 3½-4½, U 2½, pens. from 6 K.; *GRAND HÔTEL* (Pl. B, 1, 2), near the cathedral, *HÔTEL VAPORI* (Pl. C, R, 2), *Piazzetta Marina*. No carriages in the quay. Porter 60, with cart 1 K 20 K (luggage beforehand).

Restaurant *Post*, *Riva Francesco Giuseppe*. - Cafes. *Gran Caffè Central*, *Via Santa Caterina* (Pl. B 3); *Comacini*, *Piazza dei Signori*; *Caffè Lloyd*, near the canal out pier, with depot of Dalmatian liquors. Also in the *Giardino Pubblico*.

Post & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. A 2), *Riva Francesco Giuseppe*. - THEATRE (Pl. A, 1, 2), *Camp. Castello*. - LLOYD STEAMER OFFICE, *Piazzetta Marina*. - BATHS *Maurin*, *Riva Francesco Giuseppe*, sea baths at *Barcagno* (Pl. C 1, steam launch).

A specialty of Zara is the manufacture of '*Bosolio Maraschino*' from cherries ('*marasca*'), the best of which grow on the limestone soil of the *Polyen*. The liquor is distilled in July, August, and September.

**Zara**, Slav. *Zadar*, the Roman *Jader*, the capital of Dalmatia, with 13,000 inhab., a town of thoroughly Italian character, lies



picturesquely on a peninsula stretching from S.E. to N.W., on the *Canale di Zara*. It is a busy, lively place, to which the costumes of the Morlaks (p. 291) impart an interesting air of variety. The strong fortifications have been converted into promenades.

Wagner &amp; Debes Leipzig



From the landing-place on the *Riva Francesco Giuseppe* (Riva Nuova), near the *Hôt. Bristol* (p. 292), we follow the quay to the left, and near the *Post Office* turn to the right to the *Piazza della*

Erbe (Pl. A, 2) Straight on is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 1), behind it San Donato (see below) and the cathedral (see below); to the left are an antique Corinthian column, crowned with a griffin, once used as a pillory, and the Servian church of *Sant' Elia*; to the right (approached by the Via Santa Maria) the conventual church of *Santa Maria*, which on the wall to the right contains a painting of \*Christ and Mary, under glass, by an unknown master (perhaps Tintoretto?). The ancient church of \**San Donato* ('Museo', Pl. B, 2), was erected in the 9th cent. on the foundations and partly with the materials of a Roman temple, the stylobate or base of which has been brought to light. The church is a round building in two stories, each with six pillars and two columns, a tribuna, and two apses towards the W., and is now used as a *Museum* (adm. on application to the janitor in the Piazza delle Erbe). To the left, on the first pillar, is an inscription which has led to the belief that the temple was dedicated to Juno Augusta, consort of Emp. Augustus. The upper story contains relics of the Christian period.

The \**CATHEDRAL* (*Sant' Anastasia*, Pl. B, 2), a basilica in the Romanesque style, built in 1250-1330, with a rich façade of 1324, contains Gothic choir-stalls of the 15th cent., and an interesting crypt and treasury.

From the cathedral we follow the Via del Duomo to the S.E., which under various names intersects the town to the Piazza della Colonna (see below), and take the first turning to the left (Via Santa Barbara), which leads to the Porta Marina and Riva Vecchia. In the second side-street to the right is the Romanesque church of *San Grisogono* (Pl. B, 2) of the 13th cent., with modernized interior. The *Porta Marina*, on the inside of which a Latin inscription records the Battle of Lepanto (1571), is partly built of fragments from a Roman tomb. Returning to the Via del Duomo, we now follow (to the left) the Via Larga and Via Santa Caterina to the Piazza dei Signori (Pl. C, 3), in which, facing us, is the *Loggia*, formerly a court of justice, with the *Town Library*. To the left are a *Clock Tower* (Pl. 3) in the Venetian style and on the N.E. side the *Municipio*. At the end of the Via Carriera, to the right, is the *Governor's Residence* (Pl. 2); on the left, the church of *San Simeone* (Pl. C, 3), containing the \*Arca or reliquary of the saint, made by Francesco da Sesto in 1377-80, plated with silver, and borne by four bronze angels, cast at Venice in 1647 with the metal of Turkish cannons.

To the E. is the PIAZZA DELLA COLONNA (Pl. C, 3), on the left side of which rises a fine antique Corinthian Column, and on the right the massive tower of *Buovo d'Antona* (Pl. 4), a splendid point of view (key at the commandant's office). Opposite are the *Cinque Pozzi* ('five fountains'), erected in 1574, probably in part with Roman materials. From this piazza we ascend to the *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. C, 4), laid out on an old bastion in 1830.

Following the *Promenade*, to the left (N.) of the Piazza della

Colonna, past the *Giardino Wagner* (Pl. C, 2; with the *Riva Vecchia* and the *Dogana* below us to the right), we reach the *Campo Castello* (Pl. A, 1) at the N. end of the town, with the *Theatre* and the church of *San Francesco* (containing a crucifix of the 9th cent. and fine choir-stalls behind the high-altar), whence we may turn to the W. to the *Riva Francesco Giuseppe* (p. 294).

Outside the town beyond the *Porta di Terraferma* ('land-gate'), erected by Sanmicheli in 1543, is the *Blazeković Park* (Pl. C, 4), with luxuriant vegetation and a beautiful view of the island of Ugljan and the Velebit range. Farther on is the Albanian village of *Erisso*.

Pleasant trip (5-6 hrs.; boat 6 K.) to the (1 hr.) island of Ugljan. We land at *Oltre* and ascend to the (1¾ hr.) *Fort San Michele*. To the S. of Ugljan is the *Isola Lunga*, with stalactite grottoes. — FROM ZARA TO KNIN (see p. 297), 62 M., diligence thrice weekly in 12 hrs. (fare 15 K. 16 h.; carr. about 40 K.) through the dreary *Bukovica*, viâ (21½ M.) *Benkovac*. Beyond (44½ M.), *Kistanje* is a Roman arch with two passages, popularly known as the *Suplja Crkva* ('pierced church').

From Zara the steamboat threads its way between the mainland and a fringe of islands, passing *Zara Vecchia*, and then turns to the left towards the *Canale di Sant' Antonio*, which is flanked by precipitous rocks. At the entrance, to the right, is *Fort San Niccolò*, built by the Venetians in 1546, as the lion of St. Mark over the gate indicates. About 6 hrs. after leaving Zara we reach —

128 Knots. **Sebenico** (*Hôtel-Restaurant Krka*; rail. stat. ¾ M. to the S. of the town; pop. 10,100), Slav. *Šibenik*, picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Kerka*, commanded by the three castles of *Barone* (named after Baron von Degenfeld, its gallant defender in 1647), *San Giovanni* (view), and *Sant' Anna*. The \**Cathedral*, with its raised choir, tribuna, and two apses, and a dome 100 ft. high over the centre of the transept, was erected in 1443-1555, and has recently been restored. To the right of the choir is the *Baptistery*. Opposite the cathedral is the *Loggia* (1522), now a café. — In the *Giardino Publico* a marble statue of *Niccolò Tommasò*, the author (1802-74), by Ximenes, was erected in 1896.

TO THE FALLS OF THE KERKA AND SCARDONA (10 M.; carr. 8-10, with two horses 10-12 K.) the road leads through the impressive solitudes of inland Dalmatia. In the distance to the E. towers the *Dinara* (6008 ft.); on the right rises the *Mte. Tártaro* (1628 ft.), and on the left lies the lake of *Prokljan*. At the village of *Gulin* the road divides, one branch leading straight on to Drniš and Knin (p. 297), the other descending to the left to Scardona. The carriage follows the right bank as far as the mill, whence we descend on foot in a few min. to the \**Falls of the Kerka* (*Škardinski Slap*), which descend in a number of cascades, the main fall, in five or six leaps, being about 180 ft. in height. On the left bank are several fulling-mills (*fotatoj*), an insect-powder mill, an electric station, and the *Pumping House* where the water is forced to the top of the hill in order to supply Sebenico and its railway-station. From the *Lower Mills* (small *Osteria*), we may either walk in ¾ hr. or take a boat in ½ hr. (preferable; 4 K.) to Scardona, situated on a hill amidst rich vegetation (\**Café* to the right about 4 min. up the main street). A ferry (10 h.) sets us on the left bank at the end of the road ascending in curves, where the carriage is in waiting. Then viâ *Gulin* (see above) back to Sebenico.

FROM SEBENICO TO KNIN, 59 M., Dalmatian State Railway in 3¾ hrs.



is formed of upright bricks overlapping each other like scales. The roof and the windows, except the lunette over the chief entrance, are modern.

The INTERIOR is 42 ft in diameter. Eight columns, 23 ft high, bear an ambulatory, on which stand eight columns (four of granite, four of porphyry), 11½ ft high, which were once crowned with statues. Between these columns, above, runs a *Frieze* with hunting-scenes, genii, portrait-heads, etc. The walls below are relieved with niches. The marble pulpit and the carved choir-stalls are Romanesque.

Over the massive colonnade of the cathedral, in the 13th cent., was erected the \**Campanile*, into which several ancient sculptures are built. Splendid view from the top (ascent through the building-shed). A huge scaffolding has enclosed the tower since 1882. A little to the S. of it is an Egyptian *Sphinx*, broken by a falling stone, popularly called *Grongona* ('man-woman'), holding in her hands the sun's disk, which the natives take to be a 'pogazza' (loaf of bread).

At the end of a lane to the W. of the cathedral is the *Battistero di San Giovanni* (Pl. 1; apply to the sacristan of the cathedral), supposed to have been the private temple of the palace, dedicated to Jupiter or *Æsculapius*. It is an elegant Corinthian edifice, with a coffered ceiling and a fine frieze. To the left of the altar is the marble sarcophagus of the first bishop of Spalato, *Johannes of Ravenna* (d. 880).

We return to the cathedral and thence turn to the left (N) by the *Ulica Porta Aurea* to the *PORTA AUREA*, the landward palace-gate recently brought to light, through which led the road to *Salona*. Outside the gate is the *Giardino Pubblico* (*Gradski perivoj*). We now return to the *E Front*, the gate of which (*Porta Aenea*) has disappeared. Against this is built the —

\**Museum* (1st section, director Fr. Buhić). Most of the antiquities are from *Salona*.

*Vestibule* 19 D. Early-Christian sarcophagus with representation of the Good Shepherd; lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; statues. Room I 279 D. Christian sarcophagus with relief, Passage of the Red Sea. 28 D. Large sarcophagus with *Hippolytus* and *Phædra*, from *Salona*, front admirably preserved, ends and lid crudely executed, 16th A. Venus and Cupid, \*B. Egyptian sphinx, headless, with inscription; \*121 D. \*Sarcophagus with the hunt of *Meleager*, which formerly stood on the steps of the *Baptistery*. — Room II. Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, earrings, brooches, fine glass vessels, stone hammers, bronze vases, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of *Hercules* (a cast; the *Franciscans* at *Sinj* have the original).

Three other sections of the museum are exhibited near the *Gymnasium*. The 2nd section, in the *Casa Dumatrović*, contains beautiful sarcophagi, interesting Christian inscriptions, medieval (or at least, strong etc. The 3rd section, *Casa Brautović*, and the 4th section, *Casa Giliardi* also contain sarcophagi, inscriptions, and (3rd sect.) architectural fragments.

The ENVIRONS OF SPALATO afford several beautiful walks. The lofty churchyard of *San Stefano* with its interesting tombstones, lies at the N.W. angle of the harbour (20 min.). — A stony road to the W. ascends the (3½ hr.) \**Monte Marian* (591 ft.), extensive panorama from the top. — The monastery of *Santa Maria del Fulufi* is reached by a road to the N. of the *Marmontow Trg*. After ¼ hr. we diverge to the left. (The road straight on leads to the *Barcagno*, see p. 300.) The cloisters contain

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\***Museum** (1st section; director Fr. Bulj). Most of the antiquities are from Salona.

**VESTIBULE** 18 D. Early-Christian sarcophagus with representation of the Good Shepherd, lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; statues. — **Room I** 279 D. Christian sarcophagus with relief, Passage of the Red Sea, 29 D. Large sarcophagus with Hippolytus and Phædra, from Salona, front admirably preserved, ends and lid crudely executed; 188 A. Venus and Cupid; 8 B. Egyptian sphinx headless, with inscription; \*121 D. \*Sarcophagus with the hunt of Meleager which formerly stood on the steps of the Baptistry. — **Room II** Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, earrings, brooches, fine glass vessels, stone hammers, bronze vases, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of Hercules (a cast, the Franciscans at Sinj have the original).

Three other sections of the museum are exhibited near the Gymnasium. The 2nd section, in the Casa Duntrović, contains beautiful sarcophagi, interesting Christian inscriptions, mediæval Croat inscriptions, etc. The 3rd section, Casa Bratinović, and the 4th section, Casa Gilardi, also contain sarcophagi, inscriptions, and (3rd sect.) are plectrual fragments.

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medieval tombstones, and the monastery contains a famous antiphonarium made by Pater Bonaventura Radmilovic in 1876. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage church of *Potsan* (20 min.); the height near it affords a charming view.

To TRAŮ, an interesting day's excursion.

Best by carriage (about 17 M. from Spalato, in 2½ hrs., with one horse 8, with two horses 12 K.). Or by train to *Castelvecchio*, and thence by diligence or carriage (p. 297). The hours of the STAGECOACHS are apt to change and should previously be ascertained in the hotel. WALKERS save an hour by taking a boat from the *Barcagno*, 1½ M. to the N. of Spalato, to *Suduras* (rail stat., see below). — Salona and Trau may both be visited in one day (carriage 1-1½ K.). In that case visitors should explore the ruins from the *Porta Andetria* (p. 301) on the E. side of Salona and order their carriage to meet them at the W. entrance by the railway-station. Thence they may go on to (2 hrs.) Trau and return direct to Spalato or to (1½ hrs.) *Castelvecchio*, where a train may be caught for Spalato or for Sebenico.

We follow the Spalato and Salona road to the point where it divides (p. 301). The road to Trau here turns to the left and skirts the *Canale Castelli*, leading through the luxuriant Riviera of the *Sette Castelli*, seven villages partly contiguous, which sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are, from E. to W., *Suduras*, *Gomitica* (or *Abbadessa*), *Kambelovac* (or *Cimbio*), *Lukšić* (or *Vitturi*), *Castelvecchio* (these five are railway-stations, p. 297), *Castelnuovo*, and *Stafilen*. To the N., above Salona, rises the conspicuous chapel of *St. George* (*Sveti Jure*; 2220 ft.). Farther on, to the left, by the mill of *Paludi*, is a deep gorge, 1½ M. beyond which we reach —

Trau (*Locanda Pastore*; *Ristorante al Cervo*, both unpretending; *Café Marina*, on the canal), Slav. *Trogir*, a town of 3500 inhab. on an island in the *Canale di Trau*, still quite mediæval in appearance. Almost unique is the *Piazza dei Signori* with the \*CATHEDRAL, a basilica of the 13th cent., enlarged in the 15th and 16th cent., with a superb porch, sculptures on the chief portal, and three apses. The interior consists of nave and aisles with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls. The *Chapel of San Giovanni* on the left contains the remains of St. Ursinus (11th cent.). The *Baptistery* contains a relief of St. Jerome in the wilderness. The handsome Gothic tower has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the cathedral, to the S., is the *Loggia*, with antique columns, presenting a perfect example of a public court of justice of the Venetian period. To the E. is the *Ogion* or town-hall, restored in 1899. — A bridge connects Trau with the suburb of *Bua* on the island of that name. — To the W. rises the old fort *Camerlengo*, with its large tower, one of the finest relics of the Venetian period in Dalmatia (1124).

#### FROM SPALATO TO SALONA, CLISSEA, AND THE SOURCE OF THE JABER.

RAILWAY (only two trains daily) to Salona (6 M.) in ¼ hr., to Clissea (15½ M.) in 1¼ hr. (the line goes on to Šibenik, p. 297). Preferable by CARRIAGE (to Sal.) on 24, with two horses 4-6 K., whole day 8-10 or 12-11 K. A visit to the ruins of Salona takes an hour and the whole trip by carriage 5-6 hrs. at least, a whole day should therefore be allowed even if the rail-

way be used. (Tolerable inn at Clissa, but provisions had better be taken.) The Source of the Jader should be visited first, Clissa second, and Salona last. Italian is spoken at Salona and Clissa, but not always on the routes to the Source of the Jader.

The traveller who walks or drives to (4 M.) Salona quits Spalato by the *Monte* suburb and the Sinj road, which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the Reservoir of the Jader water-works (see below). About 2 M. from the town is the *Dalmatian Chapel* (St. Doimo or Domnius), 8 min. to the right of which is the \**Ponte Secco*, an ancient Roman aqueduct, the nine arches of which are again utilised for the Spalato water-works.

WALKERS may go direct from the Ponte Secco to the *Source of the Jader*. They at first follow the conduit, then the path to the left towards the valley, and after 8 min. take the road to the right to the (¼ hr.) mill of *Vidomir* (p. 302). The route ascending by the conduit all the way is interrupted by walls and thorny hedges.

The road descends into the valley of the Jader, which issues from the limestone rocks 2¼ M. higher up (see p. 302). On the right bank the road divides. The branch to the left goes round the bay of Salona to the *Castelli* and *Trat* (p. 300); the branch straight on leads to —

4 M. *Salona* (\**Ostervia*, not far from the station), the Roman *Salona* the ruins of which occupy all the heights around the bay, now a village of 1700 inhab., most picturesquely situated at the base of the *Monte Ceben* (or *Kosjak*).

THE RUINS OF SALONA, though neither grand nor extensive deserve a visit, if only for the sake of their beautiful situation. Once capital of the Roman Dalmatia and a naval harbour with an arsenal, its massive walls, of which fragments are still seen on the road to *Trat* (p. 300), were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. The town extended from W. to E. between the Jader and the mountains, whence *Lucan* (*Pharsa*) writes —

Qua maris Adriaci longas ferit unda *Salonas*  
Et tepidum in molles zephyros excurrit *Iader*.

In the Roman Civil War *Salona* adhered to *Cæsar*, and was besieged by *Octavius*, Pompey's general. After the Goths in 630 and the Avars in 890 had destroyed *Salona*, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of *Mocleban* with their new dwellings.

Since 1821 the Ruins (town-wall, theatre, amphitheatre, etc.) have been partly excavated, but without very valuable results. Most of the chief relics are now in the museum of Spalato. — Approaching either from the W. (from the station) or from the E. (the former *Porta Andetina*), we follow the stone rampart of the once double *Town Walls*, which was defended by towers and bastions (guide 1 K.). Coming from the W., we first reach the *Amphitheatre*, partially excavated, then (¼ hr.) a row of sarcophagi in a kind of trench, next (5 min.) a *Gateway* and beyond it an octagonal *Christian Baptistry* (6th cent.) with a fine mosaic pavement. Adjacent is the *Basilica Urbana*, with large columns, below the presbytery a mosaic of *Sappho* and the nine *Muses*. Lastly, the *Porta Andetina*, through which the *Via Gabiniana* led to *Clissa*. Rich vegetation everywhere.

medieval tombstones, and the monastery contains a famous antiphonarium made by Pater Bonaventura Radmilovic in 1875. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage-church of *Poison* (20 min.); the height near it affords a charming view.

To TRAŮ, an interesting day's excursion

Best by carriage (about 17 M. from Spalato, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; with one horse 8, with two horses 12 K). Or by train to *Castelvecchio*, and thence by diligence or carriage (p. 297). The hours of the *STRAKERS* are apt to change and should previously be ascertained in the hotel. *WALKERS* save an hour by taking a boat from the *Darcagno*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Spalato, to *Sudurac* (rail stat., see below). Salona and TraŮ may both be visited in one day (carr. 11 L. K). In that case visitors should explore the ruins from the *Porta Andetria* (p. 301) on the E. side of Salona and order their carriage to meet them at the W. entrance, by the railway-station. Thence they may go on to (2 hrs.) TraŮ and return direct to Spalato or to (1½ hr.) *Castelvecchio*, where a train may be caught for Spalato or for Sebenico.

We follow the Spalato and Salona road to the point where it divides (p. 301). The road to TraŮ here turns to the left and skirts the *Canale Castelli*, leading through the luxuriant Riviera of the *Sette Castelli*, seven villages partly contiguous, which sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are, from E. to W., *Sudurac*, *Gomilica*, or *Abbadessa*, *Kambelovac* (or *Cambio*), *Lukšic* (or *Vitturi*), *Castel vecchio* (these five are railway-stations, p. 297), *Castelnuovo*, and *Stafileo*. To the N., above Salona, rises the conspicuous chapel of *St. George* (Sveti Jure, 2220 ft.). Farther on, to the left, by the mill of *Poludi*, is a deep gorge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond which we reach —

TraŮ (*Locanda Pastore*, *Ristorante al Cervo* both unpretending; *Café Marina* on the canal), Slav. *Trogir*, a town of 3500 inhab. on an island in the *Canale di TraŮ*, still quite medieval in appearance. Almost unique is the *Piazza dei Signori* with the \*CATHEDRAL, a basilica of the 11th cent., enlarged in the 15th and 16th cent., with a superb porch, sculptures on the chief portal, and three apses. The interior consists of nave and aisles with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls. The *Chapel of San Giovanni* on the left contains the remains of St. Ursinus (11th cent.). The *Baptistery* contains a relief of St. Jerome in the wilderness. The handsome Gothic tower has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the cathedral, to the S., is the *Loggia*, with antique columns, presenting a perfect example of a public court of justice of the Venetian period. To the E. is the *Opicina* or town-hall restored in 1899. — A bridge connects TraŮ with the suburb of *Bua* on the island of that name. — To the W. rises the old fort *Camerlengo*, with its large tower, one of the finest relics of the Venetian period in Dalmatia (1424).

#### FROM SPALATO TO SALONA, CLISSA, AND THE SOURCE OF THE JADRE.

RAILWAY (only two trains daily) to Salona (5 M.) in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., to Clissa (16½ M.) in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (the line goes on to Slj., p. 291). Preferable by CARRIAGE (to Salona 2-4 with two horses 4-6 K. whole day 8-10 or 12-14 K.). A visit to the ruins of Salona takes an hour and the whole trip by carriage 5-6 hrs. at least; a whole day should therefore be allowed even if the rail-



way be used (Tolerable inn at Glissa, but provisions had better be taken) The Source of the Jader should be visited first, Glissa second, and Salona last. Italian is spoken at Salona and Glissa, but not always on the routes to the Source of the Jader.

The traveller who walks or drives to (4 M.) Salona quits Spalato by the *Monuſ* suburb and the Sinj road, which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the Reservoir of the Jader water-works (see below). About 2 M. from the town is the *Dulmoovac Chapel* (St. Doimo or Dominus), 5 min. to the right of which is the \**Ponte Secco*, an ancient Roman aqueduct, the nine arches of which are again utilised for the Spalato water-works.

WALKERS may go direct from the Ponte Secco to the Source of the Jader. They at first follow the conduit, then the path to the left towards the valley, and after 8 mi. take the road to the right to the (¾ hr.) mill of *Vidocić* (p. 302). The route ascending by the conduit all the way is interrupted by walls and thorny hedges.

The road descends into the valley of the Jader, which issues from the limestone rocks 2¼ M. higher up (see p. 302). On the right bank the road divides. The branch to the left goes round the bay of Salona to the Castelli and Traù (p. 300); the branch straight on leads to —

4 M. **Salona** (\**Osterna*, not far from the station), the Roman *Salona*, the ruins of which occupy all the heights around the bay, now a village of 1700 inhab., most picturesquely situated at the base of the *Monte Caban* (or *Kozjak*).

The RUINS OF SALONA, though neither grand nor extensive, deserve a visit, if only for the sake of their beautiful situation. Once capital of the Roman *Dalmatia* and a naval harbour with an arsenal, its massive walls, of which fragments are still seen on the road to Traù (p. 300), were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. The town extended from W. to E., between the Jader and the mountains, whence Lucan (*Pharsal*) writes —

Qua maris Adriaci longas fert unda Salonas

Et tepidum in molles zephyros excurrit Iader.

In the Roman Civil War Salona adhered to Caesar, and was besieged by Octavius, Pompey's general. After the Goths in 535 and the Avars in 639 had destroyed Salona, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of Diocletian with their new dwellings.

Since 1821 the Ruins (town-wall, theatre, amphitheatre, etc.) have been partly excavated, but without very valuable results. Most of the chief relics are now in the museum of Spalato. — Approaching either from the W. (from the station) or from the E. (the former *Porta Andetria*), we follow the stone rampart of the once double *Town Walls*, which was defended by towers and bastions (guide 1 K.). Coming from the W., we first reach the *Amphitheatre*, partially excavated, then (¼ hr.) a row of sarcophagi in a kind of trench, next (5 min.) a *Gateway* and beyond it an octagonal Christian *Baptistry* (6th cent.) with a fine mosaic pavement. Adjacent is the *Basilica Ulpiana*, with large columns; below the presbytery a mosaic of Sappho and the nine Muses. Lastly, the *Porta Andetria* through which the *Via Gabiniana* led to Glissa. Rich vegetation everywhere.

Near the Baptistry, to the N., is the extensive Christian necropolis of *Manastirac*, with a basilica and about 150 early-Christian sarcophagi, most of which however, have been long since despoiled of their contents. To the N.W. (20 min. to the N. of the amphitheatre) is the Christian necropolis of *Marusinac*, with a basilica dedicated to St. Anastasius containing a mosaic pavement with gaily coloured foliage.

TO THE SOURCE OF THE JADER ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). The road from Salona ascends the green valley of the Jader and crosses to the mill of *Vidović*, where it ends at present (road thence to the source under construction). A path to the right, just before the mill is reached, follows the conduit to the (10 min.) *Sorgente* or \*Source of the Jader (*Vrelo Jadro*), a fine waterfall in grand surroundings, a genuine Dalmatian scene.

Walkers, instead of returning by the same route, may cross the stream and go to the W., past a burnt mill, to the valley descending from Clissa, then follow a bridle path, good at first, but afterwards stony, towards Clissa, which is visible the whole way; at the top of the valley they turn to the left, and ascend to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) first *Osteria* (see below).

FROM SALONA TO CLISSA. Leaving the town by the E. gate (*Porta Andetria*, see p. 301), the road winds up the slope of the *Monte Caban*, commanding beautiful views of the Campagna of Spalato, the sea, and the islands, to the crest of the rock on which lies —

S. M. Clissa, Slav. *Kliš* (1182 ft.; three tolerable *Osterie*, the first by the roadside the best), with 1200 inhab., overshadowed on the W. by the *Monte Caban* (see above), on the E. by the bare *Mosor* (*Mons Aureus*; 4364 ft.). From the first *osteria* we ascend in 5 min. to the *Fortress* for the sake of the \*View from the terrace in front of it, stretching S. to Lissa, Sant' Andrea, and other islands, with the *Mosor* on the E., and the Dinarian Alps in the distance. — Those who wish to visit the Source of the Jader descend by a steep track through the village, having previously ordered their carriage to meet them at the mill of *Vidović*.

FROM SPALATO TO ALMISSA (about 15 M., carr. with one horse in 3 hrs., 8 K.; steamboat, see R. 54). The road leads through the fertile Campagna to *Stobreč*, the ancient *Apatum*, at the entrance to the *Potizza*, which yields the best maraschino cherries (p. 298). This district, bounded on the N. by the *Zernovica*, on the S. by the *Cetina*, and on the E. by the *Mosor* (p. 303), was once a kind of peasant republic under Venetian sovereignty. Beyond *Stobreč* the beautiful road skirts the sea. *Almissa*, see p. 309.

## 54. From Spalato to Cattaro via Ragusa. The South Dalmatian Islands.

FROM SPALATO TO METKOVIĆ. AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER twice weekly via *San Pietro di Brazza*, *Almissa*, *Makarska*, *Truppano*, and *Fort Opus* in  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 9 or 8 K.). HUNGARIAN CROATIAN STEAMER once weekly direct to *Metković* in 7 hrs. — RISKINDO'S steamer four times weekly.

FROM SPALATO TO RAGUSA (*Gravosa*) AND CATTARO. AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER once weekly direct to *Gravosa* in 7, to *Cattaro* in 11 hrs., also twice weekly, touching at several ports in the islands of *Brac*, *Dubrovnik*,

*Lissa, Curzola, Lagosta, Meleda*, and the peninsula of *Sabbioncello*, in 22-27 hrs. (fares to Gravosa 10 K, 20, 12 K 80 h; to Cattaro 24 or 16 K, express steamer 2½ more) — HUNGARIAN-CROATIAN STEAMER four times weekly from Spalato direct to *Gravosa* in 8 hrs. (and thence weekly thence to Cattaro, 18 hrs. altogether), and once weekly via *Milna, Lissa, Ragusa, Castellaro*, and *Perrago* in 37 hrs. S. TOPIC & Co.'s STEAMER twice weekly to *Lissa* and *Curzola*.

FROM SPALATO TO METKOVIĆ. *Spalato*, see p. 297. The vessel steers through the *Canale della Brazza*, which separates the island of *Brazza* from the mainland, with the imposing *Mosor* (p. 302) on the left, stops for half-an-hour at *San Pietro* in *Brazza* (Slav. *Brac*), one of the largest Dalmatian islands, and after a voyage of 2½ hrs. reaches —

**Almissa** (*Hôt. Dobronić*), Slav. *Omiš*, a little town at the mouth of the *Cetina* and at the base of the conical *Dinara* (1841 ft.). Farther back towers the *Borak* (2837 ft.), crowned with the castle of *Marabella*, once a notorious haunt of pirates. The neighbouring hills yield a famous muscatel wine, the 'Vino Mte. Rosa d'Almissa'.

A visit to the "Cetina Waterfalls" forms an interesting excursion from *Almissa* (1½ M; carriage there and back in 6 hrs., 10 K). The road ascends by numerous windings to *Štrinsce* and descends via *Kudica* in two large bends to the *Cetina*. About ¾ M from the 'Great Fall' (*Velika gubavica*, 38 ft. high) is *Šušare* (tolerant inn), with the ruins of a castle on a rocky hill. Road thence to (2¼ M) *Kahuni* (p. 297). — The falls may also be reached from *Almissa* by a bridle-path (½ hrs.), which passes through the grand *Cetina* gorge, via the mills of *Vinsk*.

We next reach at (2 hrs.) **Makarsca** (*Hôt. Hrvacka*), a brisk town trading largely in grain, the capital of the *Primorje*. From this point (or better from the village of *Baskavoda*, 6 M. to the N.) we may ascend the *Sveti Jure* (St. George; 5781 ft.), the highest peak of the *Biškovci Mts.*, commanding a very extensive view (12 hrs. there and back, guide 4-6 K.).

To the right, farther on, is the island of *Lissa* (p. 304); then the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello*. The steamer touches at *Gradac* and *Trappano*, enters the *Narenta*, and passes *Port Opuz* and the *Torre di Nerino*, the latter built by the Venetians.

**Metković** (*Hôtel Austria*, at the harbour, unpretending), a little town of 1700 inhab. on the left bank of the *Narenta*, has been since the Austrian occupation the chief depot of imports for the *Herzegovina* and seat of the district authorities. Splendid view from the terrace of the new church. The situation is unhealthy (fever) and travellers should avoid spending a night here. — Railway to *Sarajevo* or *Gravosa*, see R. 56; the railway-station (restaurant) is on the right bank of the *Narenta* (iron bridge), beside the steamboat-quay, opposite the town.

FROM SPALATO TO RAGUSA AND CATTARO. The express steamers steer through the *Canale della Brazza* (see above) and the *Canale della Narenta*, then between the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello* (see above) and the island of *Meleda* (p. 305) to *Gravosa* (p. 305).



The longer route taken by some of the steamers round and between the islands affords a better survey of the beauties of the Dalmatian scenery than the direct voyage. — From Spalato the vessel steers due S. to the island of **Bolta**, the ancient *Olynta* (famed for its honey produced from the cistus-rose and rosemary), with the harbour of *Carther*, then S. E. to *Mun*, the chief harbour of the large island of **Brazza**, prettily situated in a deep bay on the W. coast. The steamer next threads its way through the narrow *Porte di Spalato*, between (r) Solta and (l) Brazza. To the left we perceive *Lésina* to the right *Sant' Andrea*, and in the distance, in clear weather, the *Scoglio Pomo*. A little later we round the *Cape Pellegrino*, the N.W. point of the island of *Lésina* (with the lighthouse of *Vodnjak* on the right) and enter the harbour of *Lésina* (pop. 21,000), Slav. *Hvar* (*Kurhaus Kaiserin Elisabeth R. from 2, pens. 6-12 k*), sheltered by the *Isle di Spalmadori* ('talkers islands'). — Agaves abound and the first date-palm appears. On the quay is the 'Loggia, with seven arcades, built by Sanmichel (?), now a 'Kursalon'. In the town on the right, rises the *Fondaco*, the ancient Venetian magazine and arsenal. To the left, on a promontory in the harbour, is the *Observatory*. A beautiful walk leads from the harbour to the S.E. to the *Franciscan Monastery*, the refectory of which contains a Last Supper by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1650). *Lesina*, a war-harbour and station of the Venetian fleet down to 1761, is commanded by three forts: the *Fort Spagnuolo* (289 ft.), erected by Emp. Charles V., connected with the harbour by walls, the *Fort San Nicol* (765 ft.), and the still higher *Velika Gora*.

To the N. of *Lesina* lies *Cattavescchia*, the ancient *Pharia* (4,190 inhab.), at which some of the Lloyd steamers touch (land route laborious, 8 hrs. on horseback). To the N. of *Cattavescchia* lies *Gela* and *Verbosca* with the church of *San Lorenzo* which contains a picture of a saint attributed to Titian.

The steamer rounds the fortified *Scoglio Galešnjak* to the lofty island and town of **Lissa** (accommodation at *Matteo Pulato* 18' 4; Brit. Consular Agent *Serafino Topić*) Slav. *Vis*, the ancient *Issa*, the westernmost of the larger islands of the archipelago. The town (pop. 4300) lies in a bay (the *Porto San Giorgio*), strongly fortified, and sheltered by the *Scoglio Heste*. A marble Lion in the cemetery,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., commemorates the victory of the Austrian fleet, under Tegetthoff, over the Italian, under Persano, 20th July, 1866. Another monument, at some distance to the N.E. of the town, was erected in 1811 in memory of a victory of the British fleet, under Hoste, over the French, under Dubordieu. From the chapel of *San Ciam* (765 ft.), to the S. above the town, the Monte *Gargano* is visible to the S., on the Italian coast. — On the W. side of the island (mule-track,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), in a deep bay lies *Komisa* (*Borčić's Inn*), also a steamboat-station, at the foot of the *Hum* (1920 ft.), with important sardine-fishery. (Large nets called *tratte*, small *vojnighe*.)

From Komiss a visit may be paid to the *Spelonca di Ballon* in the island of *Buzi* (Slav. *Stjepan*), a grotto 34 yds. long and 10-18 yds. broad, while, like the Blue Grotto of Capri, is lighted by means of a submarine rocky gateway (59 ft. high and 34 ft. broad). The boat (perchance) steers into the grotto through an opening 5 ft. high and 8 ft. wide. The water is of an exquisite azure in two shades, while the vault above is in profound darkness.

From Lissa the steamer turns to the E., round the *Punta Stonica*, with its large Lighthouse, into the open sea. It then steers through the *Canale di Curzola*, between Lesina on the left (see p. 104) and Curzola on the right (with a view of the island of *Cazza* in the distance to the S.), and through the *Canale di Sabbioncello* (1¼ M. broad), on the S. side of the peninsula of that name (see below), to —

**Curzola** (*Uhergo Europa*, pop. 2400), the capital of the island of *Curzola* (Slav. *Korčula*), the *Corebra Nigra* of antiquity, now, as in ancient times, partly wooded. Part of the old town-wall is still preserved. Tower of 1420. The cathedral of *San Marco* contains an altar-place by Titoretto (?). Above the town, to the S.W., rises *Fort San Biagio*, built by the British in 1813. In 1298 the Genoese here captured the Venetian admiral *Andrea Dandolo* and the famous navigator *Marco Polo*.

Opposite *Curzola* is the peninsula of *Sabbioncello* (p. 303) in *Orabio*, at the foot of *Monte Vipera* (Slav. *Vijet*; 3153 ft.).

The steamer skirts the coast of *Sabbioncello*. To the right in the distance rise the steep rocks of the island of *Lagosta*, with a lighthouse on its S.E. point (*Punta Skerzoso*, 830 ft.), to the E. of which is a second lighthouse on *Glenat*, another rock of the *Lagosta*. To the left, in *Sabbioncello*, lies *Tratenik*, then *Titulano*. Farther to the S. we reach **Meleda** (Slav. *Mljet*), the ancient *Melita*, an island with numerous channels and gorges, the largest of which is the *Rubonop* Lc on the S. side. Some of the steamers touch at *Porto Palatzo*, on the N. side, the chief port. On an island to the W. is the Benedictine monastery of *Santa Maria*, now a forester's house.

We steer through the *Canale di Meleda*, then N.E. through the *Bacca Liza*, between the islands of *Olipa* and *Jaklan*, into the *Canale di Olipa*, with its lighthouse. To the left (in the mainland), rises the bare limestone mass of the *Tmor* (2971 ft.). On the right lie the 'stag islands' of *Jaklan*, *Crupina*, *Mezzo*, and *Calamotta*. Between the last two rises the *Scoglio Sant' Andrea* (*Donzella*), to which *Margherita Sjoletano*, the 'Dalmatian Hero', used to swim nightly to visit her lover until drowned by her brothers. Farther on we pass several villages on the coast, the lofty *Dubrovica*, *Trateno* or *Cannosa* (p. 308), *Vatlinoce*, and *Mafli* in a deep bay. On the right we next observe the *Scoglio Daksaj*; on the left opens the *Ombla* (p. 308).

**Gravosa.** Hotels. *Port Petka* at the steamer pier ½ M. from the railway station, 10 from 2 p.m. from 7 A., *Asotusa*, opposite the rail station. Cab to Ragusa in 20 min., 2 K. 33 (at night 3 A.), luggage

20 h. — *Omnibus* to Ragusa, 20 h. — *Steam Launch* of the Lloyd's agent 80 K daily, also fixed trips to Cannosa (4 K there and back), to the Source of the Ombla (2 K), and from Ragusa to Locruma (1 K 20 h.)

Gravosa (1600 inhabitants), Slav. *Gruž*, the chief harbour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was *Casson*, to the S.E., where some steamers also touch), is charmingly situated. A fine plane-tree adorns the quay opposite the *Hot. Petka*. Along the shore extend villas and gardens with cypresses and palms. A beautiful road ascends from Gravosa and then descends past the hospital and through the suburb of *Pille* and the *Porta Pille* (see below) to (1½ M.) —

**Ragusa.** — **Hotels.** \**HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL* (Pl. a), on the *Brsalje*, with view of the sea, lift, etc., 1st class, R. from 4, B 1 K 20 h., D 4, S 3, pass. from 12 K; *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE* (Pl. b), good cuisine; *LOCUMA* (Pl. c), at the harbour R. from 2 K. **Cafes-Restaurants.** *Arčiduca Federico*, in the *Brsalje*; *Commale*, in the *Palazzo Comunale*.

Cabs in the *Brsalje*, drive in the town 90 h. to Gravosa, see p. 306. — **Rowing Boat** to the Military Baths 24 h., per hour 1 K, each adult hr. 50 h.; ½ more for two rowers. — **SEA BATHS** at the Military Baths, below the road to San Giacomo (p. 307), stony beach; bath with tower's 44 h.

**POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE**, *Široka Ulica*, to the S. of the *Corso*

*Ragusa*, Slav. *Dubrovnik*, an old town of 8400 inhab., lies most picturesquely at the foot and on the slopes of *Mte. Sergio* (*Srg*; 1350 ft.). Down to 1805 an independent republic, annexed in 1808 by Napoleon to the new 'kingdom of Illyria', the town has belonged to Austria since 1814. Ragusa was seriously damaged by earthquake in 1667. The interesting costumes of the natives are best seen on Sunday mornings.

Coming from Gravosa, we pass outside the town of Ragusa on the right the *Town Park* (½ M. from *Porta Pille*, fine views), on the left the *Hôt. Imperial* (see above). Adjoining the *Porta Pille* is the *Brsalje*, a piazza with a beautiful avenue of mulberry trees (concerts frequently) and the *Amerling Fountain*, by Rendić (1900). From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of *Fort San Lorenzo* (148 ft.) on an isolated rock. To the E. a bridge and the narrow *Porta Pille* lead into the town; in a niche on the gateway is a statue of St. Blagio (*Blasius*), the patron-saint of the town. Outside the gate a road ascends to the N. to the *Minčeta Tower* (erected in 1464), turns to the E., and leads round the huge \**Town Walls* to the *Porta Ploce* (p. 307) on the S. side of the town (permission for walking on the top of the walls, ¾ hr., must be obtained at the commandant's office).

Beginning at the *Porta Pille*, the *Placa* or *Stradone*, usually called the *Corso*, intersects the whole town from W. to E. On the right we first observe the *Onofrio Fountain*, a rotunda of 1437. Opposite to the left, is the *Franciscan Church* (Slav. *Mala Braća*), with fine Romanesque cloisters (14th cent.) and a late-Gothic portal. — In a side-street to the right of the *Corso*, farther on, is the *Servian Church* (interesting service, Sun. 10-11 a.m.).





20 h. *Omnibus* to Ragusa 20 h. — *Steam Launch* of the Lloyd's agent 60 K daily, also fixed trips to Cannosa (4 K there and back), to the Source of the Ombla (2 K), and from Ragusa to Lacrova (1 K. 20 h.)

*Gravosa* (1600 inhabitants), Slav. *Gruž*, the chief harbour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was Casson, to the S.E., where some steamers also touch), is charmingly situated. A fine plane-tree adorns the quay opposite the Hot. Petka. Along the shore extend villas and gardens with cypresses and palms. A beautiful road ascends from Gravosa and then descends past the hospital and through the suburb of *Pille* and the *Porta Pille* (see below) to (1½ M.) —

**Ragusa.** **Hotels.** \*HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a), on the *Brsalje*, with view of the sea, lift, etc., 1st class, R. from 4, B. 1 K 20 h., D. 4, S. 3, pens. from 12 K.; HÔTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. b), good cuisine, LAOROMA (Pl. c), at the harbour, R. from 2 K. **Cafés-Restaurants.** *Arceiduca Federico*, in the *Brsalje*, *Comunale*, in the Palazzo Comunale.

Cabs in the *Brsalje*; drive in the town 90 h., to Gravosa, see p. 300. — ROWING BOAT to the Military Baths 24 h., per hour 1 K., each addit. hr. 50 h.; ½ more for two rowers. — SEA BATHS at the Military Baths, below the road to San Giacomo (p. 307); stony beach, bath with laves 44 h.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Široka Ulica*, to the S. of the Corso.

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Beginning at the *Porta Pille*, the *Placa* or *Stradone*, usually called the *Corso*, intersects the whole town from W. to E. On the right we first observe the *Onofrio Fountain*, a rotunda of 1487. Opposite, to the left, is the *Franciscan Church* (Slav. *Mala Brčca*), with fine Romanesque cloisters (14th cent.) and a late-Gothic portal. — In a side-street to the right of the *Corso*, farther on, is the *Servian Church* (interesting service, Sun. 10-11 a.m.).



1 Guardia 2 Gundulić 3 Orlando 4 Torre dell'Orologio







At the E. end of the Corso is a piazza with the church of *San Biagio*, in front of which stands a figure of Roland (Pl. 3) 6½ ft. in height. On the left is the former mint, now the *Drogana* or custom-house, built about 1520 in the Venetian Renaissance style, adorned with a statue of St. Biagio (p. 306). Handsome court-yard, with warehouses. Adjacent to the right is a *Clock Tower* (Pl. 4), giving access to the *Porta Ploče*, and the *Guard House* (Pl. 1), with an old fountain. Farther on, on the same side, is the *PALAZZO COMUNALE*, erected in 1862 with a café on the groundfloor, the *Theatre*, and (on the 2nd floor) the *Museo Patrio* (adm. Sun. and Wed., 10-12, for strangers on other days also), containing antiquities and natural history objects. Adjacent is the *\*Rectors' Palace*, now occupied by the district authorities, an imposing Renaissance building with colonnades of the end of the 15th cent., restored in 1903, the court contains a bronze bust of Michael Prazatto, a distinguished Ragusan (1638). — Near this to the W. is the *Piazza delle Erbe*, with a bronze statue, by Rendić, of the poet *F. Gundulić* (d. 1638; Pl. 2), from which a broad flight of steps ascends to the *Military Hospital* in the old Jesuits' convent.

To the S. of the Rectors' Palace rises the *Cathedral (Duomo)*, built in 1671-1713, with a cupola-tower above the crossing, containing an Assumption after Titian (the apostles by the master himself), a Head of Christ by Pordenone (to the right of the door leading to the sacristy), and (opposite) an excellent old copy of Raphael's *Madonna della Sedia*, on wood (all three usually covered). Rich treasury (for admission apply at the Palazzo Comunale).

We return to the Corso and pass through the clock-tower. To the left is the *Dominican Monastery*, the church of which (*San Domenico*) contains, at the first altar to the left, a painting by Titian (Mary Magdalen between St. Blasius, the angel with the infant Tobias and the donor, restored). Fine cloisters (entrance to the left, in front of the church).

We next pass through the outer gate of the fortifications (*Porta Ploče*). We may visit the *Monte Sergio* (p. 306) with the *Fort Imperiale* by following the road outside the town-wall to the left, and then ascending a shadeless path to the right in 27 zigzags (1¼ hr.) Permission to enter the fort must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Splendid view of Ragusa, Gravosa, and the sea, which is nearly as good from the garden outside.

Following the Trebinje highroad from the *Porta Ploče* for about 12 min., and diverging to the right, we reach in 15 min. more the former monastery of *San Giacomo*, and obtain a delightful view of Ragusa. Luxuriant vegetation, agaves and date-palms abound.

Excursions. From the old harbour of Cossan to the S.E. of Ragusa (p. 306), we may visit by steam launch (every hour) or by boat (in 25-30 min., there and back, with one hour's stay, 3 K., arguing advisable, permission to visit the island at Ragusa 1 K.) the island of *\*Lacroma* (anagram *Murco*) with its wonderful wealth of oricas, myrtles, aloes, and other

plants. We land at the S.E. end of the island near the monastery, a lay-brother conducts visitors if desired. The old monastery of *San Marco* is a depression on the S.E. side founded in the 12th cent. and fitted up as a chateau by Archduke Maximilian (emp. of Mexico) and Crown prince Rudolph, was given up to the Dominicans in 1889. The interior is uninteresting. Fine view from a window of the tower. A little to the W. is the *Mare Morto*, a natural basin in the rock. On a hill to the N.W. is a deserted fort (100 ft). A cross below it on the E. shore commemorates the accidental blowing up of the *Triton*, an Austrian man-of-war, in 1809.

The Chapel of *San Biagio* (Slav *Vlaho*), on the peninsula of *Lapad*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the N.W. of Ragusa, is reached by following the Gravosa high-road to the top of the hill (passing the military cemetery on the right), and diverging thence to the left by a footpath through pine-forest. The chapel, built in 1857, commands a beautiful view of the whole coast. Beyond it a path descends to the road, which leads in 20 min. to the cemetery-church of *San Michele*, situated in a valley. Thence we may either proceed to the right to  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., Gravosa (p. 305), or straight on to the (10 min.) *Vila Gondola*, whence the *Monte Pelicci* (545 ft), to the left, is easily ascended by a shady path in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.

To the VALLEY OF THE OMBLA a pleasant excursion (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. best in the afternoon, railway see p. 438). From Ragusa we drive to Gravosa (p. 305, carr. 2, to the source of the Ombla and back 4 K), row thence (with 1 rower 4 A.) into the Ombla (Slav *Rijeka*, the ancient *Arion*), 100 yds. broad, and flanked with villas and villages, and ascend as far as the (3 M.) pumping-house of the aqueduct, driven by the river which here bursts forth explosively from its subterranean channel. — Walkers from Gravosa follow the new road on the left (S.) bank of the Ombla to the pumping-house (about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.). In returning, the traveller may ascend (somewhat steep) to the summit and follow it direct to the suburb of *Vila* (p. 305). Splendid views of the bays, the sea, and the islands.

To the HARM VALLEY as far as the (7 M.) *Mohini de Breno*, a drive of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (carriage 5 A. there and back, including 1 hr.'s stay), a favourite excursion, particularly on Sundays.

To CANNOSA (*Trsteno*) the easiest route is by the steamer (p. 303) which flies three times weekly in the morning from Gravosa to Stagno (see below), touching at Canro both going and returning. It is, however, more attractive to drive there (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., carr. in about 3 hrs., 18-20 K), or still better to go by rowing boat (with 2 rowers, in 2 hrs., 7 A.) and return by carriage previously ordered to meet the traveller at Cannosa. Walkers may visit the source of the Ombla on the way back from Cannosa. Those who arrive at Cannosa cross the Ombla by ferry (but this is often impossible in autumn when the violent *bora* prevails). The beautiful road, called *Strada Marmont* after the French marshal Marmont (Duc de Raguse), leads chiefly along the heights (with view of the 'stag islands', p. 305) to *Prbica*, then round the deep bay of *Maji* (Slav *Zaton*), to *Vaidnora* (Slav *Orasac*), with several fine places, and to the insignif. and village of (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Cannosa (*Ostria*). We alight by two gigantic *Phagnolia* trees, each some 40 ft. in circumference and shading with its foliage a space of 15 yds. in diameter. A somewhat steep road, passing the villa of Count Gotsche (visitors admitted to the house and the beautiful garden, 1 A.), descends to the (10 min.) small harbour of *Scidupina*.

Steamboat from Gravosa 4 times weekly via Cannosa in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. to *Stagno Grande*, a small town with old fortifications.

FROM GRAVOSA TO ZELENIKA, (11 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (the drive along the road to Castelnuovo, 31 M., is highly recommended, carriage ca. 20 K). — Railway to (13 M.) *Isotopie* (150 ft.), where we change carriages, see p. 438. We ascend in long curves (view of the Adriatic Sea), to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Guraka* (1625 ft.) and cross the Dalmatian frontier to (21 M.) *Brotnice* (1420 ft.). We descend in zigzags and through several tunnels into the *Canali Valley*, watered by the *Ljuta*, the inhabitants of which (*Canalesi*) have preserved their characteristic dress. — 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Costa*



*Ragusa Vecchia* (415 ft.) About 3 M to the W is *Ragusa Vecchia* (*Pappallo*), the ancient *Epidaurum* and after its destruction by the Avars in A.D. the mother city of Ragusa. It is now a small town of 750 inhab., situated on a tongue of land, from the end of which (*Punta San Rocco*), and still better from the chapel above, a charming view may be obtained. The chief harbour is on the W, a smaller on the E. side of the town. At the end, to the E, is the *Grotto of Aesculapius*, with stalactite formations — the railway runs above the Canali valley (to the left) viâ (40 M) *Cattaro* (263 ft.), with its church, and (45½ M) *Gruda* (263 ft.) and threads a tunnel. After crossing the Herzegovinian frontier at (50 M) *Nagumanac* (27 ft.) we proceed through the Sutorina valley to (52 M) *Sutorina* (338 ft.), beyond which we once more descend in curves and re-enter Dalmatia (low of the Bocche di Cattaro) — 56 M, *Igala* (13 ft.). We now skirt the coast and pass through a tunnel to (58 M) *Cascinuovo* (p. 310). — 63 M *Zelenika*.

Railway to *Trebinje*, see p. 497, by carriage (18½ M) in ca. 8½ hrs., fare and back 20 K.

Railway to *Sarajevo* see R. 86.

Proceeding on its way to Cattaro, the steamer rounds the peninsula of *Lapad* and steers to the S. through the *Bocca Grande*. On the left rise the *Pettini* ('combs'), a series of cliffs with a lighthouse. Beautiful view of Ragusa. Farther on is *Lacroma* (p. 307), then the



(Valle) of *Breno* and the rocky islands of *Bobara* and *Merkan* near *Ragusa Vecchia* (p. 308). Skirting the steep coast of the *Canali* (see p. 308), and rounding the sharp *Punta d'Ostro* (with lighthouse), we next reach the *Bocche di Cattaro*. On the right are the *Punta d'Arza* and *Fort Mamula* on the rock of *Rondoni*.

*Bocche di Cattaro* is the name given to a fjord or arm of the sea penetrating far into the mainland of Dalmatia, and in form somewhat resembling the Lake of Lucerne. Bounded on the N and E. by imposing mountains rising to nearly 6000 ft., and more open towards the S., the three great basins of this bay, connected in several cases by narrow straits, afford a series of grand and striking pictures.

The vessel steers to the N., past the *Punta Kobila* to *Castelnuovo* (*Hôt. Löffke*, landing by small boat 40 h. each person), Slav. *Erceg Novi*, a little town with venerable ivy-clad walls partially destroyed by earthquakes, is charmingly situated at the foot of the (1 2 hr.) old *Fort Spagnuolo*, for the possession of which the Turks and Venetians had many a struggle. The fountain in the principal piazza and the *Porta di Terra Ferma* bear Turkish inscriptions. Beautiful walk to the E., through luxuriant vegetation, to the Servian monastery of *Savina* and (3/4 hr.) the harbour of *Meline*.

A charming drive, preferable to the steamboat trip, may be taken on the N. bank of the *Bocche* to *Meline* and *Gjenovë*. We may then cross by boat to *Lepetane* (see below) and follow the beautiful road, or go on by boat, along the W. bank of the bay of Cattaro, to *Donji-Stolice*, *Peragnone* (see below), *Mula*, and (5 hrs.) Cattaro.

Railway to *Gravosa*, see p. 305.

The steamer turns to the S., traverses the *Canale di Kumbur*, and enters the third basin of the *Bocche* called the *Bay of Teodo*, with a naval harbour. Over the flat S.E. bank, which yields the famous *Marzamino* wine, peep the mountains of Montenegro. We then steer N.E., between green and thickly peopled hilly banks, into the narrowest *Bocca*, called *Le Catene* because once shut off by chains. To the left are the village of *Josica* and the monastery of *Santa Domenica*; on the hill to the right lies *Lepetane*. From the *Catene* we enter the two innermost recesses of the *Bocche*, bounded on the E. by huge limestone mountains. To the N. are the pilgrimage church of *Santa Maria dello Scalpello*, on an island, and the rock of *San Giorgio*. Before us, at the foot of the *Casson* (2564 ft.), lies the large village of *Perasto*, with the little fort of *Santa Croce*. — The steamer then turns N. into the bay of *Risano*, the ancient *Rhizinium*, a little town (1300 inhab.) grandly situated at the N. end of the *Bocche*. To the N.W. (20 min.) is the *Žoput Cavern*, from which a waterfall bursts forth after rain. On the hills, now crowned with a series of forts, lies the *Krivošie*, where revolts have frequently occurred.

From *Risano* a beautiful road leads on the E. bank to *Perasto*, *Orahovac*, *Ljuta*, the long and straggling *Dobrota*, and (10 M.) Cattaro (see below).

The steamer returns to *Perasto* and steers S. into the superb *Bay of Cattaro*, on the W. bank of which it touches at *Peragnone* and *Mula*. To the S. towers the huge *Lovćen* (5770 ft.)

Cattaro (*Stadt Graz*, *Stadt Triest*, *Zum Jäger*, all plain; *Dreher's Bierhalle*, beyond the drill-ground; *Café Doumi*, on the Marina; photographs at *Fr. Laforest's*), Slav. *Kotor*, the Roman *Ascrivum*, a strong frontier-fortress with 5700 inhab. and a considerable garrison, the residence of the district governor, a Roman Catholic and a Servian bishop, is grandly situated at the E. angle of the bay, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, on alluvial soil deposited by the *Scurda*, a torrent which falls into the bay to the N. of the town-walls. Above the town rises the fortified hill of *San*



*Giovanni* (919 ft.; accessible by permission of the commandant only), from the chapel of *Madonna della Salute* good survey of the town. The town is entered from the harbour by the *Porta della Marina* (closed for carriages at 11 p.m.), from the N. by the *Porta Fiumera* (closed at 9 p.m.), and from the S. by the *Porta Gordicchio* (closed at 10 p.m.), the two last gates being named after two springs issuing from the rocks. From the *Porta della Marina* we proceed to the market-place, with the *Guard House* and *Custom House* to the left; straight on is a *Clock Tower*, in front of which stands a Roman altar. From the N. side of the square we may ascend to *San Giovanni* (see above) to the S. (right) a narrow street, passing the *Post and Telegraph Office*, leads to the *Cathedral*, containing a chapel of the patron-saint *Triphonius* (whose festival is on 3rd Feb.). Outside the *Porta Fiumera* the Montenegrins hold market on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., on which occasion they are required to lay aside their weapons. Notices and sign-boards in the Cyrillican (Russian) character also indicate the proximity of the frontier — Beautiful walks along the shore, N.E. to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Dobrota* (p. 310), N.W. to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Mula* (p. 310). To *Fort Trinità*, see p. 313.

From Cattaro to (9 M.) *Budua*, a little town to the S., on the coast of the *Primorje*, diligence daily in 4 hrs.

FROM CATTARO TO CORFU, 242 Knots, Austrian Lloyd steamer once a week in 52 hrs. (Durazzo and the stations beyond are also touched by the Lloyd steamers bound for Constantinople.) The vessel sails through the B. of Cattaro and beyond the *Punta d'Ostro* (p. 309) turns to the S.E., passing *Santo Stefano*, *Castel Iustua*, and *Spizza*, the southernmost place in Dalmatia with the high-situated fortress of *Haj-Nehej* — 14 Knots *Isola di Antivari* in Montenegro; on the beach is one of the prince's villas. A carriage road leads E. to (3 M.) *Antivari*, which has lain in ruins since the bombardment by the Montenegrins in 1877. — 58 Knots *Scutari* has belonged to Montenegro since 1880. Above the harbour is the walled old town, and in the background is the new town which rises in terraces. As we continue our voyage we observe on the left the mouth of the *Bojana*, the boundary river between Montenegro and Turkish Albania. — 77 Knots *San Giovanni di Medua* with a few houses, whence we may reach Scutari (p. 315, 6 hrs. by carriage, which must be ordered at Scutari, in summer only, 10 Medjide or 42½ K. on horse back in summer in 7 hrs., 1½ in winter in 9-10 hrs. 2½ Medjidiye). About 4½ M. to the S.E. is the unimportant place of *Alcino*, on the *Drin*, where the Albanian prince *Scanderbeg* (Georg Castriota) died in 1468. — The steamer turns to the N., and passes the mouth of the *Drin* — 114 Knots *Durazzo*, not far from the ancient *Pyrrhachium*, of which however, only scanty remains are preserved. The coast is flat as far as (171 Knots) *Valona*, but beyond that, the mountains again approach close to the sea. — We now pass through the *Strait of Utranto*, touching at (222 Knots) *Santa Quaranta*, and then through the *Channel of Corfu* to (242 Knots) *Corfu* (see *Buedeker's Greece*).

## 55. Excursion to Montenegro.

A visit from Cattaro to (28 M.) *Cetinje*, the capital of Montenegro, takes 2 days, a most interesting excursion (diligence with 4 seats daily in 4 hrs., 4 K.; carr. and pair with two seats, there and back, 25 K.; saddle-horse 15-20 K.).

MONTENEGRO (Serv. *Crnagora*, Turk. *Karadag*, 'black mountain'), 3600 sq. M. in area, with 230,000 inhab., almost exclusively



Greek Catholics, is a grand and quite unique mountain-region, the W. half of which is almost destitute of valleys, but contains a few isolated rocky basins, where alone sufficient soil is found for the cultivation of rye and potatoes (*krtola*, 'earth-pears'). Only Cetinje, Nikšić, Podgorica, and a few other places lie in the midst of plains of some extent, which are mostly the beds of ancient lakes. The highest mountains in the W. are the *Lovćen* (5770 ft.) and the *Orjen* (6218 ft.), which lies to the N., on the Dalmatian frontier. The E. part is a vast Alpine region, the highest peaks being the *Dormitor* (8295 ft.), to the N., and the *Kuckikom* (8032 ft.), to the E. In this part of the country occur deep valleys, furrowed by rivers, such as the *Zeta* descending from the plateau of Nikšić (2132 ft.), and falling into the *Morača* near Podgorica, which last empties itself through its delta-like embouchure into the Lake of Scutari, whence, through Turkish territory, the copious *Bojana* descends to the sea. The E. part alone is well wooded; the W. half is almost entirely bare (save for the beautiful wood at a considerable height on the N. side of the *Lovćen*); and it is probably the bleak and wild character of this part of the country, with its grey or reddish limestone rocks, that has given rise to the name of 'Montenegro'. — The exports, valued at 2 million K. per annum, consist of cattle, hides, cheese, wool, tobacco, insect-powder, etc.

**INHABITANTS.** The Montenegrins, who are Servian fugitives from Turkish sway, speak the same dialect as their compatriots. They are, as a rule, extremely poor. Their thatched huts resemble stables rather than the dwellings of human beings. Yet the men are remarkably dignified in their bearing, and they generally carry quite an arsenal of weapons in their girdles, while the women, though often beautiful, perform most of the menial tasks and soon lose their good looks. At places the traveller encounters quite a Homeric state of society, where war and poetry are the sole pursuits, and where the hero is seen seated in presence of the blind minstrel who extols his exploits in war or his last 'ceta' or predatory expedition to the twang of the one-stringed 'gusla'. The vendetta (for 'he who revenges himself is blessed'), which is deeply rooted in the Montenegrin notion of the unity of the family, is also occasionally prevalent.

**History.** In the middle of the 14th cent. Montenegro was an independent principality, and from 1499 onwards, after the flight of the last ruler of the house of Crnojević, its princes were also the highest spiritual dignitaries. Down to the 19th cent. battles and raids against their neighbours form the sole staple of the history of the people, and at a time when the whole of south-eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna was trembling before the Turks, the Montenegrins managed to vindicate and maintain their independence. In 1687 the first 'Vladika' of the house of Petrović-Njegoš assumed the government. — With the reign of Peter II. (1730-55) begins a new era in Montenegro, for that prince himself, one of the foremost Servian poets of his time, energetically devoted himself to the task of civilising his people. His successor *Danilo* (1852-60) separated the supreme temporal from the spiritual power, and founded an absolute principality. His nephew and successor *Nicola*, the present reigning prince, waged

successful wars against the Turks (1861-62 and 1877-78), and by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 not only obtained full recognition of his sovereignty, but gained an important addition to his territory, was chartered the country a long-wished-for access to the sea (Antivari-Duleigno). Prince Nicola has the further merit of having introduced a new code of laws in 1888, and he is also known as a dramatist ('The Empress of the Balkans').

Inns exist in the chief towns only. Elsewhere travellers are dependant on private hospitality in which case they should offer adequate gratuities (introduction desirable).

**Money.** Montenegro has no coinage of its own. Austrian money alone is current.

**Post and Telegraph Offices,** 18 of the former, 21 of the latter, in the larger towns only. Postage to Austria less than to other countries, letters 10 h., post cards 5 and 10 h. Montenegro has postage stamps of its own.

**British Minister Resident,** R. J. Kennedy, Esq., at Cetinje.

The magnificent \*ROAD to Cetinje (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; a walk of about 12 hrs. or drive of 6-7 hrs.) leads from the *Porta Gordicchio* at Cattaro, past the village of *Skaljari*, and through a beautiful valley wooded with oaks. Straight at first, it afterwards ascends in windings to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hôtel* and *Fort Trinità* (758 ft.). The road straight on leads through the *Zupa* to *Budua* (p. 311); to the right a path diverges to *Fort Vermac* (1588 ft.). We follow the road to the left, skirting the imposing *Fort Gorazda*, at first towards the S., then to the E., and cross the torrent *Zvtronjak*. Thence a steady ascent in many windings to a (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) road-mender's house (2041 ft.) and the (2 M.) Montenegrin frontier (2966 ft.), indicated by an Austrian boundary-post by the roadside. Thence N.E., past a cavern on the right, to the top of the pass (3051 ft.), at the foot of the *Loučen* (p. 315). The whole route affords striking \*Views of the *Bocche*, which resemble an inland lake, commanded on the N. by the *Orjen* (*Gora Bianca*, 6218 ft.), and of the Adriatic to the N.W., a scene being almost unsurpassed in Europe.

The road next leads through a bleak district past (1 M.) the guard-house of *Keršac*, where a direct path diverges to (2 hrs.) *Bajet* (see below), to (2 M.) *Njeguš* (2953 ft., unpretending inns), the ancestral home of the reigning family and the cradle of the Montenegrin wars of independence. The locality, situated in the old basin of a lake on the E. slope of the *Loučen*, consists of two parts; to the left by the roadside is the plain country residence of the Prince. At the inns *strukas*, a kind of plaid with long fringes, and a peculiar kind of pouch, called *torba* or *torbica*, are offered for sale.

From *Njeguš* the road ascends to the E. in windings to the pass of *Kricačko Ždrjelo* (4298 ft.), which affords a striking \*View of the mountains to the N.E., towards *Nikšić*, and, to the S., of the Lake of *Scutari* and the Albanian Alps; on the right rises the *Loučen* (p. 315). The road then descends towards the S., and the red houses of Cetinje soon become visible in a green basin. The cultivated floor of the valley is reached at *Bajet* (direct path from *Keršac*, see above). A drive of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from *Njeguš* brings us to —

**Cetinje** (2100 ft., *Grand Hôtel* of *Vuko Vuletić*, Pl. a, at the

S.E. end, R. 3-4, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  K.; *Reinwein*, Pl. b, R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  K.), the capital of Montenegro, with 3000 inhab., residence of the Prince, and seat of his government. In some respects the place resembles a clean little country town, but it has several distinctive features of its own. It may be seen in an hour, but a whole day may be pleasantly spent in observing the natives and their peculiarities.

As we enter the town from Cattaro, we drive through the *KATUNSKA ULICA*, the main street, which intersects Cetinje from N.W. to S.E., and skirts the N.E. side of the Palace Square. On the left, near the beginning of the street, is the *Post & Tele-*



*Key to the Plan* 1 Billiard; 2 Prison. Embassies 3 French; 3b. Greek; 4. Austrian; 5. Russian; 6 Turkish. 7 Mortuary chapel of Danilo I.; 8 Court Chapel; 9. Hospital; 10 Barracks; 11 Girls Institution; 12 Stables; 13 Monastery of the Virgin; 14. Palace of the Crown Prince; 15 Palace of the Prince; 16 Cartridge factory; 17 Post and Telegraph Office; 18. Prefecture, 19. Tabija; 20. Theatre and Casino

graph Office (Pl. 17), and near the Palace Square, to the left, is *Hôtel Reinwein*. At the end of the street is a square, in which straight opposite is the *Grand-Hôtel*: to the left is the *Girls' Institution* (Pl. 11), founded in 1869 by the Empress Maria Feodorowna of Russia; somewhat further to the left is the *Public Park* (on



Sunday afternoons often music), and to the right the *House of the Crown Prince* (Pl. 14).

We return from the public park by the main street and reach (on the left) the *PALACE SQUARE* (*Dvorska ulica*). Here, on the right, is the *House of Prince Mirko*, on the left the *New Palace of the Prince* (Pl. 15, not shown, persons who obtain an audience must be in uniform or in evening-dress). The sentinels in front of it wear a becoming uniform. In the *Palace Garden* is a fir-tree under which the Prince occasionally administers justice. Near by, on the S.W., is the *Court Chapel* (Pl. 8) and the *Old Palace or Bilardo* (Pl. 1), resembling a fortress, now the seat of some of the ministries, of a grammar-school, and of the supreme court of justice. To the N. is the *Prison* (Pl. 2). To the S.W. behind the Old Palace lies the *Monastery of the Virgin* (Pl. 13), dominated by a quadrangular tower (*Kula*), with its small but tasteful church. On the right is the sarcophagus of St. Peter Petrovič (d. 1830), founder of the present dynasty. On the outside of the church wall are tombs of the princely families of Njeguš and Karageorgewitch. To the N.W., above the monastery, rises the round tower of *Tabija* (Turkish battery, Pl. 19), to which the skulls of fallen Turks used to be affixed; to the S.W. is the *Mortuary Chapel of Prince Danilo I.* (d. 1735, Pl. 7), with a gilded cupola.

In the *Baja Pivljanina Ulica* are the *Theatre* (Pl. 20), with a casino and reading-room (in the S. wing collections are to be placed which at present are still deposited in the barracks), and a chapel, behind this is a drill-ground, adjoined by barracks and a small church with rock hewn tombs. To the N.E. of the theatre on the road to Rjeka is a *Hospital* (Pl. 9).

The drive from Cetinje to (8½ M.) Rjeka may be recommended (car. there and back 18 K.; outward journey 1½ hr., return 2½ hrs.). The road leads past the hospital (see above) and gradually ascends to the E. to a mountain ridge (2680 ft., *Granica Inn*, unpretending), which commands a splendid view of the Lake of Scutari, the Albanian Mts. (the *Prokletigori* or 'accursed mountains' the Roman *Montes*) and the mountains near Antivari. We descend in zigzags through a 'karst' region, with the luxuriant valley of *Dobrkoselo* (1194 ft.) far below us, then pass through a narrow valley to Rjeka (98 ft.) which chiefly consists of one long street stretching along the river *Rjeka* (i.e. *Scutari*, see below). To the S. above the town are the remains of the old fortress of *Rjeckigrad*.

If time allows, the ascent of the *Iovčen* (5571 ft.) with a beautiful and extensive view and the mortuary-chapel of Prince Peter II. is well worth the trouble (5 hrs. with guide, on horseback to the foot of the mountain in 3 hrs., 10 K.; provisions should be taken, descent to Njeguš, p. 815).

Longer tours in Montenegro must be made on horseback. (Horses and guides, who at Cetinje speak Italian, are almost everywhere procurable.) About 12 M. to the N.E. of Rjeka lies the little town of *Podgorica*, on the *Morava*, the chief feeder of the Lake of Scutari. At *Dukle*, 3 M. to the N., the ruins of a Roman town, supposed to be *Diocleia*, the birth place of Emp. Diocletian, have been unearthed. The road proceeds thence *viâ Spuž, Danilovgrad, and Bajcići* (visit to the convent of *Ostrok*, to the E., in 2 hrs.), to the fortress of *Ashki* (5630 inhab.) — From Rjeka (see above) a steamer plies twice a week across the *Lake of Scutari* (30 M. long; 145 ft. deep), *viâ Vir and Plavutza*, to (6 hrs.) *Scutari* (Turk.

*Skodra; Europa Hotel*), the capital of the vilayet of the same name, situated on the *Bojana*, which flows from the Lake of Scutari to the (18½ M.) Adriatic Sea. Visitors to Scutari must have their passports viséd by a Turkish ambassador. The inhabitants (20,000) live in detached houses surrounded by gardens. Large bazaar. Two hours' ride to the S. of Scutari lies *Obotli*, touched at weekly by a steamer from Ragusa. To San Giovanni di Medua, see p. 311. — Some little courage is required for the ascent of the *Dormitor* (p. 312) to the N., whence a tolerably easy pass crosses to *Foča* in Bosnia (where formerly the population was counted by 'rifles'), or for the ascent of the *Kuckikom* (p. 312) to the E.

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# VIII. HUNGARY, CROATIA, AND SLAVONIA.

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**General Remarks.** The HUNGARIAN CROWN LANDS, viz. *Hungary* (including *Transylvania*), *Fiume* and its territory, *Croatia and Slavonia*, cover an area of 115,423 sq. M., with a population, according to the census of 1900, of 19,255,000. Of these inhabitants less than half (8,740,000) belong to the Hungarian or Magyar race, the other dwellers in Hungary being Roumanians (2,800,000), Germans (2,135,000), Slovaks (2,019,000), Croats (1,679,000), Servians (1,052,000), Jews (854,000), and Gipsies. The Magyars dwell chiefly in the great plains on both sides of the Danube and the Theiss, and in the 'Szeklerland' in Transylvania, the Germans in the borderlands towards Lower Austria and Styria, in the Zips, and in the Transylvanian 'Sachsenland'; the Slovaks in the N.W., the Croats and Servians in the S.W. and S., and the Roumanians in the S.E. districts. German, Roumanian, and Slavonic settlements are also frequently found in the midst of Magyar territory. The most singular mingling of races occurs in the S.E. regions (the former Banat), where Germans, Servians, Roumanians, Magyars, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Bohemians, and Armenians dwell together. The German element is more or less present in all the Hungarian towns, but is now becoming rapidly assimilated.

The N. portion of the country, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., and the former Banat possess mineral treasures in abundance, including rock-salt and the precious metals, as well as an inexhaustible supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians,

particularly the Hegyalja near Tokaj, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the great plains of the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe with their surplus produce.

**Plan of Tour.** The ordinary tourist will probably limit himself to a visit to Budapest, the descent of the Danube to Orsova, and perhaps an excursion into the Tatra Mts. The most convenient way of combining these is as follows: by steamboat from Budapest to Orsova (or partly by train, to Semlin-Belgrade, or by Temesvár to Buzsád or Orsova); railway by Mehádna, Temesvár, Arad (or Grosswardein), Debrecin, Miskolcz, and Kaschau to Poprád (excursions to Schnecks and the Tatra); then either by railway to Oderberg (or from Zsolna through the Waagtal to Pressburg), or by Ruttká, Altsóhl, and Losonez back to Budapest. The train may also be advantageously taken from Budapest via Agram (railway to Bosna) to Fiume, where the Dalmatian steamer may be joined. — Transylvania, see p. 401.

**Railways.** Since the adoption of the *Zone Tariff* by the Hungarian state-railways travelling in this interesting country is no longer attended with difficulty or serious expense. Tickets for long distances are best purchased at the Vienna ticket-office of the Hungarian State Railways (p. 9), or at the railway-ticket office in the Grand Hôtel Hungaria at Budapest (p. 330).

As only the Hungarian names of the stations are announced, travellers ignorant of the language should apply beforehand to the guard for information. Ladies' compartment, *női szakasz*, non smoking compartment, *nemdohányzók*. — The express trains have no third class carriages.

Hungarian Zone Tariff (in A and B)

	Zone	Kilometres	Ordinary trains			Express trains	
			I	II	III	I	II
a) Local trains	I	1-10	— 60	90	20	—	—
	II	11-15	— 80	44	80	—	—
	III	16-20	1 —	60	40	—	—
	IV	21-27	1 50	1 —	60	1 80	1 20
	V	28-40	2 40	1 60	1 —	3 —	2 —
	VI	41-55	3 60	2 40	1 50	4 50	3 —
	VII	56-70	4 80	3 20	2 —	6 —	4 —
	VIII	71-85	6 —	4 —	2 50	7 50	5 —
	IX	86-100	7 20	4 80	3 —	9 —	6 —
	X	101-115	8 40	5 60	3 50	10 50	7 —
b) Long distance trains	XI	116-130	9 60	6 40	4 —	12 —	8 —
	XII	131-145	10 80	7 20	4 50	13 50	9 —
	XIII	146-160	12 —	8 —	5 —	15 —	10 —
	XIV	161-175	13 20	8 80	5 50	16 50	11 —
	XV	176-200	14 40	9 60	6 —	18 —	12 —
	XVI	201-225	16 20	10 80	7 —	21 —	14 —
	XVII	226-300	18 —	12 —	8 —	24 —	16 —
	XVIII	301-400	21 —	14 —	9 —	27 —	18 —
	XIX	401 and upwards	24 —	16 —	10 —	30 —	20 —

The tariff of Zone XVI is the maximum, but after the expiry of 24 hours if Budapest, Kelenföld, or Rákosszentimre be touched, a new ticket must be taken. The day is divided into four quarters beginning at 12 midnight, and each

period of 24 hrs. is reckoned from the expiry of the quarter in which the original ticket was purchased. — Much higher tariffs prevail on the South Railway Co.'s lines from Wiener Neustadt to Nagy Kanizsa and Bács from Budapest to Pragerhof, etc.

**Luggage Tariff.** All luggage must be paid for. For every 10 kilometres (6 M.) up to a distance of 50 kilometres (31 M.) 1-50 kilogrammes 10 h., 51-100 kilog. 20 h., 101-200 kilog. 40 h., 201-300 kilog. 60 h., 301-450 kilog. 80 h., etc.

**Language.** The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. A slight acquaintance with Magyar is desirable for a tour in Hungary, though German is generally understood at the larger hotels and shops and by almost every educated person. The Hungarian names will often puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are *cs* is pronounced like the English *ch*, *cz* like *ts*, *ly* like *lye*, *ny* like *nye*, *gy* like *dye*, *s* and *ss* like *sh*, *sz* and *sss* like *s*. Some of the words of most frequent occurrence are *ágy*, bed; *alacsony*, low; *alant*, below; *állomásfőnök*, station-master; *alsó*, lower, under; *Angol*, English; *ár*, price; *asszony*, nő, woman; *balra*, to the left; *Bécs*, Vienna; *bemenet*, entrance; *bérmű*, cab; *bor*, wine (*fehér bor*, white wine, *vörös bor*, red wine); *csikós*, horse-boy; *csónak*, boat; *csordás*, *gulyás*, cow-herd; *csukrászda*, confectioner's; *csütörtök*, Thursday; *dél*, noon, *délelőtt*, *reggel*, morning; *délután*, afternoon; *dohány*, tobacco, *drága* dear, *es* quite *egyház*, church; *éj*, night; *ember*, man; *erdélyi*, Transylvanian, *erde*, a wood; *eső*, rain; *est*, evening; *észak*, north; *étterem*, dining-room; *ezeső*, our; *ezelőtt*, *gyémánt*, boatman; *fa*, tree; *falu*, village, *szék*, justice of the peace; *fehér*, white, *fekete*, black; *fél*, half, *felső*, upper, *fenn*, above; *findor*, cup; *fizetni* pay; *fő*, head, *föld*, earth, *folyó*, river; *fürdő*, bath; *gőzös*, steamer; *gyermek*, child, *gyertya*, candle, *gyógyszár*, chemist's shop, *gyors*, quick, *halász*, fisherman; *ház*, house; *hegy*, hill, *hétfő*, Monday; *híd*, bridge; *hó*, snow, *hordár*, porter; *hus*, meat; *igen*, yes; *jó*, good, *jóbbra*, to the right; *juhász*, shepherd, *köztárs*, guard; *kanál*, spoon; *kanász*, swine-herd, *kapu*, gate; *kis*, hotel-porter; *kávé*, coffee, *kávéház*, café, *kedd*, Tuesday, *kenyér* bread; *kérem*, I beg, please, *kert*, garden; *kés*, knife; *késő*, late; *kimenet*, exit, *király*, king, *kis*, small; *kő*, stone; *kocsis*, driver; *kod*, fog; *komp*, ferry-boat *kora*, early, *körút*, boulevard; *köszönöm*, thank you, *közel*, near, *lassú*, slow, *lenyget*, Polish, *lepedő*, sheet, *liget*, a small wood, *iskola*, school; *lő*, horse, *magas*, high; *magyarul*, Hungarian, *messze*, far, *mező*, field; *nagy*, large, *palinka*, brandy, *nap*, day, *naponként*, daily; *nem*, no; *német*, German; *nic*, nothing (we don't have it), *nyereg*, saddle; *ő*, *régi*, old; *óra*, hour; *orvos*, doctor; *osztrák*, Austrian; *palack*, bottle; *palota*, palace; *pályaudvar*, station, *paripa*, riding-horse, *patak*, stream; *péntek*, Friday, *pénztár*, ticket-office, *várakozás*, wait, *podgyász*, luggage; *podgyász-vevény*, luggage-ticket, *podgyász vizsgálat*, custom-house examination; *pohár*, glass, *posta*, post office, *rendor*



police-man, rét, meadow, rossz, bad, sétáló, promenade; só, salt; sör, beer; sörfház, beer-house, szálloda, hotel; számla, bill, account; szappan, soap; szekér, carriage, waggon, szent, saint, szerda, Wednesday; sziget, island; színház, theatre; szivar, cigar, szoba, room; szobalány, chambermaid; szombat, Saturday; tanács, magistrate, tányér plate, tava, tó, lake; táviró, telegraph (fűsz, tea, tea; tej, milk, tér, square, 'place'; tessék, pray, if you please; tilos, forbidden, tiszta, clean, tojás, egg; Török, Turkish, törülköző, towel; új, new; úr, sir, Mr., man, út, street, utcza, lane; van is; vár, váradi, castle; város, town, városház, town-hall, váróterem, waiting room, vásár, market town; vasárnap Sunday; vasútlya, railway, vendégh, fogadó, hotel, inn; vezet, guide; villa, fork, vitorla, sail, víz, water, völgy, valley; zárda, monastery.

NUMERALS 1-12 egy, két or kettő három, négy, öt, hat, hét, nyolc, kilenc, tíz, tizenegy, tizenkét 15, tizenöt; 20, húsz, 30, harminc, 40, negyven, 50, ötven, 100, száz; 1000, ezer. Hol van, where is? ez nagy a drága, that is too dear; I csőfél itt volaki németül, does anyone speak German here?

The accent indicates the length of the vowel, but the accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable.

**Money** (comp p. xi). In Hungary, as in Austria, silver and paper money are in common circulation. Gold pieces are rarely met with. The small coins are the same as in Austria, but with a Hungarian legend (*korona* = crown, *fillér* = heller, *forint* = florin, *krajczár* = kreuzer).

**Hotels.** Budapest, Pressburg, Debreczin, Szegedin, Temesvar, Kaschau, and the other large towns, as well as the larger watering places and summer-resorts of Hungary contain good hotels, suited to modern requirements; and even in the country the Hungarian inns are generally tolerable. A national custom that prevails at many hotels is that of having gipsy-music every evening, often prolonged until a late hour.

**Carriages** for hire, except in the large towns, where the cabs have a fixed tariff, are generally owned by Jews. In case of overcharges the landlord or porter may be consulted, and as a rule a bargain should be made beforehand.

## 56. From Vienna to Budapest viâ Marchegg.

178 M. RAILWAY in 4¼-5½ hrs (six express trains daily, with restaurant cars). Fares 25 K 60, 18 K 40, 10 K 20 express 32 K 10, 20 K 80 K. — Corresponding with the trains on this line are others from the Nord-Bahnhof, viâ Gansersdorf, to Marchegg (p. 32.) — Orient Express (Ostnd-Kustendj) 4 times weekly in 4¼ hrs. (higher tariff)

Vienna (Hung. *Beça*), see p. 1. The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof, passes the Arsenal (p. 67) on the left, crosses the Danube Canal, intersects the Prater, and then crosses the Danube and the old bed of the river by a handsome iron bridge (420 yds long, or

with the 'inundation bridge' 860 yds.). —  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Stadlau** (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Vienna and Prague line (p. 265). The train turns to the right and traverses the *Marchfeld*. — 29 M. **Marchegg** (485 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the 'Nordbahn' from Vienna via Florisdorf and Gänserndorf (see p. 321). To the right is the imperial chateau of *Hof*. We cross the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.  $32\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Dévény-Lyfel** (520 ft.), at the N. base of the *Therener Kogel* (p. 323).

FROM DÉVÉNY LYEL TO SKALITZ, 48 M., railway in 2 hrs. via ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Deranya* (Junct. on for *Stamfa* and for *Marchegg*, see above), (11 M.) *Detrek* (*Castell*) with a ruined castle, ( $31\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ault* (branches to *Lundeburg* and to *Tyrnau*, p. 302), and ( $43\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Howa* (p. 272). 48 M. **Skaltz** (Hung. *Szabolcs*), Hung. *Szabolcs*, is a small town, with the house in which King *Belas the Mild* (1131-41) is said to have been born. Branch to *Wessey*, see p. 264.

$37\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Blumennau**, Hung. *Lamacs*, where the last action in the campaign of 1866 was fought. The line now penetrates a spur of the *Little Carpathians* by a tunnel, and enters the station of —

$40\frac{1}{3}$  M. **Pressburg** — *Hotels*. 'GRÖßER BAUM (Pl. a, B. 4), *Königsplatz*, R. 4-15 A., with café-restaurant, *Hôtel National* (Pl. b, B. C, 4), *Brückgasse*, *König von Ungarn* (Pl. c, B. C, 4), at the steamboat quay, R. 11, 23 A.; *Hirsch* (Pl. f, C, 3), in the market-square, with good restaurant; *Hotel Ochs* (Pl. d, C, 3), *Rosen-gasse*; *Golde Rose* (Pl. e, C, 4). — *Wine* at *Schmidt Hausl's*, *König Ludwig's Platz* 12 and in the *Weingarten-Acker*, *Frankenauer Platz* 7. — *Beer* at *Wattach's Bierhandl.*, *Andrássy und Wipacsy's Uza*, and at *Jaschke's*, *Michaeler Platz*. — *Café Strömer*, *Hauptplatz*, C. *Stah*, *Königsplatz*. — *Railway Restaurant*.

*Railway Stations*. *Staatbahnhof* (Pl. B, C, 1) for Vienna, Budapest, and *Zsina*, *Arvadter Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 3) for *Steinamanger* and *Komorn*. *Steamboat*, see R. 58.

*Cabs*. To the station, with one horse 1 K. 20, with two horses 2 K. 20; at night, 1 K. 30 or 3 K. 30 h. In the town, with one horse,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 10, each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 40 h., with two horses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 K. 10, 1 hr. 2 K. 20, each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 8 h. — *Electric Tramway* from the station (*Staatbahnhof*, Pl. B, C, 1) through the town to the Danube (20 h.), and from the *Marktplatz* and the *König Ludwig Platz* to the *Neustadt*.

**Pressburg**, Hung. *Pozsony*, with 61,000 inhab. (32,600 Germans), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings of the Hapsburg race took place, is beautifully situated on the spur of the *Little Carpathians*. It consists of the inner town, or *Altstadt*, the *Ferdinandstadt* and *Neustadt* on the N., the *Franz-Josef-Stadt* on the Danube, and the *Theresienstadt* to the W.

On the E. side of the *Haupt-Platz* (Pl. B, C, 3, in the *Altstadt*) is the *Rathaus*, begun in 1268, and frequently altered. On the first floor is the *Municipal Museum* (Sun. and Thurs. 9-12, for strangers on other days also on application), containing Roman and mediaeval antiquities, weapons and uniforms, busts, a fountain-figure by *Tilgner*, etc. The wooden ceilings and the doors of the three rooms should be noticed. The *Column of the Virgin*, in front of the contiguous *Jesuit church*, was erected by *Leopold I.* in 1672, in honour of the *Immaculate Conception*. — In the *Rathaus-Platz* behind the *Rathaus*, is the *Primatial-Gelände*, erected in 1781. — To the N. of the *Rathaus* is the *Franciscan Church*, founded in 1272.

Budapest.

PRESSBURG.

50. Route. 323

D O K A I

Stark-Bahnhof

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**PRESSBURG**  
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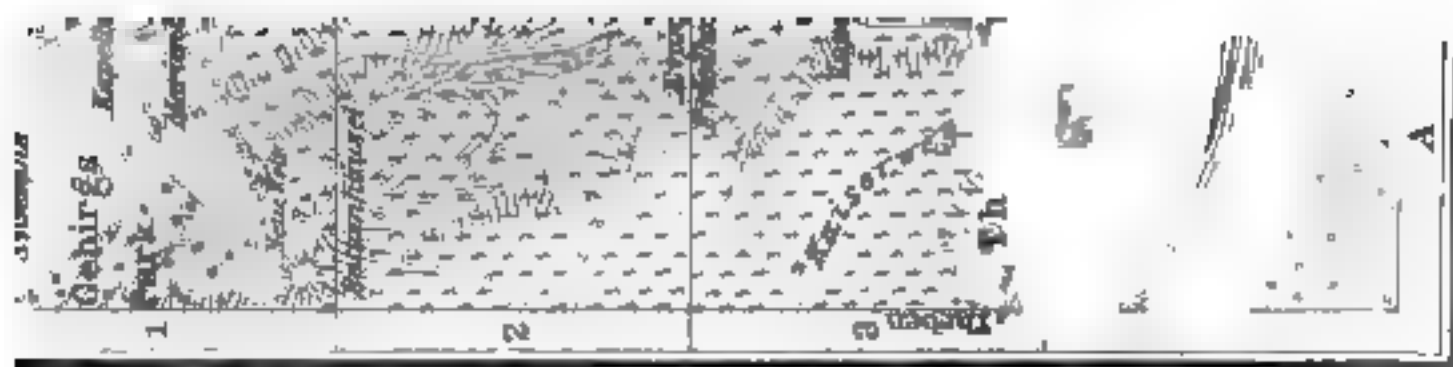
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In the *Landhaus*, erected in 1783, now a court of justice, the Hungarian diets were held from 1802 to 1848. Near it is the handsome *Grassalkowich Palace*, now the residence of Archduke Frederick.

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (Pl. B, 3), formerly the coronation-church begun in 1204, completed in 1445, was restored in 1861-80. The tower is surmounted by a pyramid bearing a gilded Hungarian royal crown. The late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Anna*, in the N. aisle, dates from the 14th century. The *Chapel of St. Eusebius* was built and decorated by *Rafael Donner*, who also executed the leaden equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, outside the choir (1734).

At the E. end of the *Kossuth-Platz* is the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1886 by Fellner and Hellmer. In front of it are a pretty fountain with a figure of Ganymede and a bust of the composer *Hummel*, who was born at Pressburg in 1778, both by Tilgner. — To the S. on the Danube, on the coronation hill, is the marble *Monument of Maria Theresa*, by Fadruscz (1897), the empress on horseback, flanked by a Hungarian magnate and a Kurutz; on the pedestal, the inscription 'vitam et sanguinem'.

The *Schlossgrunl-Gasse* and the *Schloss-Stiege* lead W. from the cathedral past the *Synagogue* in 6 min. to the *Schlossberg* (Pl. A, B, 3). A massive and imposing gateway gives access to the plateau (272 ft. above the Danube) enclosed by a wall with the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace and the W. tower embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at our feet; to the S. beyond the Danube, the villages of Karlburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfstal, etc. and to the W., Hainburg and Theben.

The iron *König-Franz-Josef Bridge* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1890 and traversed also by the railway to Steinamanger (see p. 390), a favourite evening-promenade, leads to the *Au Park* on the right bank of the Danube, with café and pleasant grounds, much frequented on summer-evenings (gnats troublesome). Horse-races take place annually in spring in the *Engerau* (restaurant), farther to the S.

Another favourite excursion is that to the three *Batzenhäuserl*, on the verge of the *Gebirgs-Park* (Pl. A, 1), about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. of the town (restaurants, best in the third Batzenhäuserl).

The environs afford many beautiful excursions. The (1 hr.) *Calvarienberg*, to the N., affords a fine view, descend thence to the *Weinits Tal* and (1 hr.) the *Eisenbründl*, a small mineral bath (1890), then through beautiful woods to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Gemsenberg*, the highest point of which, the *Siedehengst Hstl* (1140 ft.), with its wooden tower, is an admirable point of view; back to the town by the *Gamsgraben* in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more. Longer excursions to (12 M.) *Mariental*, with an old abbey, now a chateau of Count Schaffgotsch, and to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the ruin of *Bullenstein*, and back by the *Aupferhammer* and the ruin of *Weissenstein* to (9 M.) *St. Georgen*, a station on the Tyrnau railway (p. 352). To *Theben* (p. 334) by steamboat, ascend to the ruin and to the (1 hr.) top of the *Thebener Hoyer* (1086 ft.;

magnificent view), thence to *Hainburg* (p. 323), picturesquely situated on the opposite bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg on the right bank by *Wolfstai* and the ruin of *Madenburg*.

From Pressburg to *Steinamanger* (p. 330) 83 M., railway in 5½-7 hrs.; to *Komorn* (p. 328), 61½ M., railway in 5 hrs.; to *Tyrnau* and *Zsolna*, see R. 62.

Beyond Pressburg the line skirts for a short time the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians and then descends into the plain. 51 M. *Lanachutz*, Hung. *Cseklész*, with a château and park of Prince Esterházy. To the left in the distance is the château of *Bibersburg*, Hung. *Vörösko*. 66½ M. *Diószeg*, with a large sugar-factory. — 71 M. *Galánta* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with the ancestral château of the Esterházys (junction for *Sacred* and *Leopoldstadt*, p. 352). Beyond (77½ M.) *Lág-Sellye* the line crosses the *Waag*. 80½ M. *Tornócz*. — 90½ M. *Tót-Hegyér* a village with the ancestral castle of Count Károlyi (interesting library).

97 M. *Neuhäusel*, Hung. *Ersek-Lyár* (*Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 13,200), on the *Neutra*, was a fortress until 1726.

FROM NEUHÄUSEL TO PRIVIGYE, 72 M., railway in 6 hrs. — From (6 M.) *Nagy-Sórány*, with a sugar-factory, a branch line diverges to *Kis-Tapolcsány* (28 M. in 2 hrs.) — 22½ M. *Neutra*, Hung. *Nyitra* (*Goldener Hirsch*), with 15,000 inhab., seat of a bishop, with an old cathedral, lies at the foot of the vine-clad hills of *Neutra*. — 27½ M. *Czébég* (branch line to *Leopoldstadt*, p. 362). — 47½ M. *Bossány* (branch line to *Trencsén*, p. 353). 53 M. *Nagy-Béla*, with warm sulphur springs. — 72 M. *Privigyé*, with a handsome château of Count Pálffy.

100½ M. *Léward*, a large village with a pretty Gothic church. — 105 M. *Perbete*, with a model-farm of the chapter of Gran. Fine scenery as we near the Danube, which flows from Gran to Waitzen through a picturesque valley between the spurs of the *Mátra*, on the left, and the *Bakonyer Wald*, on the right. — 115½ M. *Koboltkut*, with extensive vineyards. — 124 M. *Parkány-Nána* (*Rail. Restaurant*), is also the station for (3 M.) *Gran* (p. 328, carr. and pair 3 K.).

FROM PARKÁNY-NÁNA TO BALASSA-GYARMAT, 60 M., railway in 4 5½ hrs. The line follows the valley of the *Eipel*. 12½ M. *Csata* (junction for *Gran-Brennitz*, 64 M., see p. 348). 33 M. *Ipolyvág*, a town with 3300 inhab. (branch-line to *Körpöcs* 25½ M.). — 50 M. *Balassa-Gyarmat* (p. 347).

Beyond Parkány-Nána we cross the *Gran*, Hung. *Garam*, and then skirt the Danube. 128½ M. *Garam-Körösd*. — 129 M. *Esztergom* is the station for *Gran* (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch meets each train, 60 k.). — Before (133 M.) *Szob* the *Eipel*, Hung. *Ipoly*, is crossed. Opposite (140½ M.) *Nagy-Maros* the ruin of *Visehrad* (p. 329) comes prominently into view.

152 M. *Waitzen*, Hung. *Vác* (*Hôt. Curie*, pop. 16,600), an episcopal see, with a cathedral erected in 1761-77. The episcopal palace and garden contain Roman and mediaeval relics. In the upper town is a triumphal arch commemorating the entry of Maria Theresa. On the Danube rises a large prison, with a Gothic church.

The line traverses a flat and fertile tract. 159 M. *Göd*, with the adjacent villages, belongs to Count Károlyi, 163 M. *Dunakesz-Alag*, opposite, on the hills to the right, *Szent-Endre*. — 168 M. *Palota*.



*Ujpest*, with a shady park and a restaurant, frequently visited from Budapest.

To the N.E., 3 M., lies *Póth*, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park and a fine Romanesque church built by Yhl in 1845-58.

Passing *Neu-Pest* (p. 329) on the right, and the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 344) on the left, we enter the West Station of (173 M.) *Budapest* (p. 330).

## 57. From Vienna to Budapest via Bruck and Neu-Szöny.

163 M. RAILWAY in 5-8 hrs.; fares 25 K. 60, 16 K. 40, 10 K. 50 h. (express 32 K. 10, 20 K. 80 h.)

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 1). To the left, the *Arsenal*, to the right, the *Laaerberg*. Beyond (2 M.) *Simmering* the *Central Cemetery* lies on the left. 5 M. *Schwechat-Klederling*, with *Dreher's* extensive brewery, to the right, the *Schneeberg* in the distance. 6 M. *Lanzendorf-Pellendorf*. The train crosses the *Schwechat*. 12½ M. *Grammat-Neusiedl*, junction for *Pottendorf*, *Ebenfurt*, and (22 M.) *Wiener-Neustadt* (p. 174). To the left, on the *Fischa*, lies *Ebergassing*, with a château and park of Count *Schloising*. 17 M. *Götzendorf*; to the right, the *Leitha Mts.* The line approaches the *Leitha*.

26 M. *Bruck an der Leitha* (*Grüner Baum*; *Rail. Restaurant*, pop. 5400), Hung. *Bruck Királyhida*, with a fine château and park of Count *Harraich*, has two railway-stations (Austrian and Hungarian). Near it is the interesting *Camp of Bruck*. The *Leitha* is here the boundary between Austria and Hungary, dividing the empire into *Cisleithania* and *Transleithania*. A branch-railway runs hence to *Hainburg* (p. 328), 12½ M. to the N.

In the distance to the right, near (30 M.) *Parndorf*, Hung. *Pándorf*, is the *Neusiedler See* (p. 390). Branch-lines lead hence to the N. to (18 M.) *Pressburg* (p. 322), and to the S. via (21½ M.) *Eisenstadt* (p. 328) and (26 M.) *Vulka-Pordány* to (36½ M.) *Oedenburg* (p. 389). 46 M. *Strass-Somereim*, Hung. *Hegyeshalom* (*Buffet*), 52½ M. *Wieselburg*, Hung. *Moson*, on an arm of the *Danube* beyond which lies the *Kleine Schütt* (p. 328). At the confluence of the *Leitha* and the *Danube*, 3¼ M. to the N., lies *Ungarisch-Attenburg*, Hung. *Magyar-Órász*, with an agricultural school and a small museum of antiquities (in the *Comitats-Haus*). — 62½ M. *Lébény-Szent-Miklós*, with an interesting Romanesque church of the 13th century.

74½ M. *Raab*, Hung. *Győr* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Weisses Schiff*; *Weisses Lamm*, pop. 28,000), the Roman *Arabona*, a busy town at the influx of the *Raab* into the *Kleine Donau*, was once strongly fortified. The *Cathedral*, of the 12th cent., was rebuilt in 1639-54. In the *Bishop's Palace* is the *Dóczy Chapel*, dating from the 15th century. On an island in the *Raab* are pleasant *Promenades*, with a

bronze statue of the poet Kisfaludy, by Mátrai, and the *Theatre*. — Steamboat to Gonyi, see p. 328.

On a spur of the Bakonyer Wald, 12 M. to the S. E. of Raab (railway in 1 1/4 hr., see below), lies the celebrated abbey of **St. Martinsberg**, Hung. *Pannonhalma*, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geza, father of St. Stephen. The *Church*, in the transition style of the 12th and 13th cent., has a more recent crypt under the choir. The principal entrance was erected in its present form by King Matthew in 1481. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library (10,000 books, valuable documents of the 11th cent., etc.) is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1038), made of a material resembling crape, with drawings. The tower commands an extensive view.

FROM RAAB TO GELLENBERG AND ERENYÉRT, 71 M., railway in 8 1/2-4 1/2 hrs. We cross the Raab by an iron bridge and traverse the plain which ends, to the N., in the *Hungary* (p. 390). 21 M. *Csorna* (Hôt. Restaurant), a large village, with a Premontrean abbey. 30 M. *Kapucár Garika*. We cross the Raab, traverse vast moors and pass *Ványéd*. 37 M. *Esterháza*, with a fine château of Prince Esterházy in the French Renaissance style, and a large park containing the theatre in which most of the compositions of Haydn, who was conductor of Prince Esterházy's orchestra from 1780 till 1790, were performed for the first time. The train reaches the S. end of the Neusiedler See (p. 300). 52 M. *Gedenburg*, see p. 389. Several small stations. 63 1/2 M. *Müllendorf*. About 3 1/4 M. to the E. (cab 4 1/2 hr.) is **Eisenstadt**, Hung. *Kis-Martin (Adler)*, a pilgrim resort at the foot of the Leitha Mts., with a large château of Prince Esterházy, erected in 1683, enlarged in 1805, and fitted up with regal magnificence. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill, the hot houses of which contain upwards of 76,000 species of plants, command a view of the Neusiedler See. The Leopoldinen-Tempel contains a statue of Princess Liechtenstein, née Esterházy, by Canova. Joseph Haydn (d. 1809, see above) is buried in the pilgrimage church of *Maria Einsiedel* near Eisenstadt. Railway to Parndorf, see p. 325. — 74 M. *Ebenfurt* (p. 325).

FROM RAAB TO UDOMBOR, 125 1/2 M., railway in 9 hrs. — From (18 1/2 M.) *Pannonhalma*, the abbey of St. Martinsberg (see above) may be reached in 25 minutes. — 49 M. *Jutas* and (54 1/2 M.) *Haynau*, both also stations on the railway from Stuhlweissenburg to Kis-Czel. (p. 301). — 74 M. *Lepény* (p. 394), 10 M. *Tamas-Miklósvár*, 125 1/2 M. *Udombor* (p. 395).

98 M. **Komorn-Neu-Szöny** (*Rail. Restaurant*), connected with *Komorn* (p. 328; omn. 60 k. cab 1 K. 20 k.) by an iron bridge, 470 yds. long, across the main arm of the Danube.

To **STUHLWEISSENBURG**, 51 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. The line runs to the S. and traverses a wooded region. 22 M. *Kisbér*, with a large stud-farm. Then *Módr*, *Bodak*, and *Moha* (with thermal springs). *Stuhlweissenburg*, p. 393.

The train quits the Danube and nears the hills. 100 1/2 M. *Alt-Szony*, *Ó-Szony*, p. 328). — From 105 M.) *Almás-Füzita* a branch-line runs via (21 M.) *Tokot*, with coal-mines, to (26 M.) *Gran* (p. 328). — 109 1/2 M. *Tata-Tóváros*, or *Totis* (*Hôt. Esterházy*, pop. 11,200), on the *Nagy Tó*, a lake 23 1/4 M. long, with an old château of Prince Esterházy. Warm springs in the prince's park. Pleasant environs, with stalactite caverns, marble-quarries and clay-pits. — 116 1/2 M. *Bánhuta*. Branch-line via (23 M.) *Kisbér* (see above) and (38 M.) *Vasváry* to (58 M.) *Pápa* (p. 391). 120 1/2 M. *Felső-Galla*, with coal-mines. 132 M. *Bicske* branch-line to (31 1/2 M.) *Stuhlweissenburg* (p. 393). — 152 M. *Budaörs*, in a fertile fruit and wine-growing district. — Beyond (155 M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (p. 386).





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In the *Landhaus*, erected in 1783, now a court of justice, the Hungarian diets were held from 1802 to 1848. Near it is the handsome *Grassalkowich Palace*, now the residence of Archduke Frederick.

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (Pl. B, 3) formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1204, completed in 1445, was restored in 1861-80. The tower is surmounted by a pyramid bearing a gilded Hungarian royal crown. The late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Anna*, in the N. aisle, dates from the 14th century. The *Chapel of St. Eusebius* was built and decorated by *Rafael Donner*, who also executed the leaden equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, outside the choir (1734).

At the E. end of the *Kossuth-Platz* is the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1886 by *Fedner* and *Hellmer*. In front of it are a pretty fountain with a figure of *Ganymede* and a bust of the composer *Hummel*, who was born at Pressburg in 1778, both by *Tigmer*. To the S. on the Danube, on the coronation-hill, is the marble *Monument of Maria Theresia*, by *Falusz* (1897), the empress on horseback, flanked by a Hungarian magistrate and a *Kurutz*; on the pedestal, the inscription 'vitan. et sanguinem.'

The *Schlossgrünl-Gasse* and the *Schloss-Strasse* lead W. from the cathedral past the *Synagogue* in 6 min. to the *Schlossberg* (Pl. A, B, 3). A massive and imposing gateway gives access to the plateau (272 ft. above the Danube) enclosed by a wall, with the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace and the W. tower, embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the little *Carpathians* with the city at our feet; to the S., beyond the Danube, the villages of *Karlburg* and *Kittsee*, the ruin of *Wolfstal*, etc., and to the W., *Hamburg* and *Theben*.

The iron *König-Franc-Josef Bridge* (Pl. C, J) built in 1890 and traversed also by the railway to *Steinamanger* (see p. 390), a favourite evening-promenade, leads to the *Au-Park* on the right bank of the Danube, with safe and pleasant grounds, much frequented on summer-evenings (gnats troublesome). Horse-races take place annually in spring in the *Bügelau* (restaurant), farther to the S.

Another favourite excursion is that to the three *Batzenhäusel*, on the verge of the *Leibergs-Park* (Pl. A, 1), about 1½ M. to the N.W. of the town (restaurants, best in the third *Batzenhäusel*).

The environs afford many beautiful excursions. The (½ hr.) *Culturberg* to the N. affords a fine view, descend thence to the *Waldpütz-Tal* and (1 hr.) the *Fuenbrandl*, a small mineral bath (min.), then through beautiful woods to the (¾ hr.) *Gemeenberg*, the highest point of which, the *Bidenberg Hut* (1340 ft.), with its wooden tower, is an admirable point of view; back to the town by the *Gemeingraben* in 1¼ hr. more. Longer excursions to (12 M.) *Mariental*, with an old abbey, now a chateau of Count *Schallguth*, and to (¾ hr.) the ruin of *Baltonstein*, and back by the *Kupferhammer* and the ruin of *Weissenstein* to (9 M.) *St. Georgen*, a station on the *Tyrnan railway* (p. 352). To *Theben* (p. 328) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the (1 hr.) top of the *Thebaner Kopf* (1686 ft.);





the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 430 yds. long (p. 343), to (150½ M.) *Budapest-Franzstadt* (where express trains do not stop) and the *East Station* at (163 M.) *Budapest* (p. 380).

## 58. The Danube from Vienna to Budapest.

**STEAMBOAT TO BUDAPEST** is 12½ hrs. In the reverse direction the **RAILWAY** (III R. 50, 57), 5½ hrs., is preferable, as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream. Return ticket, valid for 14 days, 28 K. (steamboat 1st cl. railway incl.)

A small steamer, starting at 7 a.m. from the steamboat office by the *Franzens-Brücke*, on the right bank of the Danube Canal (p. 61), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the *Prater-Gate* below the *Kapuziner-Budof-Brücke* (p. 61, 2), also at 1 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the *Endorock* in the main arm of the river. Passengers may go on board the night before, both 1½ K. *Pass. & Back* 11 K. or 6 K. 90 K. Restaurant on board, to be taken at 12½ p.m. 2 K. 40 K.

A **LOCAL STEAMBOAT** plying between Vienna and Presburg usually leaves Vienna at 5 p.m. and Presburg at 6 a.m. only (down stream in 8 hrs.) fare 3 K. r 2 K. 20 K.

The right and left banks are denoted by r and l respectively. The names of the steamboat stations are printed in bold type. The usual hours of service are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.

**Summary.** The route is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Presburg, between Neudorf and Waidhof, and in nearing Budapest. The least attractive part of the route is from below Presburg to below Krems.

**Vienna** see p. 1. The small steamer passes under the *Franzens-Brücke*, the bridge of the *Verbinlungsbahn* or loop line, the *Siefler-Brücke*, the *Kaiser-Josef-Brücke*, and lastly the bridge of the *Staatbahn* (p. 265). On the left lies the *Prater*, on the right rises the *Weinapfelterkirche* (p. 65), in the district of *Lanitzstrasse*. Further on is the suburb of *Erdberg*, with its market-gardens. At the *Prater-ock*, where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark in the large steamer.

(7.30 a.m.) l. The **Lobau**, the longest (4½ M. long, 3 M. broad) of the wooded islands which conceal the left bank. On that bank, a little inland, lie the villages of *Aspern*, *Essling*, and *Wagram* well known by Napoleon's battle against Archduke Charles in 1809.

(8.10 a.m.) R. **Fischamend**, l. **Schönau**.

R. **Ellend**, close to the river and **Hirsau**. — (8.25 a.m.) l. **Orth** (the village lies a little inland). Then, r. **Regelsbrunn**.

R. **Petronelt**. The last of the châteaux belongs to Count Traun.

(9 a.m.) R. **Deutsch-Altenburg**, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a hill rises the elegant church of St. John, erected as a Romanesque basilica in 1213, and afterwards embellished with an early-Gothic choir (14th cent.) and late-Gothic vaulting. The churchyard contains a round Romanesque mortuary chapel (Karrer's), with an elaborate portal, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound, 62 ft. high, called the *Huttenberg* ('hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatred to commemorate the expulsion of the hated Turks.

In the vicinity are remains of *Carnuntum*, an important permanent camp established or rebuilt by the Romans in 73 A.D. to protect their frontier on the central Danube. An amphitheatre and various walls and buildings have been laid bare. The smaller antiquities found here are preserved in the museum of Deutsch-Altenburg.

(9.15) R. **Hainburg** (*König von Ungarn*; pop. 6200), very picturesquely situated, with its old walls and towers. The *Schlossberg* is crowned with a large ruin; on the N. slope is the handsome *Pioneer Cadet School*. The *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* here employs 2000 hands. The *Rathaus* contains a Roman votive altar. On the *Wiener-Tor* is a stone figure of King *Etzel* (?), who according to the *Nibelungen-Lied* once spent a night here. A rock rising abruptly from the river, below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of *Rottenstein*. Branch-line to *Bruck*, see p. 325. — Hainburg and —

(9.30) L. **Theben**, Hungarian *Dévény*, form the gateway to Hungary. The *March* (or *Morava*), the boundary between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old castle of *Theben* a considerable ruin, blown up by the French in 1809.

(9.55) L. **Pressburg**, see p. 322. To the left rises the castle-hill, on the Danube is the monument to *Maria Theresa*.

The steamboat passes below the *Franz-Josef Bridge* (p. 323). The banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is uninteresting, occasionally diversified by groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, on the left the *Grosse*, and on the right the *Kleine Schütt*, the former is 56 M. long, 31 M. broad, and contains about a hundred villages.

(10.55) L. **Körtvélyes** and (11.55) **Böös**

(1.5 p.m.) R. **Gönyő**, below the influx of the *Raab*. About 9½ M. to the S.W. (local steamer in 1½ hr.), lies *Raab* (p. 325).

R. *Acs*, at a distance from the river; on the hill the Benedictine abbey of *St. Martinsberg* (p. 326).

R. *Neu-Szőny*, or *Új-Szőny*, a station of the Vienna and Budapest railway (p. 326), connected with *Komorn* by an iron bridge.

(2.10 p.m.) L. **Komorn** (*König von Ungarn*, *Central Hôtel*; pop. 17,000), Hung. *Komárom*, an ancient town at the E. extremity of the *Grosse Schütt* and on the right bank of the *Waug*, which here falls into the Danube, with strong fortifications, originally constructed under King *Matthew Corvinus*, and extended since 1805. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians under *Klapka*, who is commemorated by a monument from *Róna's* designs (1896). — To *Pressburg*, see p. 324.

R. *Alt Szöny*, the *Brigetto* of the Romans.

(2.55) L. **Badvány**; opposite (r.) *Atmács*, with a warm mineral spring and marble-quarries. *Neszmühl*, Hung. *Nésmély*, is noted for its wine. The river is of imposing width.

(3.20) R. **Piszke** also possesses quarries of marble.

(4.10) R. **Gran** (*Badhôtel*, *König von Ungarn*), Hung. *Esztergom*,

Lat. *Strigonium*, a town with 17,000 inhab. near the confluence of the *Gron* and the *Danube*, is the residence of the Primate of Hungary. The huge dome of the *Cathedral*, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill 215 ft. above the *Danube*. This imposing edifice, in the Italian Renaissance style, was begun in 1820, under Cardinal Rudnay, consecrated by Cardinal Szitowsky in 1856, and completed by Cardinal Simor. The nave is 350 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high, the dome is 260 ft. high and 52 ft. in diameter.

The three large altar-pieces are by *Grigoletti*. On the high altar, an Assumption (enlarged copy after Titian). Another altar-piece represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of *Gran* in 1000. The *Stefans-Capelle* contains a marble statue of the same saint by *Ferenczy*. On the wall to the right is a marble statue of Card. Pázmány, by *Deja Vedova*, to the left another of Card. Simor, by *Strobl*. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the sumptuous marble monument of Archduke Karl Ambrosius, Arch-bishop of *Gran* and Primate of Hungary (d. 1803). The *Bakócz Chapel*, on the left erected in another part of the town in 1707, was transferred hither in 1824. By the entrance to the crypt are statues of the Resurrection and Immortality by *Scherff*. The treasury (for admission apply on the previous day to the guardian of the cathedral) contains a \*Mount Calvary, once the domestic altar of King Matthew Corvinus, a Florentine work preserved here since 1494, ecclesiastical vestments, etc.

On the W. side of the hill stands the *Church of St. Ignatius*, with two pointed towers, adjoining which is the imposing *Palace of the Primate*, built in 1882 and containing a museum of antiquities, paintings, engravings, etc. Near it is the *Archiepiscopal Library* (100,000 vols., many incunabula and old manuscripts), shown on application to the keeper.

FR. M. GRAN TO BUDAPEST, 80 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — Beyond (28 M.) *O-Buda* (p. 330) on the left is the Amphitheatre, on the right the remains of *Aquincum* (p. 345). The *Danube* is crossed. — 36 M. *Budapest*, West Station (p. 330). Branch from *Gran* to *Almás-Füzö*, see p. 328.

L. *Párkány* is connected with *Gran* by an iron bridge 1664 ft. long. Beyond this the railway (p. 324) follows the left bank.

The valley contracts, and is flanked with picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks.

(55) L. *Gross-Maros*, Hung. *Nagy-Maros* (railway, see p. 324). — Opposite (r), on an abrupt rock, lies *Visegrád* (Slav. 'high fortress'), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent., and greatly embellished by Matthew Corvinus, who converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and the fortifications were finally dismantled by Emp. Leopold. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the *Danube*, on which rises the lofty *Salomons-Turm*. *Visegrád* is much frequented from *Budapest* as a summer-resort.

The hills recede. The *Danube*, turning S., now divides, forming the *Andreas-Insel*, 18 M. long.

(545) L. *Waitzen* (p. 324)

L. *Neu-Pest* (i.e. *Pest*), in front of which extends the long quay



of the *Winter Harbour*. The steamboat passes under the bridge of the Budapest and Gran railway.

R. *Alt-Ofen* (Ó-Buda, p. 345). To the W., on the slope of the *Gaisberg*, is the pensioners' hospital of *Kleinzell*, formerly a monastery.

The boat skirts the *Margareten-Insel* (p. 342) and passes under the *Margareten-Brücke*. A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the left, with its lofty palatial buildings facing the river, while Ofen rises on the right bank, crowned by the royal palace. In the background, the *Blocksberg*. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful. The steamer first touches at *Ofen*, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops on the right bank at —

(7 p.m.) L. Budapest.

## 59. Budapest and its Environs.

(Ut = street, Utcza = lane, Körút = promenade, Tér = square.)

**Railway Stations.** 1. *East Station of the Hungarian State Railways* (Keleti pályaudvar; Pl. I, 4), at the E. end of the *Kerepeser-Str.*, for the lines to Vienna (viâ Bruck), Gratz (viâ Raab and Fehring), Belgrade, Bosnia, Bucharest (viâ Predeal), Fiume, Lemberg, Czernowitz, and Oderberg (Tatra). — 2. *West Station of the Hungarian State Railways* (Nyugoti pályaudvar; Pl. E, F, 2), at the N. end of the *Waitzner-Ring*, for Vienna (viâ Marchegg), Temesvár, Orsova, Bâziás, Bucharest (viâ Verciorova), and Constantinople (Orient express viâ Belgrade). — 3. *Southern Station of the Southern Railway Co.* (Déli vasuti pályaudvar) at Ofen (Christinenstadt; Pl. A, 4), for *Stuhlweissenburg* and *Pragerhof* (Gratz, Trieste). — 4. *Budapest-Kelenföld* (beyond Pl. A, 9), station of the junction-railway between Pest and Ofen and junction of the lines from the East and South Stations. — *Enquiry and Ticket Office* at the *Erste Ungarische Assekuranz-Gesellschaft*, *Vigadó Tér*, and at *Thos. Cook and Sons*, *Kishid-Utcza*, opposite the *Hôt. Hungaria*.

**Hotels** (no omnibuses at the stations; cabs, see p. 331). *On the right bank*: \**GRAND HÔTEL HUNGARIA* (Pl. a; D, 5), *Ferencz-József-Rakpart* 86, with 300 rooms from 3 K. 40 h., déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 14 K.; \**GRAND HÔTEL ROYAL* (Pl. u; F, 3, 4), *Erzsébet-Körút* 47; \**QUEEN OF ENGLAND* (Pl. b; D, 5), *Franz-Deák-Gasse* (*Deák Ferencz-Utcza*) 1, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 5 K.; \**HÔTEL BRISTOL* (Pl. t; D, 5), *Ferencz-József-Rakpart* 3, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 K.; *HÔTEL CONTINENTAL* (Pl. f; D, 4), *Palatin-Gasse* (*Nádor-Utcza*), R. 3-8, D. 3, pens. 8-12 K.; *HÔTEL REMI*, *József-Körút* 4, opposite the *Volks-theater* (Pl. G, 5); \**JÄGERHORN* (*Vadászkürt Szálloda*; Pl. g; D, E, 5), *Kleine Brückgasse* 3 (*Kishid-Utcza*); \**PANNONIA* (Pl. m; F, 5), R. 8½-12 K.; *METROPOLE* (Pl. c; G, 4); *CENTRAL* (Pl. i; H, 4), *ERZHERZOG JOSEPH* (Pl. r; H, 4), *Hôt. ADRIA* (Pl. s; G, 4, 5), all near the East Station. — Second-class: *HÔTEL BUDAPEST* (Pl. w; E, 5), *Wienergasse* (*Bécsi-Utcza*) 2, R. 2½-7 K.; *HÔTEL ORIENT* (Pl. h; G, 4), *Kerepesi-Ut* 42; *KÖNIGIN ELISABETH* (Pl. k; E, 5), *Universitâtsgasse* (*Egyetem-Utcza*) 5; *KÖNIG VON UNGARN* (Pl. n; D, 5), *Dorotheengasse* (*Dorottya-Utcza*), commercial, R. from 2½, D. 2½ K.; *Hôt. DE PARIS* (Pl. p; E, 3), *Waitzner-Ring* 25, ¼ M. from the West Station, R. 2-5½ K. — *Pension Internationale*, *Kigyó Tér* 1 (pens. 9-10 K.).

*On the left bank*: \**HÔTEL FIUME* (Pl. q; C, D, 5), below the chain-bridge; *HÔTEL ST. LUCASBAD* (p. 345), with lift and electric light, pens. from 54 K. weekly; *KAISERBAD* (p. 345). — *On the Margareten-Insel*: \**MARGARETENBAD* (p. 312).

**Restaurants** (comp. p. xvii) at all the hotels. \**National Casino*, *Kossuth Utcza*, fashionable; \**Landes-Kasino*, *Ujvilág-Utcza* 5; \**Drechsler*, *Andrássy Ut*, opposite the Opera House; *Pschorrbräu*, *Andrássy-Ut*; *Gambrians*, *Erzsébet-Körút*; *Ehm*, in the National Theatre; \**Pilsner Halle*, *Thome*, next the *Redoute Buildings*; \**Redoute Buildings* (*Vigadó*), *Elisabeth-1*

(Erzsébet-Ter); *Amazettler*, in the Franziskaner-Bazar (Ferencziek Bazár); \**Károlyi*, Andrásy-Ut 38; *Gregorcska*, Váci Utcza, near the Eskü-Ter (Pl. E, 5); *Servicen Kellér*, Városház Utcza 20; *Hammer*, József Ter 1. — Two of the best Hungarian dishes are 'Paprikahús', f.w. prepared with 'paprika', or Hungarian pepper, and 'Gulyás', meat stewed with paprika. 'Kukuruz', or a boiled head of maize, eaten plain, with salt, is also esteemed.

Cafes at most of the hotels. *New York*, Erzsébet Körút 9 (splendidly fitted up); \**Pohl*, in the Redouten-Park (p. 335); \**Benczúr* Kertész Kávé-Ter (Pl. F, 5); *Aróst* Erzsébet Ter, *Farag*, Thonethof, *Drechsler* (see p. 330), *Café Japan*, Budapest Abbana, Andrásy-Ut; *Balaton*, Outhorn, Pannónia, Kerepesi Ut. *Café Central* Ferencziek Ter. *Zur Krone* Váci Utcza, *Hagler*, József Ter, *Pinaud* Múzeum Ter 13, et.

Confectioners. \**Kugler* Gerboud, Gizella-Ter 8 and in the Stadtwaldchen, *Almond* Gizella Ter, *Bauer*, Andrásy-Ut, *Wilms*, Deák-Ferencz Utcza 17 (Pl. D, 5, 6).

Cabs. One-horse cab ('comfortable') to or from the railway-stations or steamboat piers 1 k. 60 h; per 1/2 hr. 1 k., each addit. 1/4 hr. 40 h; to the fortress or the Blocksberg 80 h extra. — Two-horse cab ('étacé') to or from the railway-stations or steamboat piers 2 k. 60 h; Auwinkel or Schwabenberg 6 k., per 1/2 hr. 1 k. 80, each addit. per 1/4 hr. 60 h; to the fortress or the Blocksberg 1 k. 20 h extra. — Between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., and outside the municipal limits, fare 1 k. half. Luggage 10 h each package carried outside. Tunnel toll, 10 or 20 k.; bridge-toll (incl. return) 40 h. Fee of 20 k. h for shorter drives customary. — The drivers often do not employ meter at all, so fares. Each vehicle obtains a tariff and the driver's number.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plac.) A Red Cars Lines 1-7 start from the Central-Station (Központi Városi P. E, 5) 1 Circular Line (Körvonal) via the Margaretten-Brücke (Pl. C, D, 1), the inner Ötven Ríg and the Franz-Josef Brücke (Pl. E, 6), 6 M., 55 min., 48 h. 2 To Auwinkel (Zogh. Ct., beyond Pl. A, 2, 3), via the Margaretten Brücke, 6 M., 41 min., 40 h. 3 To the Köhler Tel. (Havosvolgy) via the Franz-Josef-Brücke, 7 M., 57 min., 40 h. 4 To the Slaughter House (Vágóud P. H, 7), 2 M., 21 min., 20 h. 5 To the Volksgarten (N. pl. get., beyond Pl. K, 7), 3 M., 22 min., 20 h. — 6 To the Post (beyond Pl. F, 1), 2 M., 32 min., 30 h. 7 To Akcsaföld (beyond Pl. A, 9), 3 1/2 M., 28 min., 30 h (bracket to Soltsbad). 8 From the Luder-cam (Pl. J, 7) to Altúfen (Ö. Róla, beyond Pl. B, 1, 1) via the Margaretten Brücke, 6 M., 50 min., 21 h. 9 From the West Station (P. E, F, 2) to Altúfen via the Margaretten Brücke, 3 M., 27 min., 20 h. — 10 From the Suspension Bridge (Lancs. 1, Pl. D, 4) to Altúfen 3 M., 25 min., 20 h. — 11 Suspension Bridge to Auwinkel (Zogh. Ct.), 4 M., 1 1/2 hr. 32 h. 12 Soltsbad (Pl. A, 3) to the Stadtwaldchen (Városliget, P. H, 1, 2), 5 M., 46 min., 30 h. — 13 László tér (Pl. F, 6) to the Stadtwaldchen, 4 1/2 M., 32 min., 20 h. 14 Múzeum Körút (Pl. F, 5) to the Tiergarten (Allat Kert, Pl. G, H, 1), 4 1/2 M., 24 min., 20 h. 15 Múzeum Körút to the East Station (Pl. I, 4), 1 1/2 M., 12 min., 12 h. 16 Múzeum Körút to Soltsbad (Kölcsy P. beyond K, 7), 4 1/2 M., 56 min., 30 h. 17 West Station to Akcsaföld, 6 1/2 M., 40 min., 0 h.

B. Yellow Cars 18 Péter Ter (Pl. D, E, 5) to the Stadtwaldchen, 3 M., 26 min., 16 h. 19 Péter Ter to the Eska Ter (Pl. E, 1) via the Duna Quai and the Ring Strasse, 5 M., 42 min., 20 h. — 20 West Station to the Boráros Ter (Pl. G, 7) via the Ring-Strasse, 2 M., 10 min., 10 h. 21 West Station to the Egyetem Ter (Pl. E, 5, 5), 2 M., 22 min., 20 h. 22 West Station to the Franziszt Station (Ferenczvárosi pályaudvar beyond Pl. H, 1, 8), 3 M., 22 min., 20 h. 23 Vagyner Utcza (Pl. E, F, 3) to the Stadtwaldchen, 1 1/2 M., 13 min., 12 h. 24 Boráros Ter to the Stadtwaldchen, 3 M., 24 min., 20 h. — 25 Rochus-Hospital (Rókus kórház; Pl. G, 5) to the Central Cemetery (Központi temető) 6 1/2 M., 35 min., 3 h. — 26 Rochus-Hospital to the Volksgarten N. pl. get., beyond Pl. K, 7) 2 1/2 M., 18 min., 16 h.

Underground Electric Railway from the Gizella Ter (Pl. D, 1, 5) under the Andrásy Utcza 10 min. to the (2 1/2 M.) Artisan Bath in the Stadtwaldchen (Pl. H, 1, p. 94), 20 h. Cable Tramway to the Fortress at Ófen, see p. 344. Rack and Pionon line to the top of the Schwabenberg, see p. 346. — Steam Tramway to Aquincum, see p. 315.

**Steamboats.** The Vienna steamers land at the Franz-Joseph-Quai (Pl. D, 5), below the suspension-bridge. — *Local Steamboats.* Small screw-steamers ('propellers') ply between Pest and Ofen every 5-10 min., starting in Pest from the piers at the upper end of the Rudolfs-Quai, the Redoute, and the Eskü-Tér, etc. (fare 14 or 10 h.). Larger steamboats ply half-hourly from Pest (Boráros-Tér, Custom House, Eskü-Tér, Academy) and Ofen (Taban, Bomba-Tér, Kaiserbad) to the Margareten-Insel (*Margit-Sziget*), Alt-Ofen, and Neu-Pest. A notice-board is exhibited at the piers showing the destination of the next steamer.

**Commissionaires** (Hordáre), for a message within one district 40 h., longer messages 60-80 h.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 5), Kronprinz-Gasse (Koronaherceg Utcza); poste restante, on the groundfloor, entered from the Városház-Utcza. Branch post-offices in most of the municipal districts and at the railway stations. — *Postage* for a letter within the town 6 h., for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 10 h., for other countries in the Postal Union 20 h.

**Bankers and Money-Changers.** *Austro-Hungarian Bank*, József-Tér 2; *Ungarische Escompte & Wechselbank*, Dorotya-Utcza 8; *Ungarische Kreditbank*, Nador-Utcza 12; etc.

**Baths.** At *Pest*: *Artesian Bath* (p. 342), in the Stadtwäldchen; \**Diana-bad*, Ferencz-József-Tér (also vapour-baths); *Gschwindt*, Üllőer-Strasse (Üllői-Ut), opposite the barracks; *Ringstrassenbad*, Erzsébet-Körút 51; *Summer Swimming Bath*, Franz-Joseph-Quai, opposite the Redoute Building (Vigadó). — On the *Margareten-Insel*, see p. 342; at *Ofen*, see pp. 341, 346.

**Theatres.** The performances are in Hungarian, but the theatres present an interesting aspect of the national life. 'Elyen' is the Magyar expression of approval. — *National Theatre* (*Nemzeti Színház*; Pl. F, 5), Kerepesi-Ut, dramas and comedies; performances daily; boxes 14 or 20 K., fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) or balcony (dress-circle) 3 K. — *Royal Opera House* (*Magyar Királyi Operaház*; Pl. E, 4), Andrásy-Ut; boxes 20 or 24, stalls 4-7 K.; box-office open 10-1 and 3-5. — *Volks-Theater* (*Népszínház*; Pl. G, 5), Kerepesi-Ut (popular pieces, operettas). — *Lustspiel-Theater* (*Vígyszínház*; Pl. D, E, 2), Lipót-Körút. — **Music Halls** (not for ladies): *Orpheum*, Nagy Mező-Utcza 17 (Pl. F, 3); *Folies Caprice*, Révay-Utcza 18, etc.

**Popular Resorts and Excursions.** The \**Margareten-Insel*, in the Danube, above the town (p. 342). — The \**Stadtwäldchen* (p. 341). — *Sz. Lucasbad* and *Kaiserbad* at Ofen (p. 345). — \**Blocksberg* (p. 345). — \**Schwabenberg* (p. 346). — \**Auwinkel* (Zugliget, p. 347). — *Kühles Tal* (Hüvösvölgy; p. 347). — *Gödöllő* (p. 347; railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr.). — \**Visegrád* (p. 329; railway to Gross-Maros in 1-1 3/4 hr., thence steam-ferry in 10 min.). — *Fóth*, p. 325. — *Gran* (p. 328; railway see p. 324).

**Promenades.** *Franz-Josef-Quai* (p. 335), with the Redouten-Park (Kiosk and Café). — *Elisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with a café, where a military band plays thrice weekly in summer. — *Joseph-Platz*. — The *Széchenyi Promenade* (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. of the Neugebäude, the *Museum Garden*, and the *Volksgarten* (Népliget; beyond Pl. K, 7), are also favourite resorts.

#### Collections, Museums, etc.

*Academy* (p. 334), Botanic Museum and Historical Picture Gallery, daily 11-1.

*Agricultural Museum* (p. 341). From April to Nov. daily, except Mon., 9-1; gratis.

*Art-Industrial Museum* (p. 336), daily, except Mon. and Frid., 9-1; gratis.

*Botanic Garden* (p. 336), on week-days, 7-12 and 2-7, Sun. 8-12, free.

*Ethnographical Museum* (p. 341), week-days 9-12, Wed. and Sat. gratis, other days 1 K.

*Museum of Fine Arts* (p. 340), Sun., Wed., and Frid. 9-1 free; on other days 9-6, adm. 1 K.

*National Museum* (p. 336). Adm. gratis, 9-2; to the Hungarian Antiquities on Tues. and Frid., to the Natural History Collections on Mon. and Thurs., on other week-days, 10-1, 1 K. (tickets obtained on the groundfloor to the



right, door 5) The collections are also open free on Sun, 9-12, Library,  
daily, 9-1

*Payment Hours* (p. 141), week-days 2-11 Sun & holidays 11-1; 1 K.

Royal Palace (p. 141, daily, in the absence of the court, 9 12 and 8 6 (Nikolsk, 10 6, at the Buchaplozmannschaft), Sun, 9 12 only

Technological Museum (to BSE), a week days 9-1, gratis (closed on Sun).

Tenby Museum at (p. 34.), Mon., Wed. & Fri. 10-12 & 2-6, Sun  
9-12, free

Interspersed Library (p. 337), daily (except Mon. & Sun) 9-2 and 3-6 (reading room 9-12 and 3-6), in July and Aug. in Tues. & Wed. only 9-12. Closed Apr. 15th Sept. 1st

*Zeby Muzoni* (1971), on *hlon* in southern Nǀlǀe (1) is in (fem).

*Zenopsis macdonaldi* (J. 1942), open mid day; 90 h

British Consul General, F. H. Clarke, Esq., Consul, Mr. Ignatz Reithl.  
American Consul General Frank D. Chester Esq., Vice Consul, Bernard  
G. Flint Esq.

English Church Services in winter at the 11st Hungary. Presby-  
terian Service (United Free Church of Scotland) Mon at 11 a.m. in the  
Protestant Church, Budapest.

**Principal Attractions (two days).** 1st Day Drive in the morning (see map, p. 341) from the Prinz Joseph Platz (Pl D, 4, p. 334) along the bank of the Danube to the Parliament House (Pl D, 8, p. 334) and the *Maargarten Brucke* of 846; then via the Leopold Ring (Pl E, 1, p. 334) and the *Wunderer Ring* (Vierz Korst Pl E, 2, 4) to the *Leopoldsdorf Brucke* of 850; via the *Villány Ut* (p. 339) to the *Schubertstrasse* (p. 341), via the *Danubiusstrasse* and the *Hauptallee* (see map) to the *Kaiserplatz* (p. 341) and via the *Museumstrasse* and the *Vandenbergstrasse* (p. 340) to the *Parliament House* (Pl E, 6, p. 335), and back via the *Prinz Joseph Platz* (p. 340) to the *Prinz Joseph Platz* (Pl D, 4) after noon visit the *Parliament House* (p. 334), the *Fortress at 846* (p. 341) and the *Hofburg* (p. 341). 2nd Day Visit the *Museum of Fine Art* (p. 340) and the *National Museum* (p. 340) in the morning, the *Schubertstrasse* (p. 341) in the afternoon, and the *Maargarten Brucke* (p. 342) towards evening.

The towns of Pest (Ofen (Hungar. Buda), Alt-Ofen (O Buda), and Steinerbach (Kobánya) were formerly united in 1872 under the name of Budapest, and this city is the capital and residence of the King of Hungary, and the seat of the Hungarian Parliament, of the Hungarian ministry, and of the supreme court of justice (Curia Regia). Next to Vienna it is now the most important place in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, especially on account of its extensive grain trade. It is finely situated on both banks of the Danube, here 300-400 yds. broad; on the low left bank lie the more important quarters (Pest) with many handsome buildings, on the higher right bank is Ofen, with the royal palace. Pop. 712,000 (170,000 Jews; garrison 15,800). About 578,000 speak Magyar, 101,000 German; and the remainder other languages. Budapest is divided into ten municipal districts: on the right bank I. Kettűsg (Vár) Lakón, and Christinesbadt (Krisztinaváros); II. Wannestadt (Vízváros); III. Alt-Ofen (O Buda), on the left bank IV. Inner City (Belváros); V. Leopoldstadt (Lipótváros); VI. Theresienstadt (Terézváros); VII. Liszkebstadt (Liszkeötváros), VIII. Jozsefstadt (Józsefváros), IX. Franzensbadt (Ferenczváros); X. Steinerbach (Kobanyaváros).

There was once a Roman colony (Agroterum, p. 844), the capital of it was Panamint, and headquarters of the only Roman legion (Prima Adjuta) in that province. But until its destruction by the Mongols in 1241, was a flourishing German settlement. King Hsiao IV erected the royal palace

at Ofen in 1247, which from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526 was the residence of the kings of Hungary. Sultan Soliman captured Ofen in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. In 1777 Maria Theresa transferred the university of Tyrnau to Ofen, and in 1784 Joseph II. established it at Pest. After the 'Compromise' of 1867, Pest rapidly developed, while Ofen lost ground. After the union of the towns (p. 333) Budapest became a royal residence in 1892.

#### a. Quarters on the left bank (Pest).

The finest part of the town on the left bank adjoins the Danube, on which extends a succession of handsome buildings,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length. The inner town is surrounded by the *Innere Ring-Strasse*, viz. the Zollamts-Ring, Museums-Ring, and Karls-Ring (Vámház, Muzeum, and Károly Körút), and connected towards the N. by the Waitzner-Ring (Váci Körút) with the *Grosse Ring-Strasse*, which describes a semicircle from the Margareten-Brücke (Pl. D, 2) to the Boráros-Platz (Pl. G, 7), and is known in its successive sections as the Leopold-Ring, Theresien-Ring, Elisabeth-Ring, Joseph-Ring, and Franz-Ring (Lipót, Teréz, Erzsébet, József, and Ferencz Körút). A third Ringstrasse (Hungária Körút) is under construction.

In the FRANZ-JOSEPH-PLATZ (*Ferencz József-Tér*), opposite the *Suspension Bridge* (Lancz-Híd; Pl. D, 4), rises the *\*Academy*, a tasteful Renaissance edifice by *Stüler* (1862-64). The aim of the institution, founded in 1825 by Count Stefan Széchenyi and numbering 300 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of science. The elegant vestibule is borne by marble columns of different colours. On the groundfloor, to the left, is the Library, with 140,000 vols. (adm., see p. 332). The room in which the Academy meets is adorned with Hungarian landscapes by *Ligeti*. The lofty Reception Room, used on great public occasions, has a gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, and a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides. The mural paintings, by *Lotz*, represent scenes from Hungarian history. — The second floor contains the Botanic Collection of the National Museum (p. 337), the third floor the Historic Picture Gallery. — The National Gallery, formerly here, has been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts (p. 340).

The *Goethe Room* on the groundfloor contains portraits, books, MSS., and other objects connected with the poet (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid., 10-12, free; at other times 1 K.).

In front of the Academy are a bronze *Statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi* (d. 1860), by Engel, and busts of the Hungarian scholars *Siarvas* and *Salamon*, by Jankovits. On the E. side of the Franz-Joseph-Platz are the *Police Office*, the *Prince of Coburg's Palace*, and the *Dianabad* (p. 332). On the S. side is the *Chamber of Commerce*, with an Ionic portico, in front of which is a seated bronze statue of *Franz Deák* (d. 1876), the statesman, by Huszár. In the

Eötvös-Platz, to the S., is a *Statue of Joseph von Eötvös* (d. 1871), the author and statesman, by Huszár.

The \***FRANZ-JOSEPH-QUAI** (*Ferencz József Rakpart*; Pl. D, E, 5, 6), leading to the S. from the Franz-Joseph-Platz, skirts the Danube to the Custom House. This superb street (1 M. in length), to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and is the favourite promenade in Pest. On fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd (chair 6 h.). This quay leads past the old *Exchange* (Tőzsde; hall with frescoes by Lotz, new Exchange, see p. 338) to the *Redouten-Park* (café, see p. 331), on the E. side of which rise the large **Redoute Buildings** (Fagado, Pl. D, 5; adm. on week-days 9-12 and 1-5, Sun 9-12, 40 h.), erected in 1862-65 by *Festl* in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, concert, and other rooms, luxuriously fitted up. The staircase is adorned with frescoes from Hungarian legends by *Than* and *Lotz*. The refreshment-room is embellished with two large mural paintings: *Wagner*, *Tournament of King Matthew*; *Than*, *Banquet of Attila*.

Farther along the quay are the *Hôtels Hungaria* and *Bristol* (p. 330) and the steamboat landing-place (for Vienna and Orsova). The street then skirts the shady *Petőfi-Platz* (Petőfi-Tér; Pl. D, E, 5), in which rises a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Alexander Petöfi* (1822-49), by *Izsó* and *Huszár*. On the farther side of the Platz is the *Greek Church*, with its two towers. A few paces farther on, in the *Senieur-Platz* (*Eskü-Tér*), where *Francis Joseph* took the oath as king in 1867 (*Schwur* — oath) is the **Stadt-Pfarrkirche** (Pl. E, 5), or *Parish Church*, the oldest in Pest, built in the Gothic style in 1500, with a rococo façade added in 1726. The interior was restored in 1890. (For the *Eskü-Tér Bridge* to the right bank of the Danube, see p. 342). Farther S. E., *Váci-Utca* 62, is the **New Bathaus** (Pl. I, F, 6), built by *Steindl* in the early Renaissance style, 1869-75, with a handsome staircase and a large hall inlaid with marble (allegorical frescoes by *Lotz*).

At the S. extremity of the Franz-Joseph-Quai are the large *Custom House* (Fővámház, Pl. E, F, 6), built in 1870-74 in the Renaissance style by *Ybl*, and the *Central Market* (opened in 1897). From the custom-house the *Franz-Josef Bridge* (*Ferencz József-Híd*) crosses the Danube to the right bank (see p. 342). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. lower down is a huge *Elevator* (Pl. F, 7), or corn-magazine. To the N. E. of this point, in the *Bakáts-Tér* (Pl. F, G, 7), is the *Franzstadt Church*, a Romanesque edifice erected by *Ybl* in 1867-74, with frescoes by *Than* and *Lotz*. — Outside the town, in the continuation of the *Doroksári-Utca* (tramway, see p. 331), stands the vast *Slaughter House* (*Köz-Vágóhíd*; Pl. H, 9, adm. in the forenoon, on application), erected by *Hellmcke* in 1870-72, with two colossal groups of bulls at the entrance by *R. Begas*.

The **INNERE RING-STRASSE** (Pl. E, F, 6-2, p. 333) begins at the Custom House. The *Zollamts-Ring* (*Vámház-körút*) leads to the



CALVIN-PLATZ (*Calvin-Tér*; Pl. F, 6), with the *Danubius Fountain*, by Feszler. On the S. side is the plain *Reformed Church*.

Running to the S.E. from this Platz is the broad *Üllöer-Strasse* (*Üllői-Út*; Pl. F-I, 6, 7), to the left in which (No. 28) are the *University Cliniques*. — Opposite, to the right (No. 33-35), is the \**Art-Industrial Museum* (Pl. G, 6), built in 1893-97 by *Lechner* and *Pártos* in the Oriental style, with a dome, 154 ft. in height, above the centre of the chief façade. The coloured plant-ornamentation used on the exterior and in the interior is characteristically Hungarian. Adm., see p. 332.

GROUND FLOOR. From the entrance we proceed straight on to the COURT, covered with glass and containing the larger objects (altars, sculptures, etc.); on the back-wall, a fine painted choir from the church of *Mező-Csát* (E. Hungary), of 1746. In the right wing, well-preserved furniture of the 17th century. — FIRST FLOOR. \*Faience and stoneware from *Hollós* (1734-1832); painted wooden ceiling from *Soly* (17th cent.); Asiatic objects (China, Japan, etc.). Hungarian Hall: richly painted ceiling from *Makra* (18th cent.); objects in wood, clay, gold, and iron; embroideries. French Room with objects of the 18th cent.; carved oaken panelling (1710); furniture in the style of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. An adjoining room contains Greek vases and fayence from Gubbio. The corridor contains mediæval ecclesiastical vestments and Oriental tapestry. Mediæval Room: carved wooden chests, beds, etc. — On the SECOND FLOOR is the *School of Industrial Art*.

Farther on in the *Üllői-Út*, on the left, are the *Stefanie Hospital for Children*, the *Josephinum Orphanage* (Pl. H, 7), the *Botanic Garden* (*Egyetemi Fűvész-Kert*; Pl. H, I, 7; adm., see p. 332) and the *Ludoviceum* (Pl. I, 7), an academy for officers of the *Honvéds*, or Hungarian militia. Behind the *Ludoviceum* is the pleasant *Orczy Garden* (in the forenoon, tickets in the main building, on the right; in the afternoon, entrance by the *Ludoviceum Utcza*). At the end of the *Üllői-Út*, on the right,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Calvin-Platz, are the two large municipal *Infirmaries* (*Kórház*; Pl. I, 8), and  $\frac{2}{3}$  M. farther on, to the left, the *Volksgarten* (*Népliget*).

To the N.E. of the Calvin-Platz, in the MUSEUMS-RING, rises the \**National Museum* (*Nemzeti Múzeum*; Pl. F, 5, 6), built in 1836-44 by *M. Pollak*, with a Corinthian portico. On the staircase are allegorical frescoes by *M. Than* and a frieze by *Lotz*, both representing the development of culture in Hungary (sculptures, see below). The entrance to the museum is on the N. side, to the left; that to the collections on the second floor is to the left, in the centre of the court. Admission, see p. 332.

ANTIQUITIES (first floor, to the right). *Entrance Corridor*: Costumes; weapons; standards from the years 1848 and 1849. — *1st & 2nd Rooms*. Prehistoric antiquities. 1st Room: Tomb of the later stone period; collection of objects of the bronze and first iron or 'Hallstatt' periods. 2nd Room: Gold ornaments of the La Tène epoch; Scythian antiquities (Nos. 11, 12. Sacrificial vessels). — *3rd R.* Roman antiquities. Silver tripod (No. 19); Etruscan helmet with golden laurel-twigs; antique golden helmet set with precious stones. Weapons and tools of the time of the 'Völkerwanderung', or great migrations of the Germanic nations. \*Gold ornaments from *Szilágy-Somlyó*. — *4th R.* Weapons: halberds of Transylvanian princes; robes of historical personages, e.g. *Stephen* and *Gabriel Bathory* (Princes

of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyadi (father of Matthew Corvinus), a curious sword dating from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, three saddles of Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in ivory. — 5th R. Mediaeval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs, etc. Golden crown of Constantin Monomachus (11th cent.), "Enamelled ornaments from Transylvania; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Kolin. — 6th R. Objects from Hungarian times (9th and 10th cent.); guild tankards, brass plates made at Nuremberg; glass; metal household utensils, baking moulds. — 7th R. Coins and medals from the 11th cent. to the present time, seals, snuff-boxes, pipe-heads. Hungarian banknotes of 1848; Kossuth notes (London, 1862); Beethoven's piano (presented by Liszt). Stick carried by Nelson at the battle of Abukir. Bells. — 8th R. Reminiscences of Queen Elizabeth, harp of Queen Marie Antoinette; memorials of Liszt.

The Staircase and ground-floor contain Hungarian archaeological objects. In the middle, Marie tomb of the Apafi family from Almakerek (Transylvania), 17th cent.; two leaden angels by Donner, from Presburg cathedral, etc. The Gallery of Modern Pictures formerly here has been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts (p. 341).

The LIBRARY (adm., see p. 333) consists of four sections. 1st Sect.: Books (Bibliotheca Hungarica; 360,000 vols.) Hungarian incunabula from 1533; Latin incunabula (Chronicon B. Jense, 1478 the first book printed in Hungary). 2nd Sect. Newspapers (18,000 vols.). 3rd Sect. Manuscripts. Funera, sermon in Hungarian (early 13th cent., the oldest existing example of the language), sixteen other Hungarian MSS. d. wnt. 1527, eleven MSS. from the library of King Matthew Corvinus (1457-9), 407 codices, upwards of 20,000 MSS. from the 18th cent. to the present time. 4th Sect. Archives (215,000 documents). The earliest dates from King Koloman (1109).

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS. 1 Zoology (birds, wasps, beetles, butterflies), 2 Mineralogy (Hungarian gold, meteorites) and Palaeontology. The Botanical Section is at present in the Academy (p. 334). Ethnographical Collections, see p. 341.

In front of the steps leading to the museum is the seated bronze *Statue of Johann Arany* (d. 1882), the poet, by Strobl (1893). The garden contains bronze busts of *Berszényi*, *Kazinczy*, *Kisfaludy*, and other Hungarian poets. — In the Dándor-Gasse, opposite the National Museum, is the old *House of Representatives* (Parliament, see p. 338) erected by Ybl in 1866. Near it (Museums-Ring 6) is the *Polytechnic School* (Műegyetem; new building see p. 345).

In the adjoining 'Magnates' Quarter' are handsome palaces of Hungarian magnates (Esterházy, Festetics, Károlyi, etc.). In the Universitäts-Platz (Egypsten-Tér; Pl. E, F, 5, 6) rise the **University** (Pl. 5; E, 6, 5000 students), with a baroque façade rebuilt in 1900, and the handsome *University Church*. The Renaissance edifice containing the *University Library* (300,000 vols., adm., see p. 333) lies to the N.W., in the Franziskaner-Platz (Ferencziek-Tér; Pl. E, 5).

In the KEREPESEI-STRASSE (Kerepesi-Ut; Pl. I-H, 5, 4) is the *National Theatre* (p. 332) and farther on the *Volks-Theater* (p. 332), built by Fellner and Hellmer. Nearly opposite the last, at the corner of the József-Körút and the Népszínház-Utca, is the *Industrial School*, containing the *Technical Museum* (unimportant; adm. see p. 333).

At the end of the street (1 M. from the Museums-Ring) is a statue of *Baross* (d. 1892), minister of commerce and inventor of the 'zone-tariff' (p. 319), by Szécsi (1898). Straight on

is the large *East Station* of the Hungarian State-Railways (Pl. H, 1, 4; p. 330). To the left the Rottenbiller-Utca leads to the *Veterinary Institute* (Allatorvosi Akademia; Pl. H, 3) and the Roman Catholic church of *St. Elizabeth* (Pl. 3a), completed in 1900 from Steindl's designs; and to the right the Kőztemető-Ut (tramway) leads to the large *Kerepes Cemetery* (Kőztemető; Pl. I, K, 4, 5), with monuments of Count Louis Batthyány, Franz Deák, L. Kosuth, etc.

We return to the Inner Ring-Strasse. In the Tabaksgasse (Dohány-Utca), near the *Karls-Ring* (Károly Körút), is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, 5), a Moorish building in brick, by Förster (1861). Near it, in the Rombach-Gasse, is the *Orthodox Synagogue* (Pl. E, F, 4), in the Moorish-Byzantine style, built by Wagner and Kallina in 1872. Farther on in the Karls-Ring is the *Central Town Hall* (Központi Városház; Pl. E, 5), the old *Pensioners' Hospital*, erected under Emp. Charles VI. in the Renaissance style by Martinelli, with its chief façade towards the Városház-Utca.

At the corner of Koronaherczeg-Utca and Zsibárus-Utca stands the imposing *Post and Telegraph Office* (p. 332), with a rich Renaissance façade, by Skalnitzky and Koch. We now cross the Deák-Platz, with the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 6), to the *Elisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with its pretty pleasure-grounds and its *Kiosque*, decorated with frescoes by Than and Lotz. In the neighbouring Josephs-Platz (József-Tér; Pl. D, 4) rises a bronze *Statue of Archduke Joseph*, Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, by Halbig (1869). — The Palatin-Gasse (Nádor-Utca) leads hence to the N. to the FREIHEITS-PLATZ (Szabadság-Tér; Pl. D, E, 3), with the handsome new buildings of the *Exchange* (1905), on the W. side, and the *Austro-Hungarian Bank* (1904), on the E. To the N.W. of the Freiheits-Platz, on the Danube, rises the —

**\*Parliament House** (Országház; Pl. D, 3; adm., see p. 333), a huge limestone edifice in the late Gothic style, erected in 1883-1902 from *Steindl's* designs, and covering an area of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  acres. It consists of a central building with a dome (315 ft. high) and two towers (256 ft.) and of two wings, occupied respectively by the House of Representatives (S.) and the House of Magnates (N.). The exterior is embellished with 90 statues, including, on the W. side, those of the kings of Hungary from Árpád to Ferdinand V., and on the E. side, those of Hungarian generals and statesmen. Over the chief portal are statues of Lewis I. and Matthew Corvinus.

The main entrance is on the E. side. By the richly decorated STAIRCASE, with a ceiling-painting (Legislation) by Lotz, we ascend to the first floor, the centre of which is occupied by a DOMED HALL (89 ft. high), supported by sixteen pillars, preceded by coloured zinc statues of Hungarian kings. The statues of Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth (d. 1898) are of marble. — On the left (S.) this central hall is adjoined by a corridor, embellished with ceiling-paintings by Vajda from Hungarian folk-lore and with statuettes representing popular Hungarian types. Opening from the corridor is the SESSION HALL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES, 84 ft. long, 78 ft.



broad, 56 ft. high, with seats for 438 of the 453 members. The walls are lined with gilt carvings. The paintings by Fayda behind the elevated seat of the president represent the Diet of 1848 (right) and the Coronation of Francis Joseph in 1867 (left). To the right of the domed hall, beyond a corridor with paintings from Hungarian history, by Fayda, is the **SESSON HALL OF THE MAGNATES**, similar in size and decoration to that of the Representatives. To the W. of the domed hall is the **DINING ROOM**, with paintings of five Hungarian royal castles (by Spanyi), Aurochs hunt, Fishing in the Plattensee, and Abundantia. The adjoining loggia commands a fine view of the Ofen mountains. — The portion of the central building projecting towards the E. accommodates the **DELEGATION HALL**, which contains a mural painting, by Dedus, of Francis Joseph in the Lánchíd-Tor stretching his sword to the four cardinal points (1887).

To the S. of the Parliament House stands a bronze equestrian statue of *Count Julius Andrássy* (d. 1890), by Zala. — Opposite, to the E., is the **\*Palace of Justice** (*Igazságügyi Palota*), a noble Renaissance building from *Hausmann's* designs. Above the portico, with its six columns, is a chariot with three horses and a figure of Justice, in wrought copper, by Sennyey. The magnificent staircase is embellished with another figure of Justice, by Strobl, and with ceiling-paintings by Lotz. — To the right of the Palace of Justice is the building for the *Ministries of Agriculture and Justice* (*Földművelésügyi and Igazságügyi Ministerium*). — On the left side of the *Konstitutionsgasse* (*Alkotmány-utca*, Pl. E. 3) are the *Law Courts* (*Törvényszéki Palota*), including a handsome Jury Court-room, adorned with frescoes by Feszy, and a large prison. Adjacent (No. 24) is the house of the *Journalists Pension Fund*.

At the N. end of the *WATTYNER-RING* (*Váci-Körút*, Pl. E. 2-4) is the *West Station* (Pl. E, F, 2, p. 330). A little to the S. rises the *Leopoldstadt Basilica* (Pl. E, 4), a Romanesque church with a dome 315 ft. in height, begun in 1851 by Hild, continued by Ybl (d. 1891), but not yet completed in the interior.

To the N.E., straight to the *Stadtwäldchen*, runs the *ANDRÁSSY-STRASSE* (Pl. E-H, 4-2), 1½ M. long, flanked with handsome edifices resembling those in the *Ring-Strasse* at Vienna (underground railway, see p. 331). On the left side of this street rises the magnificent **\*Opera House** (Pl. E, 4), built in 1873-84 in the Italian Renaissance style by Ybl. The ceiling-painting (by Lotz) in the auditorium represents Olympus. At the octagon, where it intersects the *Outer Ring-Strasse* (p. 333), the *Andrássy-Strasse* attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on, to the right, are the *Academy of Music* (*Zeneakadémia*, No. 67), the old *Kunsterhaus* (*Műcsarnok*; No. 69), in the Italian Renaissance style by Lang, and the *National Dancing School* with a tasteful façade by Karschner ornamented with stucco.

In the *Rozsa-utca* which diverges to the right, at the corner of the *Szepeh-utca*, is the *Zichy Museum* (also see p. 333), the property of Count *Eugen Zichy*, containing a gallery of 11 masters (ca. 250 paintings), old Chinese and Indian bronzes, oriental weapons, Hungarian ornaments, furniture, fayence, etc. On the ground-floor are landscape pictures from the Caucasus, Turkestan, Siberia, etc.

The *Andrássy-Strasse* now expands into the *Rondell* (*Körönd*,

(Pl. G, 2), in which, to the left, are bronze statues of the Transylvanian princes *Bethlen Gábor* (i.e. Gabriel Bethlen, d. 1629), by *Vastagh* (1902), and *Stephan Bocskay* (d. 1606), by *Holló* (1902); to the right, a bronze statue of *Nik. Zrínyi* (p. 391) the defender of *Szigetvár*, by *Rona* (1902). At the end of the street is the *Millennium Monument* (Pl. H, 1), consisting of a column (118 ft. high) crowned by the figure of the Archangel Gabriel, rising from a semi-circular colonnade, in which are placed 14 statues of Hungarian kings; the architecture is by *Schickedanz*, the sculptures by *Zala*. To the right of the memorial rises the *Neue Künstlerhaus* (*Új Műcsarnok*), built in 1894, where exhibitions of art are held (from 1st Dec. to 15th Jan. for Hungarian artists only, international exhibition from 15th April to 15th June, adm. 1 K., Sun. afternoon 40 h.).

To the left of the memorial is the \**Museum of Fine Arts* (*Szepmuzeumi Múzeum*; Pl. H 1) erected in 1900-5 from designs by *Schickedanz* and *Herzog*. The *National Gallery* (formerly the *Károlyi Gallery*, consisting of about 900 pictures, 75,000 engravings and 5000 drawings) hitherto in the Academy (p. 334), and the *Collection of Modern Pictures* from the National Museum (p. 337) were installed here in 1906. Adm., see p. 332 (catalogue in preparation). We enumerate the more noteworthy pictures, retaining their old numbers.

A. NATIONAL GALLERY (Old Masters). — ITALIANS OF THE 15TH CENT. 20 *Giotto* Female head (fresco); 1380 *Verrocchio* Madonna and child; 1440 *Filippino Lippi*, Madonna; 12  *Pinturicchio*, Madonna, *Franc. Cozza*. Two allegorical female figures; *Franc. Francini*, 61 Madonna. 47 Holy Family, 71 *C. Crivelli*, Madonna (1450), 101  *Gentile Bellini* (at right corner), 48 *Cima da Conegliano* Madonna. — ITALIANS OF THE 16TH CENT. 71 *Raphael*, Madonna Esterhazy, from the master's Florentine period; 171 *Giulio Romano*, Diana and Endymion, 168, 69 *A. del Sarto*, Madonna; 168 *Michelangelo*, Adoration of the Shepherds (1510); *A. B. master*, 166 Adoration of the Shepherds, 163 *Venturi*, Cupid, and Psyche, 164 Holy Family; *Sadomas* 1161 *Michelangelo* of Christ, 17 Madonna with two saints; 166 *Caravaggio* Christ and the adulteress, 66 *Correggio*, Madonna and child with St. John, 17 *Parmigianino*, Holy Family with St. Francis, *Bern. da Alt.* *Lutet*, 51 Madonna with SS Elizabeth and John, 58 Madonna with SS Catherine and Barbara, 94-95 ascribed to *Giorgione*, are scarcely genuine; 112 *Tizian*, 1 *transatlantic* piece; 84 *Palma Vecchio*, 1341 *Sebast. del Piombo*; 90 *Lor. Lotto* of *Bern. Luino*, Portraits, *Titmorello* 164 Christ and the adulteress; 116 *Portra*; 116 *Paulo Veronese*, Neptune doing homage to Venice, *Jac. Bassano*, 118 *Portrait of a car line*; 119 *Scipione shepherd*. — LATE ITALIANS *Domenichino* 49 *Paulo*, 117 *St. Jerome*, 141 *Guercino* Head of Christ, 17 *Ribera* *Spagnoletto*, 91 *Paul Veronese* 128 *Jac. Tordano*, 111 *into Egypt*,  *Tiepolo*, 643 *St. Ferdinand*, 651 *Madonna and Joseph on clouds* architectural pictures by the two *Cannetti* and by *Franc. Guardi*.

GERMAN AND NETHERLANDISH SCHOOLS of the 16th and 17th cent. 142 *Alb. Durer* Portrait of a young man; 124 *Mantegna*, Venus rising; 181 *L. Cranach*, Marriage of St. Catherine; 1336 *B. van Orley*, Emp. Charles V.; 173 *Quenten Metsu* *Veretia*; 134 *Ger. David* Adoration of the Shepherds; *Rembrandt* 266 *Old man* (1642), 218 *The artist's father* (1641) 9 *Phil. de Hout* *in der Heil. Inuit* portrait 178 *Worms*, Portrait; 241 *Th. de Keyser* Portrait of a woman; 242 *M. de Hondeweter*, Peacock and rock fighting; *K. Netscher*, 250 *Love scene*, 444 *Portrait of a woman* (1642).

208 And van Ruyssdael, Landscape; 209 Hercken, The lord; 213 Jan van  
Ruyssdael, Pond in a wood; 216 Sal van Ruyssdael, Landscape; 218 A van  
Hoyen, Still life; 221 J. van Ruyssdael, Waterfall; 227 Frans Hals,  
Portrait; genre scenes by A. van Ostade Ph. Wouwerman & M. M. Teniers  
landscapes by Hercken, etc. 1912 Heda, still-life 316 J. Vermeer van Delft,  
Portrait of a woman; 317 Jan Steen's wife, 336 A. van der Werff, Boy with  
at the bath; 404 Terborgh, B. scene at a tavern, A. Cuyck, 118 Dutch Family,  
414 cattle by the water; 416 Ruysdael, 437 P. Moreau, Portrait of a woman,  
pictures by Naftelen Portenburgh, Jan Both. Frans en Mevrouw 518 Rembrandt  
Clara, family of J. van Eyck, 526 A. Bruegel, Snake; 535 G. Teniers  
the Younger, Sawbones; 544 Hamilton Riding school; 546 F. Quasthuis, The  
seamstress; 713 A. van Dyck II y family; 722 Jacobson, Portrait; Rubens  
712 Father in the hammock (sketch); 1335 Portrait; 743 Maria Nieuwen, 762  
Melanger and Atalanta (repl. orig.); 765 Anyfiera, Chicken and Duck (1834)  
Rembrandt's head (O. Fr. Leys), etc. with ewer; 773 Antonio Conte di Sarno  
in costume, Murillo 775 Oil sketch by Rembrandt, 777 Christ distributing bread;  
779 Holy Family; 780 Madonna (1675) 781 Portrait; 783 Al Camp Christ  
appearing to Mary Magdalen, Peter Zuberbar, Immortal Conception; 811.  
Goltz, Holy Family. We may also mention the Flemish and Dutch  
of the 16th and 17th cent., among which I mention Willem (Asperid, 470)  
Cardinal Fleury 475 The Chase of the Palatine, Duchess of Orleans;  
890 Desportes (1611 life) unknown (473) Remmer Count Jan Both, 485.  
Pugger Bath-house 479 R. Meigs & his family; 484 Angela & Kaufmann,  
Portrait of husband, and an Italian picture (484) Reynolds, A Indian Merchant

[illegible]

The Stadtwaldchen (Városliget, 17 H. 1, 2, electric and underground railways see p. 431), laid out in 1747 and covering about 286 acres, is a favorite resort on Sunday afternoons (cald restaurant, military music). The large pond (Nagy tó) in the N. part of the park is used for boating in summer and skating in winter. On the Hátsóhagyás Island (Nádhegyi-sziget) in the \*Royal Aqueductum Museum (Magyar Királyi Vízvezetékügyi Múzeum, adm., see p. 912), erected in 1902 & after the model of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance buildings of the Mittemuseum Exhibition of 1880.

to ship the living. General Blinn. Hunting, forestry, fishing, cattle raising (sheep, swine, and animals by Vastag), dairy. Bird M. or. Conservation in general. Lake, north water, range of local birds, poultry. *hennrichia* *hennrichia*. General Blinn. Blinn is a local native. Known of oak in the mountains of the mountains, collection of local birds, range, water. Forest Blinn. Conservation. Lakes, water works on the river of the river. Blinn's group of local birds, water and Vastag, the engineer. *hennrichia* *hennrichia*. Other is the director.

1. the K. of the Agricultural Museum and the Ethnographical Museum (adm., see p. 332) containing objects illustrating the ethnography of Hungary, and objects from New Guinea, Persia, the Caucasus, etc., and the Museum of Truffle (adm., see p. 333). —



*Alt-Ofen* (Ös-Budavár), another relic of the exhibition of 1896, is the scene of concerts (in summer), a theatre of varieties, etc. Near the pond are the *Artesian Bath* (sulphureous springs, 153° Fahr.) a number of *Booths* like those in the Wurstel-Prater at Vienna (p. 64) and the *Zoological Garden* (*Allatkert*; adm., see p. 333).

The N. part of the *Stadtvaldchen* is intersected by the *STEFANIA-STRASSE* (*Stefania-Út*; Pl. H. I. K., 2), much frequented on Sun. afternoon. On the left side is the *Town Museum* (closed at present), and on the right, farther on, are the grounds of the *Park Club*, the *Geological Institute*, with interesting geological and palæontological collections, and the *Race Course* (*Lóverseny-Tér*).

In the Danube, at the upper end of the town, is the \**Margareten-Insel* (*Margit-Sziget*; Pl. C, D, 1), the property of Archduke Joseph, who has converted it, at an outlay of several million florins, into a most delightful park (adm. 25, Sun. 50 h.) Approach by the *Margareten-Brücke*, see below. The steamboats (p. 332; return tickets 40, on Sun. and holidays 80 h.) call both at the upper and the lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a \**Restaurant*, where a military band plays on certain afternoons in summer (D. 1½-3 K.) A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 20 h.) along the W. side of the island, chiefly through trees (with glimpses of *Ofen* to the left), to the (1½ M.) artesian well at the upper end, opposite *Alt-Ofen* (p. 345). This well yields warm sulphureous water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and an elegant *Bath House* (*Margareten-Bad*), by 1 bl, has been erected here. The superfluous water falls into a pond in a pretty cascade. Near it are two hotels, a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a favourite restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer).

The Hungarian diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. were held in the open air in the *Rudasfeld*, an extensive plain to the N. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions. A visit to the village of *Rudas Palota* (electric tramway, see p. 331), with its pleasant grove of acacias, is recommended on Sun. afternoons.

#### b. The Quarters on the right bank (*Ofen*, *Aquincum*, *Schwabenberg*).

The Danube at Budapest is crossed by six Bridges (including two fine suspension bridges). Toll for foot-passengers (only from the left to the right bank 4 h., for carriages see p. 331). The imposing \**Suspension Bridge* (*Lánchíd*; Pl. C, D, 4), constructed by the English engineers Tierney and Adam Clark in 1840-49, is one of the largest in Europe. The chains rest on two pillars, 160 ft. high. Total length 410 yds., breadth 39 ft., height above the mean level of the water 36 ft. At the ends are four colossal lions in stone. The *Schwarplatz-Brücke* (*Essü-Téri-Híd*; Pl. D, 5-6) a suspension bridge completed in 1903, has a span of 317 yds., the carriage way is 36 ft., the two footways each 10 ft. wide. The *Franz Joseph Brücke* (*Ferencz-József-Híd*, Pl. E, 6) was constructed in 1895-96.

it is 362 yds. long and is borne by two piers in the stream. Charming view of the city and river — To the N. of the suspension-bridge are two other bridges. The iron **Margareten-Brücke** (*Margit-Híd*; Pl. C, D, 1, 2), 620 yds. long, was constructed in 1872-76 in the form of an obtuse angle pointing up-stream. On each side are three openings, the roadway is 60 ft. above the mean level of the river. From the apex of the angle a junction-bridge leads to the **Margareten-Insel** (p. 342). At the N. end of the town is the **Railway Bridge** (1 M. long), for the line to Gran (p. 327) — To the S. of the Franz-Joseph Bridge the **Railway Junction Bridge** (*Összekötő Vasúti-Híd*, Pl. F, G, 9) spans the river in four arches.

The **Tunnel** (384 yds. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1854), connects the **Christinenstadt** and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 4 h.; cabs, see p. 331).

The old **Fortress** (*Vár*; about 230 ft. above the Danube), with the large royal palace, crowns the summit of a hill on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the waiting-room of the **Cable Tramway**. Car every 5 min., ascending in 1 min. to the terminus near the **Hentzi Monument** in the **Georgs-Platz** (*Szent György-Tér*; Pl. C, 5, fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 16, 2nd cl. 12 h.).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the **Albrecht-Ut**, which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings to the **Georgs-Platz**, 20 min. from the bridge. — A longer road leading in windings from the **Attila-Körút** (Pl. B, 4) or through the **Városliget** (Pl. A, B, 3) enters the fortress by the N. side.

On the S. side of the **Georgs-Platz**, in which a monument is to be erected to Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), is the entrance to the —

**\*Royal Palace** (*Királyi Palota*, Pl. C, 5, adm. see p. 333), erected by Maria Theresa in 1748-74, and partly burned down in 1849, but restored in a more imposing style, and since 1894 greatly extended after Ybl's and Hauszmann's plans (800 rooms, 659 in the new portion). To the left of the court are the **Sigmund Chapel**, where the right hand of St. Stephen is preserved as a relic (adm. on application to the sacristan), and the 'Burghauptmannschaft', with the office where the tickets of admission are issued. Above the N. wing is a dome 203 ft. high. Of the rooms that are at present shown to strangers the St. Stephen Room in the S. wing is the most interesting. It is richly fitted up in the Romanesque style, with portraits in majolica of Hungarian kings by Koskovicz and a bust of St. Stephen over the fire-place. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen or coronation crown, in a sealed case, sceptre, orb, sword, and coronation robes) are kept in the so-called **Kronlokal** (not shown) guarded by soldiers. In front of the **Royal Riding School** is a bronze group by Vastagh, Csikos and Lörse. The **Palace Garden** (adm. 5-8, free), the beautiful terraces of which descend steeply to

the Danube, commands a magnificent view of Pest; above, in front of the palace and facing the Danube, is a *Bronze Equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene*, by Kóna (1899).

From the Georgs-Platz we proceed to the N. to the Parade-Platz (Dísz-Tér; Pl. C, 4), in which the *Honvéd Monument*, by G. Zala, was erected in 1893 in memory of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-49. On the S. side is the domed *Ministry of National Defence (Honvéd Ministerium)*, erected in 1896. — A little farther on is the *Haupt-Platz* or *Dreifaltigkeits-Platz* (Szent Háromság-Tér; Pl. B, 4). Here, on the left, is the old *Town Hall* of Ofen; on the right rises the —

\***Matthias-Kirche**, commenced by King Bela IV. in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque style, and completed in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination, and was thoroughly restored in 1890-96 from plans by Schulek, on which occasion the tower (260 ft high) was entirely rebuilt. In the gaudily painted, but badly lighted interior, to the right of the principal entrance, is the Loreto Chapel, with a marble statue of the Virgin (1515) and the coat-of-arms of King Matthew Corvinus (15th cent.; restored). A chapel on the left contains the marble monument of King Bela III. (1196) and his queen, Anne of Antioch, with recumbent figures, transferred thither from Sahlk-weissenburg in 1898. King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867. — Behind the church to the E. is a bastion, erected in 1901, on which a marble equestrian statue of St. Stephen, by Strobl, is to be placed (fine view of Pest). A broad flight of steps descends hence past the *Statue of John Hunyadi*, by Stephan Loth, to the Albrecht-Strasse.

Between the church, towards the Danube, are the *Staats-Gymnasium*, a fine Renaissance building, and the *Rea'schule* in the Gothic style. Still farther down, in the Farkas-Tér, is the *Reformed Church*, erected in 1898 from Pacz's designs.

To the N.W. of St. Matthews, in the Ferdinands-Platz (Nánjosi-Tér, Pl. B, 3), rises the *Garrison Church* (Helyőrségi Templom), a Gothic building of the 13th century. We now return to the Georgs-Platz by the W. *Bastion Promenade*, which commands the Christinenstadt, the Raitzenstadt, and the Ofen Hills.

In the Christinenstadt we observe the *Teachers' Seminary* (Tanító-Középiskola), containing the *National Educational Museum*, the *South Station*, adjoined by the large *Garrison Hospital*, and, more to the N., the *Christinenstadt Church*, with its new tower.

Below the Royal Palace, on the Danube, is the *Palace Bazaar* (now containing artists' studios), 320 yds. in length, in front of which are a bronze statue of Vbl. the architect (d. 1891), pleasure-grounds, and a kiosk (café).

At the foot of the Blocksberg (p. 345) rise powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (105-113° Fahr.), which are mostly used for baths. The *Bruckbad* (*Rudas Fürdő*; Pl. D, 6), also a vapour- and swimming-bath, with a remarkable rotunda borne by



eight columns of the Turkish period over a basin into which the thermal spring flows, restored in 1831 and several times since, belongs to the town. Near this, Hatnagý-Utoza 4, lies the **Baitzenbad** (*Rács Furdo.*, built in 1860. — To the S. of the Franz-Joseph-Brücke a new *Polytechnic School*, from Czigler's designs, was commenced in 1901. A new quarter is springing up to the S. — At the S. base of the Blocksberg rise the famous *Hunyady-János*, *Franz-Josef*, *Rákóczy*, and other mineral springs. Here also is the *Elisabeth Salzbad* (*Erzsébet Sós Furdo.*, Pl. C, 9).

A footpath ascends from the Bruckbad in numerous windings, past a monument to Bishop Gerhard (Gellért), a semicircular gallery with a statue of the bishop (by Jankovits, 1902) who was martyred here in 1046, to the (20 min.) **Blocksberg** (*St. Gerhardsberg*, Hung. *Szent Gellért-Hegy*; Pl. C, D, 6, 7), an abrupt dolomitic hill (770 ft., 994 ft. above the Danube). It is also ascended by a carriage-road (*Kelenhegyi Út*) starting not far from the W. end of the Franz-Joseph-Brücke. At the top is the former *Citadel*. Beautiful \*View of both the towns, the winding river, and the wide plain (best light in the afternoon). Below the top is the Restaurant *Gellérthegyi Kiosk*, also with view.

On a hill 6 min. walk from the Margareten-Brücke (straight on through the Margit-Utoza, then to the right through the Meeset-Utoza, knock at the gate), within the precincts of a large villa, is the **Turkish Chapel**, a small octagonal building 25 ft. high, erected over the grave of the Sakh Gül-Baba ('father of roses') a Turkish 'santon' or monk. The obligation to preserve this monument forms a special article in the Peace of Karlowitz concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

To the N. E. of the Turkish Chapel is the **St. Lucasbad** (*Lukács Furdo.*, hotel, see p. 330), with swimming-basins, mud baths, hydropathic, and concert-garden. Tramway and steamboat, see pp. 331, 332. Adjacent to the N. lies the **Kaiserbad** (*Cziszár Furdo.*; Pl. C, 1), the most frequented of the Ofen sulphur-baths, a vapour-bath dating from the Turkish period. The temperature of the ten springs varies from 80° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for gentlemen and ladies. The café, colonnades, and gardens, where a band frequently plays in summer, are a very favourite resort.

The *Wharves* of the Danube Steamboat Co. at **Alt-Ofen** (*Ó-Buda*; p. 330), 3/4 hr. from the Margareten-Brücke, may also be visited (adm. 20 h., on week-days). Permission obtained at the building to the left of the entrance (electric tramway and steamboat, see pp. 331, 332, steam tramway to Aquincum, see below). — About 40 min. to the N. of the wharves (dusty road) lies **Aquincum** (see below).

**Aquincum.** — STEAM TRAMWAY from the Pálffy Ter (Pl. C, 2) every hour, in 25 min., fares 40 and 82 h., there and back 72 and 52 h. The line goes on to (13 1/2 M.) *Szent-Endre*.

The tramway runs along the right bank of the Danube, leaving

the *Margareten-Insel* (p. 342) on the right and beyond the wharves (station) follows the *Szent-Endre* road to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Aquincum*. To the N. opposite the station, are the remains of the Roman colony of *Aquincum*. Among these are the foundations of a castrum, baths, and a temple of *Mithras*. The objects discovered here are preserved in a small *Museum*, built in 1894, with a portico of two columns (adm. free); in front of it are some sarcophagi. To the S. are two shells containing mosaic pavements, the first representing gladiatorial combats. The Roman camp lay to the W. of the station. — A few min. to the N. of the station, passing under the railway and through a wooden gate to the left (on the right an inn with garden), we reach the tolerably well preserved foundations of an *Amphitheatre* (282 by 246 ft. in diameter) enclosed by a grass-grown wall, whence a path leads to the N. past the fragments of a Roman aqueduct to the (20 min.) *Rómerbad* (*Római Fürdő*; station of the steam-tramway), with a good inn and shady garden.

A more extensive survey is obtained from the *\*Schwabenberg* (*Szűb-Hegy*, 1463 ft.), to the W. of *Ofen*, said to be so called from the Swabian (Imperial) troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are favourite resorts in summer.

The *PÁK-AND-PÁNIÓN RAILWAY* (*Fogaskerekű Vasút*) from *Városmajor* (station)  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the W. of the *Széna-Tér* viâ the *Rák Útca*, comp. Pl. A, 3) ascends in 17 min. to *Szűbhegy* station (fare 5 k., there and back 10 k.), to *Széchenyi Hegy* station in 31 min. (60 k. there and back 1 k.); in summer afternoon trains start at the hours and half hours. The return by *Árkád* may be recommended, in which case single tickets should be taken. Electric tramway to *Városmajor* from the *Központi Város* (Pl. E, 5), fare 30 k. and on the right bank from the *Franz Joseph Brücke* (Pl. E, 6) in 16 min., fare 30 k. — Cab, see p. 381.

The railway (views to the right) runs past the (r.) *St. John's Hospital* (*Szent János Kórház*), and latterly through oak-plantations. At the top, on the E. side of the hill, adjoining the station of *Szűbhegy*, is the *\*Hôtel-Restaurant Schwabenberg* (view of the plain, but not of the town). To reach the *Széchenyi Hill* (recognizable by its flagstaff) we follow the road running beside the railway and at the finger-post '*Széchenyi emlek felé*' turn to the left (11 min.), or we may take the path to the left 2 min. from the station, first descending and re-ascending steeply. An admirable \*View is obtained from the stone platform: at our feet lies the town with its sea of houses, above which the *Blocksberg* and the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see far down the *Danube*, to the S. E. stretches the vast plain, on the left are the *Margareten-Insel*, *Neu-Pest*, and the *Danube* up to *Waitzen*, nearer rises the *Johannisberg*, in the background to the N. E., the *Mátra Mountains*. A little below stands a bronze bust of Count *Stephan Széchenyi* (p. 334). From the *Széchenyi Hill* we return to the *Szűbhegy* station (see above) and follow the road (*Normafa Ut*) to the W., after 22 min. (just before the road makes a sharp bend to the right) we take a footpath to the

right leading to the (5 min.) *Norma-Fa*, an ancient beech-tree (view), whence we may either descend to (1½ hr.) *Anwinkel* (see below), or continue along the hill to the (¾ hr.) *Johannisberg* (*Prásony-Hegy* or *János-Hegy*, 1735 ft.; restaurant), with a belvedere commanding a wide prospect. Thence we may descend to the *Schöne Schäserin Inn* (*Szép Juhászné*), and viâ the *Kleine Lindenberg* (*Kis Hírshegy*) to *Leopoldsfeld* (see below).

A tramway (p. 331) runs from the Central Town Hal. (p. 338) past the *Schwabenberg Station* (p. 346) to the *Schöne Helena Hotel* (*Szép Ilona*) where the line divides, one going straight on (N) to the *Kühle Tal* (see below), the other to the left (W) to *Anwinkel* (*Zugliget*, inns *Fusán*, *Naukozf* or *Dissnósfő*), a wooded dale on the N slope of the *Schwabenberg* with many villas — The line to the *Kühle Tal* (*Hűvösvölgy*, inns *Holospach*, *Schüller*), also with many villas, on leaving the *Schöne Helena* (see above) runs past the (1) *Cadet School* (*Hadgyrőd Iskola*), in the court of which stands the *Hentzi Monument*, a Gothic obelisk of cast iron 65½ ft. high, with a dying hero in the middle receiving the crown of victory from an angel. It was erected in 1862 on the *Georgs-Platz* (p. 343) from designs by Sprenger in memory of General Hentzi and the 418 soldiers who fell with him in the defence of the castle of *Ofen* against the Hungarians in 1849, and was transferred to its present site in 1900. Farther on we traverse the beautiful valley of *Leopoldsfeld* (*Lipótmező*), to the left above is the *National Lunatic Asylum* (*Országos tébolyda*).

The vineyards of *Ofen* yield excellent wine, of which *Adlerberger* (not *Adelsberger*) is the most esteemed.

## 60. From Budapest to Ruttká (*Oderberg*).

270 M. — RAILWAY to *Ruttká*, 194 M., in 6½–14 hrs. (fares 21, 14, or 9 K. express 27 or 18 K.), + *Oderberg*, 270 M., in 13–17 hrs. (fares 24, 16, or 10. express 30 or 20 K.)

*Budapest*, see p. 330. We start from the East Station. The train passes the *Kerepes Cemetery* and the Hungarian railway-workshops 3 M. *Steinbruch*, Hung. *Kőbánya* (electric tramway to Budapest, see p. 331), with breweries and vineyards; branch-line to (40½ M.) *Lajos-Múzeum*. We cross the wide *Ríkospölde* (p. 342) 6 M. *Ríkospölde*, junction for *Klausenburg* (K 69) 13½ M. *Pécel*, with a large château of Count Raday and numerous villas. 18½ M. *Isaszék*, where Prince Windischgratz was defeated by the Hungarians under Görgey and Klapka in 1849 — 23 M. *Gödöllő* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a royal château (adm. 40 h.) and beautiful park. About 1½ M. from the château is a bronze statue of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Róna. The country becomes hilly, the train ascends in a long bend, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Theiss. On a height to the left lies the monastery of *Beányó*. — 33 M. *Ástód*, with a château of Baron Podmanitzky. Branch-line viâ (34½ M.)



— The baths of *Barisfeld* (R. in the *Kurhaus*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., have a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid, used for drinking and bathing.

FROM PRESSBURG TO NEU-SANDEZ, 73 M., railway in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. viâ ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Nagy-Sáros* (famous opal mines at *Vörösvágás*), and ( $33\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Orlo* (Hungarian frontier), station for *Neu-Lublin*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. off, a chalybeate bath used by anæmic patients. Then ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mussona*, station (carr. 4-6 K.) for the baths of *Krynica* (195 ft., two hotels and numerous lodging houses) in Galicia, 6 M. to the N.E., with chalybeate springs, frequented by the Polish and Russian nobility. 50 M. *Zegiestów*, another small bath, prettily situated. 10 M. *Alt-Sandez*. 73 M. *Neu-Sandez* (p. 237).

## 62. From Pressburg to Zsolna. Valley of the Waag.

126 M. RAILWAY in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.; fares 16 K. 20, 10 K. 80 h., 7 K.; express 21 or 14 K.

*Pressburg*, see p. 322. The line passes along the foot of the hills to the left of the Budapest railway.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Georgen*, Hung. *Szent-György*, with the château of *Féherkő*. To the left are the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bosung*, Hung. *Buzin*, small mining town, with a chalybeate bath charmingly situated.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. 16 M. *Modor-Senkviç*, to the left of which lies the town of *Modor*, at the foot of the Carpathians. —  $23\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Csiffer*, with a château and park of Count *Zichy*.

$29\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Tyrnau*, Hung. *Nagy-Szombat* (490 ft., *Railway Restaurant*; *Polnitsky zur Eisenbahn*; *Schwarzer Adler*, pop. 12,500). An old town of some importance, with numerous churches and monasteries, a large episcopal palace, and remains of fortifications, lies on the *Tyrnau*. From 1635 to 1777 it was the seat of the university, now at Budapest. The *Cathedral*, founded in 1339 and restored in 1820, with two chimney towers added in the 18th century, is worth a visit.

On a steep rock, 9 M. to the W. of Tyrnau, rises the ruined château of *Szabolcs*, formerly the property of the Fuggers, now of Prince *Paálffy*.

BUSINESS RAILWAY from Tyrnau viâ *Kerecsény* to (9 M.) *Szered*, on the *Waag*, with 3300 inhab. and a château of Prince *Esterházy*, on the line from *Galánta* (p. 324) to ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Leopoldstadt* (see below). To *Kup*, see p. 322.

The line traverses the fertile plain of the *Waag*. 40 M. *Leopoldstadt*, Hung. *Lipótvár* (*Rail Restaurant*), a former fortress, on the right bank of the *Waag*. On the left bank of the *Waag* (which is crossed by a bridge  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long),  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W., lies *Galgócs*, a town with 8600 inhab., with a château and park of Count *Erdőssy* (superb view from the hill). Branch-lines from *Leopoldstadt* to *Újbégh* (p. 324) and to *Galánta* (p. 324).

The line follows the right bank of the *Waag*. On the E. rise the steep wooded slopes of the *Neutra Mts*. — 51 M. *Pistyan* or *Pöstyén*, with the sulphur-baths of *Pistyan-Teplica* (*Kurhotel*), used as a cure for gout and rheumatism (springs  $128$ - $139^{\circ}$  Fabr., famous mineral baths), situated on the right bank and on an island in the *Waag*.

On a distant hill to the W. is the ruin of *Jóko*, to the E. is the ruin of *Temetvény*. To the left, on a rock nearer the railway, is the

it is 362 yds. long and is borne by two piers in the stream. Charming view of the city and river. — To the N. of the suspension-bridge are two other bridges. The iron **Margareten-Brücke** (*Margit-Híd*; Pl. C, D, 1, 2), 620 yds. long, was constructed in 1872-76 in the form of an obtuse angle pointing up stream. On each side are three openings, the roadway is 60 ft. above the mean level of the river. From the apex of the angle a junction-bridge leads to the Margareten Insel (p. 342) — At the N. end of the town is the *Railway Bridge* (1 M. long), for the line to Gran (p. 327). To the S. of the Franz-Joseph Bridge the **Railway Junction Bridge** (*Összekötő Vasúti-Híd*; Pl. F, G, 9) spans the river in four arches.

The **Tunnel** (383 yds. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1854), connects the Christenenstait and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 4 h; cabs, see p. 331).

The old **Fortress** (*Vár*, about 230 ft. above the Danube), with the large royal palace, crowns the summit of a hill on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the waiting-room of the *Cable Tramway*. Car every 5 min., ascending in 1 min. to the terminus near the Hentzi Monument in the *Georgs-Platz* (*Szent György-Tér*, Pl. C, 5, fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 16, 2nd cl. 12 h.).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the *Albrecht-Ut.* which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings to the Georgs-Platz, 20 min. from the bridge. — A longer road leading in windings from the Attila-Kurut (Pl. B, 4) or through the Várfok-léteza (Pl. A, B, 3) enters the fortress by the N. side.

On the S. side of the Georgs-Platz, in which a monument is to be erected to Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), is the entrance to the —

**\*Royal Palace** (*Királyi Palota*; Pl. C, 5; adm. see p. 333), erected by Maria Theresa in 1748-71, and partly burned down in 1849, but restored in a more imposing style, and since 1894 greatly extended after Ybl's and Hauszmann's plans (860 rooms; 659 in the new portion). To the left of the court are the *Sigmund Chapel*, where the right hand of St. Stephen is preserved as a relic (adm. on application to the sacristan), and the 'Burghauptmanns halt', with the office where the tickets of admission are issued. Above the N. wing is a dome 203 ft. high. Of the rooms that are at present shown to strangers the St. Stephen Room in the S. wing is the most interesting: it is richly fitted up in the Romanesque style, with portraits in majolica of Hungarian kings by Roskovic and a bust of St. Stephen over the fire-place. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen or coronation crown, in a sealed case, sceptre, orb, sword, and coronation robes) are kept in the so-called *Krontokai* (not shown) guarded by soldiers. In front of the *Royal Riding School* is a bronze group by Vastagh: Ustos and horse. The *Palace Garden* (adm. 8-8, free), the beautiful terraces of which descend steeply to

*Oderberg*, see p. 273. We diverge to the S.E. from the Vienna line (R. 48), and traverse a wooded hill-district, the N. spurs of the *Beskid Mts.* 10½ M. *Karwin* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Larisch and large coal-mines (branch-line to *Petrowitz*, 7 M.; see p. 277). 12½ M. *Darkau*, with iodine and salt baths.

20 M. *Teschen* (1010 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hirsch*; *Ochs*; *Bahnhof-Hotel*; pop. 19,100), a thriving town, situated on a hill on the right bank of the *Olsa*, formerly the capital of the duchy of that name, is now the chief town in E. Silesia. Of the old castle of the 12th cent. a huge tower is still standing. Handsome modern château of Archduke Frederick, with a fine garden.

*Teschen* is the junction of the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*: S.W. to (76 M.) *Hullein* (p. 272); and N.W. to *Bielitz*, *Kalwarya*, *Skawina*, and (85½ M.) *Podgórze-Cracow* (p. 276).

24½ M. *Trzynietz* (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-works of Archduke Frederick; 32½ M. *Jablunkau* (Rail. Restaurant). The line penetrates the *Jablunka Pass* (1805 ft.) by means of the *Mosy Tunnel* (666 yds.), and descends, crossing the Hungarian frontier, to the *Cserna Valley* and (44 M.) *Csácza*, a small town at the union of the *Cserna* and the *Kisucz*, the junction for (36 M.) *Saybusch* (p. 288).

63 M. *Zsolna*, Ger. *Sillein* (1180 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small and ancient town on the left bank of the *Waag*, once an important centre of the Hungarian wine-trade with Poland. About 1 M. to the N.W. are the ruins of *Budatin*, with a park and a tower (view).

To *Tyrnau* and *Pressburg*, see R. 62; to *Saybusch*, see p. 288. — Branch-line to the S. (13 M., in 1 hr.), passing the considerable ruin of *Ljetava* (p. 368), to *Rajecz-Teplicz* (1380 ft.; good accommodation in the bath-houses), a thriving watering-place in the picturesque *Sillinka Valley*, with warm alum-springs (97-103°).

We are now carried E. through the broad valley of the *Waag*. On the left, *Teplicska*, and a château with two towers. We cross the *Waag*. 68 M. *Várna*, Ger. *Varin*, 9 M. from *Tyerchova*, at the mouth of the wild *Vratna Ravine*. The valley contracts so as barely to leave room for river, road, and rail. On a bold rock to the right is the ruin of *Sztrecsnó*, to the left that of *Ovár*. The rapids of the river here are often dangerous to rafts. Beyond a tunnel we enter the romantic *Defile of Sztrecsnó*, 3 M. long, in which the *Waag* forces its passage through the *Fátra Mts.*, and next reach (76½ M.) *Ruttk*, Ger. *Ruttek* (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the *Altschl* and *Budapest* line (R. 60), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turbulent *Turócz* and the *Waag*.

79½ M. *Szucsány*, 6 M. to the S. of which is the château of *Stjavnik*. Beyond (81½ M.) *Turán* we thread a tunnel at the beginning of the *Hradiska Pass* and reach (87½ M.) *Kralován*, at the mouth of the valley of the *Arva*. On a lofty rock near *Araváralja*, 17 M. to the N.E. (branch-line), is the handsome, well-preserved castle of *Arva*. — 90½ M. *Fenyőháza* (1460 ft.; *Kurhaus Hydropathic*), a health-resort. — 99 M. *Rózsahegy*, Ger.



eight columns of the Turkish period over a basin into which the thermal spring flows, restored in 1831 and several times since, belongs to the town. Near this, Hatnagj-Utoza 4, lies the **Raitzenbad** (*Rács Furdő*), built in 1860. To the S. of the Franz-Joseph-Brücke a new *Polytechnic School*, from Czigler's designs, was commenced in 1901. A new quarter is springing up to the S. — At the S. base of the Blocksberg rise the famous *Hunyady-János*, *Franz-Josef*, *Rákóczy*, and other mineral springs. Here also is the *Elisabeth Salzbad* *Erzsébet Sós Furdő*; Pl. C, 9).

A footpath ascends from the Bruckbad in numerous windings, past a monument to Bishop Gerhard (Gellért), a semicircular gallery with a statue of the bishop (by Jarkovits, 1902) who was martyred here in 1046, to the (20 min.) **Blocksberg** (*St. Gerhardsberg*, Hung. *Szent Gellért-Hegy*; Pl. C, D, 6, 7), an abrupt dolomitic hill (770 ft., 994 ft. above the Danube). It is also ascended by a carriage-road (*Kelenhegyi Út*) starting not far from the W. end of the Franz-Joseph-Brücke. At the top is the former *Citadel*. Beautiful \*View of both the towns, the winding river, and the wide plain (best light in the afternoon). Below the top is the Restaurant *Gellérthegyi Kiosk*, also with view.

On a hill, 6 min. walk from the Margareten-Brücke (straight on through the Margit-Utoza, then to the right through the Mecset-Utoza, knock at the gate), within the precincts of a large villa, is the **Turkish Chapel**, a small octagonal building 25 ft. high, erected over the grave of the Shikh Gül-Baba ('father of roses'), a Turkish 'santon' or monk. The obligation to preserve this monument forms a special article in the Peace of Karlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

To the N.E. of the Turkish Chapel is the **St. Lucasbad** (*Lukács Furdő*, hotel, see p. 330), with swimming-basins, mud-baths, hydropathic, and concert-garden. Tramway and steamboat, see pp. 331, 332. Adjacent to the N. lies the **Kaiserbad** (*Cziszár Furdő*; Pl. C, 1), the most frequented of the Ofen sulphur-baths, a vapour-bath dating from the Turkish period. The temperature of the ten springs varies from 80° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for gentlemen and ladies. The café, colonnades, and gardens, where a band frequently plays in summer, are a very favourite resort.

The *Wharves* of the Danube Steamboat Co. at **Alt-Ofen** (*Ó-Buda*; p. 330),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the Margareten-Brücke, may also be visited (adm. 20 h., on week-days). Permission obtained at the building to the left of the entrance (electric tramway and steamboat, see pp. 331, 332, steam tramway to Aquincum, see below). — About 40 min. to the N. of the wharves (dusty road) lies **Aquincum** (see below).

**Aquincum.** — STEAM TRAMWAY from the *Pály Tör* (Pl. C, 2) every hour, in 25 min., fares 40 and 92 h., there and back 72 and 62 h. The line goes on to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Szent-Endre*.

The tramway runs along the right bank of the Danube, leaving

Chocia in the Liptau to the Straberg near Tatra-Hohlelhain, of the adjoining mountains, and of the smiling valleys of the Popper, Hernád and Waag.

149 M. Poprád, or *Deutschendorf* (2214 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; \**Hôtel Huss-Park*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of the station, with baths and a fine view of the Tatra, R. 2-4 K., *Hôt Tatra*, *Hôt. National*, both at the station and well spoken of), with 1700 inhab., is one of the sixteen free Zips towns founded by 'Saxon' immigrants in the 12th cent., which still retain their German language and character, although they lost their political privileges in 1875. The *Museum of the Carpathian Club* is worth a visit (closed 12-2). Poprád is the station for *Schnecks* (p. 360) and a good starting-point for excursions to the Hohe and Niedere Tatra.

A road (carr. 2 S K) leads to the S to (S M) *Blumental*, Hung. *Virdgölly* (2480 ft., several lodging-houses), a prettily situated summer resort, thence a walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the S E through beautiful woods to the *Belvedere* (3025 ft.) of the Carpathian Club, which commands a magnificent panorama of the Tatra Mts. — A very enjoyable day's excursion may be made from Poprád to the \**Ice Cavern of Dobachau*, in the valley of Straczena, 19 M. to the S. The road (carr. and pair in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 18-20 K. there and back) leads viâ *Blumental* (see above), *Grenics*, and *Vernur* (2170 ft., inn) to the *Popera Saddle* (3415 ft.), whence it descends to the *Pustapol Inn* (2950 ft.) at the foot of the massive *Königsberg* or *Kralova Hota* (6375 ft., fine view, which may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (also on horseback, descent to *Telgart*, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.). Thence we proceed viâ *Telgart* (2880 ft.; inn) to the *Inn zur Eiskhle*, 1 M. from the entrance to the cavern (see p. 372).

FROM POPRÁD TO PUDLÍN, 20½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — The line diverges to the N E from the *Oderberg* and *Kaschau* railway, and ascends the valley of the Popper.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Georgenberg* Hung. *Stejer-Szombat*, 2280 ft., *Greb Park*, R. 14, D. 1 K 40 h., pens 3-6 K.), a summer resort. 5 M. *Königsbach*, Hung. *Tarpatuk* (branch-line to *Tatra-Lomnitz*, 7 M., see p. 361). — 6 M. *Gross Lomnitz*, Hung. *Nagy-Lomnicz*, with a race course (horse races in July). —  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Keemmark* (2064 ft., *Central Hotel*, *Hôt Keemmark*, *Hôt Meese* with garden and veranda), prettily situated on the Popper, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been a 'royal free town' since 1380. The old parish church *Zum Heiligen Kreuz* (15th cent.) contains fine carved altars. New Prot. church built by Hansen (1894), an interesting timber Prot. church. The chapel of the old Tokoly chateau is worthy of a visit. To the N W (S M, carr. 3-4 K.), in the *Weisswassertal*, is *Tatraheza* (2300 ft., R. 1 A 40 h., 2 A, board 20-24 A. per week, also hydro-athlet), a pleasant summer resort, 6 M. to the N W of *Tatraheza* is the *Keemarker Tränke* (p. 361). — 13 M. *Elégáros* (branch-line to (2 M.) *Bela* (Hung. *Seepes-Bela*), a village with 2500 inhab., and to *Tatra-Hohlelhain* (p. 365). From *Bela* viâ *Wänschendorf* to the *Rote Kloster* and *Szczawnica*, see p. 365. 20½ M. *Pudlín*, Hung. *Podolin*, a village of 1600 inhabitants.

The line crosses the Popper and quits the valley of that stream. — 151 M. *Gánócs* (2067 ft.; *Hotel*), with warm mineral springs. — A low hill near (198 M.) *Kapadorf*, Hung. *Káposztásfalu* (2250 ft.) forms the watershed between the Danube and the Vistula. We descend the valley of the *Hernád*. — 166 M. *Igló* (1603 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, *Hôt. Schwarzenberg*, opposite the station), is another of the sixteen Zips free towns (see above).

A branch line runs hence in 40 min. to (S M) *Leutschau*, Hung. *Leő* (1880 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*; *Stadt-Hôtel* or *Varos szálloda*), capital of the Zips, an old town with 8600 inhab., chiefly Germans. Fine Gothic church.

of *St. James*, of the 13th cent., with a slender tower, containing an elegant tabernacle, several well-carved altars, pictures, monuments, and a good organ. The *Rathaus*, with its open arcades, in the Platz on the S side of the church, was restored in 1894 (interesting interior). Beautiful view of the Tatra from the pilgrimage church on the *Martenberg* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.). On the Keszmark road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Leutschau, lies *Looséfűrés* (2000 ft.), a watering-place and summer-resort, whence the *Gehol* (3500 ft.) may be ascended. — At *Donnersmark*, 1 hr. & drive from Leutschau, is a Gothic double chapel, containing a late Gothic altar.

A road (carr. in 2 hrs., 10 K.) leads to the S.E. from Igloviú (3 M.) *Igló-fűrés* (1870 ft.), a prettily situated spa, to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schwarzenberg* (Hung. *Pekelshegy*, 2100 ft.), a hydropathic, sheltered amid beautiful pine woods.

We enter the Zipser Erzgebirge. — 179 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Szepes-Olaszi*, Ger. *Wallendorf*.

Branch line to ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kirchdrauf*, Hung. *Szepes Varaha* (inn), a little town with the considerable ruins of the castle of *Zips*, which gave name to the county, and the interesting cathedral of *St. Martin*, begun in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. Curious mural paintings of the 14th cent., some of them well preserved. About 2 M. from the station are the small baths of *Baldors* (1420 ft., Kurhaus), with springs containing sulphate of soda.

184 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kronpach*, with iron-works. 187 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Stefanshütte*, with quicksilver, silver, and copper mines. — 191 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Margitfalu*.

To *Schmölitzhütte*, 21 M., railway in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. through the *Göllnitz Valley*, with its mines of iron ore, worked since the middle ages.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Máriahegy Zakarfalu*, with Archd. Frederick's *Martenhütte*, an iron mine worked with aid of an electric wire rope railway. 5 M. *Göllnitz*, Hung. *Gölnitzbánya* (*Stadt Hotel*), an oil town with iron mines, and many chain and nail factories around it. To the N.W. ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M., carr. 8 K.) is *Thurósfűrés* (1876 ft.), a summer-resort embosomed in pine woods. 10 M. *Prakendorf*, Hung. *Pontfalu*, with iron-works. 21 M. *Schmölitzhütte*, Hung. *Stomolnok-hegy*, with valuable mines of pyrites. About 6 M. distant is the hydropathic of *Stodsz* (2200 ft.; p. 351).

The line is carried through the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Hernád* by means of embankments and cuttings. 208 M. *Abos* (branch-line to *Eperjes*, p. 351). The *Hernád* is crossed several times; then through a tunnel into a broader part of the valley.

218 M. *Kaschau*, see p. 350.

## 64. The Hohe Tatra.

The *Central Carpathians*, rising between the plains of the Waag, the *Árva*, the *Dunajec*, and the *Polyper* and extending for a distance of about 50 M. with a breadth of 9-22 M., are the loftiest mountains in Hungary. This range of limestone, gneiss, granite, and sandstone formation, consists of three principal groups, viz. the *Árva-Liptau Gneiss and Limestone Mts.*, or W. portion as far as the *Liljowe Pass*, with peaks rising to a height of 7300 ft.; the *Hohe Tatra* (i.e. High Tatra), or central portion, stretching E. to the *Kopa Pass* and reaching the height of 8735 ft.; and the *Béla Limestone Alps*, with peaks of 7070 ft., stretching at an angle from the *Hohe Tatra* to the *Zdjar Pass*. The most imposing portion is the *Hohe Tatra*, on the borders of *Zips*,



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Information may be obtained at the head-office of the Carpathian Club at Ig. 5, from Herr Professor Dries at Leutschau, at the bath-offices at the three Schmecks, and at the office of the Tatra Club in Zakopane. — New Ordnance maps of the Tatra (scale 1:25,000) were published in 1898.

The best Approaches to the Tatra are from Germany the railway from Oderberg to Kaschau (R. 63); from Vienna and W. Hungary the railway through the valley of the Waag to Zsolna (R. 62), from Budapest the Miskolcz and Kaschau line (R. 59) or the Hatvan and Ruttkal line (R. 60). Circular ticket from Vienna to the Lake of Csorba, Budapest, and back to Vienna, 1st cl. 80, 2nd cl. 40 K. Those who approach from the N. take the Galician railway from Podgórze (Cracow), via Chabówka and Neumarkt (p. 288) to (101 M., in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Zakopane. A carriage from Zakopane to Tatra-Höhlenbahn (7 hrs. drive) costs 1.20 K., from Zakopane to Schmecks via Tatra-Höhlenbahn (9 hrs. drive), 16.50 K. (bargain necessary).

For a tour through the Tatra the traveler should engage a first class guide for the whole trip (charges, see p. 358, no extra charge for mountain ascents) who should be obtained through the managers of the baths at one of the three Schmecks to join the party at the Lake of Csorba in the W. of the Tatra.

*South Side of the Tatra* (8 days). 1st day Lake of Csorba, Patria and back to the Lake of Csorba, or on to the Lake of Popper (p. 363). — 2nd day Meeraplatz (p. 363) with descent to the Lake of Popper. — 3rd day Gaterka (p. 363) with ascent to Hoch Hag (p. 361). 4th day Bizutal Lake (p. 363), Schmecks Haus, Poniowa Kamio, Kleine Viseka, and back to the Schmecks Haus (p. 362). 5th day Sulag and rfer Spitze (p. 361) with descent to the three Schmecks (p. 360). 6th day Falls of the Koutava (p. 361) and Five Lakes (p. 361), descent to Tatra-Lomnitz (p. 364). 7th day Gran See (p. 364) and via Weidau to Tatra-Höhlenbahn (p. 365). 8th day Stalactite cavern at Bela. Thence either visit the N. side of the Tatra or return to Poprád and drive to the ice cavern at Dobychau (comp. p. 372).

*North Side of the Tatra* (4 days). 1st day Tatra-Höhlenbahn (p. 365), the Kopa Pass, the Gröner, Javorina, Roztka Refuge Hut (p. 366). — 2nd day Gröner Fischsee (p. 366), the Five Polish Lakes (p. 366), Zawrat Pass, Schwarze See (p. 367), Suchawada Refuge Hut (p. 367). 3rd day Iron Works (p. 367), the Kościelisko Valley (p. 367). — 4th day Zakopane (p. 367).

#### a. Road from the Lake of Csorba to Tatra-Höhlenbahn.

22 M. Carriage to Alt-Schmecks 8 K. (omn., see p. 360), thence to Tatra-Höhlenbahn 8 K. The road (recommended for cyclists), which connects all the principal places of interest on the S. side of the mountains, is known as the *Alet-Hag Weg* as far as Alt-Schmecks, beyond which its E. continuation is called the *Maria Theresia Weg*.

Lake of Csorba (4430 ft.), see p. 362. The road runs to the E., passes (7 min.) a branch leading to the right to Csorba station, and crosses the *Almeca*, beyond which it trends abruptly towards the N. Crossing the *Popper* we turn once more to the E. and beyond the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) keeper's house on the *Rauschtal* reach —

5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hoch-Hag* (3545 ft., p. 361). We then cross a number of small streams (pretty views of the Popper valley) to (9 M.) *Westerheim* (3280 ft., p. 361). Thence we proceed by a shady footpath to the right (finger-post 3 min. beyond *Westerheim*) to —

11 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neu-Schmecks* (3250 ft., p. 360) and (12 M.) *Alt-Schmecks* (3335 ft., p. 360). The road to Tatra-Höhlenbahn diverges to the left 3 min. beyond Alt-Schmecks from the road leading to Poprád, joins the carriage-road from Unter-Schmecks about 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.



farther on, and then traverses the *Kohlbach Valley*, with its numerous old moraines.

At (15½ M) *Tatra-Lomnitz* (2785 ft., p. 364) we enjoy a good view of the *Lomnitzer Spitze* to the left. Thence (the paths diverging to the right lead to *Gross-Lomnitz*) we proceed to (16½ M) *Mallareuau* (2940 ft., p. 364), pleasantly situated in a plain on the *Steinbach*, and after crossing the stream descending from the *Weisswasser Valley* reach the (18½ M) *Kesmarker Tränke* (2975 ft.; p. 364). Thence the road gradually descends to the *Kottin Valley*, and a little beyond —

21½ M. *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (2415 ft.; p. 365) joins the *Bela* high-road. To *Javorina* see p. 365.

#### b. *Alt-Schmecks, Neu-Schmecks, and Unter-Schmecks.*

From *Poprád* to *Alt-Schmecks*, 7½ M, carriage 7 K — From the *Lake of Csorba*, *Tatra-Lomnitz*, or *Tatra-Höhlenhain* to *Alt-Schmecks*, see above.

*Poprád* (2214 ft.), see p. 366. — The road leads viâ (1 M.) *Felka* (2235 ft.; *Touristenheim*, hotel and villas with baths and garden, R. 1½-3, D. 2 K. 40 h., pens. 4½-6½ K.), with a *Tatra Museum* and *Alpine botanic garden*, and (3 M.) *Gross-Schlagendorf*, Hung. *Nagy-Szátok* (2220 ft., *Hôtel Wesszer*, with pleasant garden, R. 1 K. 40 h., D. 2 K.) Farther on roads diverge on the right to *Mühlentbach* and to *Unter-Schmecks* (see below).

7½ M. *Alt-Schmecks*, Hung. *Tátra-Füred* (3335 ft.), is a well-managed watering-place with mineral springs, pine-cone baths, and cold-water cure, and a *Kursaal*, prettily situated at the foot of the *Schlagendorf* peak.

Visitors are accommodated in good *Lodging Houses* (R. 2-8 K., scarcely obtainable in July and Aug. unless secured in advance, cheaper in the off-season), meals are taken in the *Restaurant*. Rooms, bath-tickets, guides, carriages, etc. are all engaged through the directors of the baths. Gipsy-band several times daily. Omnibus once daily to (2¼ hrs.) the *Lake of Csorba* (2 K., return ticket 3 K.) Pleasant service at *Neu-Schmecks*. — Exchange office of the *Hungarian Commercial Bank* at *Alt-Schmecks*.

To the W. (½ M) lies *Neu-Schmecks*, Hung. *Új-Tátra-Füred* (3250 ft.), with a hydropathic, pine-cone baths, a sanatorium for consumptives, and well-equipped villas (R. 1½-9 K.), suited for a longer stay, and visited even in winter by patients with delicate lungs. — Below *Alt-Schmecks*, and connected with it by a pleasant road and footpath, lies (1¼ M.) *Unter-Schmecks*, Hung. *Alsó-Tátra-Füred* (3084 ft.), a watering-place founded in 1881, and much frequented (hydropathic, mud-baths, etc.).

WALKS. From *Alt-Schmecks* in 10 min. or from *Unter-Schmecks* in 20 min. to the *Café-Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht* (3280 ft.; D. 2 K. 40-2 K. 80 h., also beds), overlooking the plain of the *Popper* and the *Lower Tatra*. — From *Alt-Schmecks* to the N.W. viâ the *Melanie-Wiese* to the (¾ hr.) *Fünf Quellen* (3900 ft.) with the *Rainer Monument*, 20 min. above which the *Himbeer-Wiese* affords a view of



the three Schnecks and the Popper Valley, from the arête,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher up, splendid view into the Kohlbaeh valley — From Neu-Schnecks to the *Neu Schnecks Waterfall*, 10 min. to the S.W., and to the *Vancos Pond*, 10 min. to the S.; and thence to the E. to (20 min.) *Unter Schnecks*. The following walks are a little longer. From Alt-Schnecks to the N.E. to the (1 hr.) *Tarmberg* (*Tarmberg*, 8666 ft.) and to the left to the (10 min.) *Raubenstein* (*Hirundinella*, 8819 ft.; extensive view). Thence a poor but picturesque footpath leads to the (1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kammchen* (see below). — From Neu-Schnecks to the (3 M., carriage 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  h.) *Hôtel Westerheim*, Hung. *Tatra-Széplak* (8260 ft., R. 1 h. 60 h. - 2 D. 2 pens., 35-44 K. per week), with hydro-pathic, frequented by Germans (to the Felka Lake and to the Polnische Kaim, see p. 162). From the *Hôt. Westerheim* we may go on to (1  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hoch-Hägl* Hung. *Felső-Hégy* (5116 ft., hotel, R. 2-5 D. 2, pens. 12-48 K. per week, with bath-house), ascent of the *Ötven*, see p. 161, to the *Rotzbork Lake* p. 162. From Alt-Schnecks or Unter-Schnecks by the *Maria Theresien-Weg* (p. 350) to (1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Tatra-Lomnitz* and (1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Mallurenan* (p. 161).

To the \**Kohlbaeh Valley* (1  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the *Rainer-Wiese*, carr. to the *Kammchen* 1 h., carr. to the *Hôt. Gams* 2 h., 40 h.) very attractive. A road and a footpath ascend from Alt-Schnecks to the N.E. to the (50 min.) *Kammchen* (4200 ft.), which affords a beautiful view of the *Lomnitzer Spitze*, the *Mittelgrat-Turm*, the *Kohlbaeh Valley* with its rocky debris (old moraine) and the *Popper Valley* studded with towns and villages. Immediately below the summit, on the E. side, is the *Waldbad Kohlbaeh* (1080 ft., *Rosa Hotel*, *Hôt. Kohlbaeh*, at both R. 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  D. 3, pens. 20-24 K. per week). We then proceed along the slope to the N., turn to the right after a few min., then again ascend the valley past the three *Kohlbaeh Waterfalls* amidst beautiful wood and rock scenery, to the (1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rainer-Wiese* on which is the little *Hôtel Teinse* (4540 ft., R. 2 h.), where the Great Kohlbaeh Valley opens to the N.W., and the Little Kohlbaeh Valley to the N. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N., a little to the right of the way to the *Five Lakes* (see below), is the *Stengenauer*, a waterfall 80 ft. high.

To the \**Lake of Gerba* (1 hr.), see p. 162.

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (riding boots and aspenstock advisable). To the *Five Lakes* in the Little Kohlbaeh Valley, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  h. from Alt-Schnecks (guide 5 K., not indispensable). From the *Hôt. Gams* (see above) we ascend the *Tappan* to the right to the (1 hr.) *Pennsylvan* (5128 ft.), an overhanging block of granite, we then cross the creek and ascend the N. slope by a path out of the creek to the (1  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Five Lakes* in the highest part of the *Tatra-Kamm* (*Pöls*, 5000 ft.), with the *Try Hefage* (5014 ft., R. 3 h.). Grand rock scenery with large patches of snow, encircled by the *Lomnitzer Spitze*, the *Schneckenbühnen*, the *Ötven*, the *Spitz*, the *Kamm*, and the *Mallurenan*. From the *Five Lakes* a difficult route ascends the *Alpen-Sattel* (7800 ft.) to the *Gröden See* (8200 ft.) and then through the *Lomnitzer Valley* to the *Gröden* (p. 163).

The *Schlagendorfer Spitze* (8400 ft., R. 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  h. from Neu-Schnecks, guide 8 K.) is not difficult. From the path to the *Felka Valley*, after  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., we diverge to the right, 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the three *Schlagendorfer*

Lakes (5615 ft., refuge), thence to the summit in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs more over the *Äbnungsweg* (7490 ft.; \*View of the three Schnecks). Admirable view, intercepted by the W and N by the Franz-Josef and Lomnitz peaks. The descent into the Koblach valley is difficult (4 hrs to the Hölle, Lemsa, p. 361).

The Lomnitzer Spitze (*Lomnicz's point*, 8631 ft., guide 10 K) is ascended in 6 hrs. from Alt-Schnecks (not difficult for experts). Above the *Pueration* (p. 361) the route ascends to the right over stony slopes to the ( $\frac{3}{2}$  hr) *Probe* (a steep couloir), then to the (20 min) *Kapelle* (a lofty column of granite) and up steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr) *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7220 ft., p. 364). Thence past the *Moses-Quelle* (7415 ft.), steep for the most part, and *Matrke's Cauch* and *Emericy's Graben* (8138 ft.), two difficult points, provided with cabins by the Carpathian Club, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit, which commands a splendid view. Descent to Tatra-Lomnitz see p. 364, direct to the Tery Refuge (p. 361) difficult, for experienced climbers only.

The Eistaler Spitze (*Jégölgyi Csúcs*, 8630 ft., guide 12 K), difficult, only for adepts, may be ascended from Alt-Schnecks in 7 hrs. From the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hr) Five Lakes in the Little Koblach Valley (p. 361) we ascend over stony slopes and patches of snow to the main crest, which we follow, past a dangerous place at the *Sternae Ross*, to the (3 hrs) top. Fine view of the mountains and of the plains of Hungary and Galicia.

Visit to the Felka Valley and ascent of the Polnische Kamm (4 hrs. from Neu-Schnecks, guide 6 K, unnecessary) interesting. Bridle path over the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Arenschilber* (4000 ft.) and then through the *Felka Valley* (to the left, the huge *Franz-Josef Spitze*) to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr) *Schlesier Haus* (5500 ft., R 3 K, restaurant), at the S. end the small *Felka Lake* (5495 ft.), reached in 2 hrs. from *Westerkeim* (p. 361) by road (a footpath diverges from this road to the left to the *Doldorf Lake*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr from the *Schlesier Haus*, p. 363). Like the other high valleys of the Tatra, the Felka Valley contains distinct remains of the moraines of glacial glaciers. Close to the *Schlesier Haus* is a typical wall of moraine. We next skirt the *Granatenwand* (where garnet crystals are found in the mica-slate), pass under the *Elwige Regen*, a dripping rock, and cross the *Seewand*, more than 400 ft. high to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Blumengarten* (5875 ft., a beautiful Alpine pasture). We now ascend to the ( $\frac{3}{2}$  hr) *Lange See* (6410 ft.). Then an easy ascent of 1 hr. over the grassy S. slope to the summit of the *Polnische Kamm* (7241 ft.), a narrow ridge with an abrupt precipice towards the N., whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains. Far below lies the *Gefronne See* (see below). The view is still better from the *Kleine Viacka* (7940 ft.; ascended without difficulty from the *Polnische Kamm* in 1 hr. (guide from Alt-Schnecks 7 K)). We descend (guide from the *Schlesier Haus* to the *Grosse Fischsee* 10 K) from the *Polnische Kamm* steeply to the N. to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Gefronne See* (6715 ft.); thence to the (2 hrs) hunting lodge of Prince *Hohenlohe* and thence either by road to (4 hrs) *Javorina* (p. 365) or along the right bank of the *Felka* to the (2 hrs) *Grosse Fischsee* (p. 365).

The *Franz-Josef Spitze* or *Gerladorfer Spitze* (*Gerlachfalvi-Csúcs*; 8737 ft.; from Schnecks 7 hrs.; guide 12 K), the highest of the Tatra Mts., is difficult. The best plan is to sleep at the *Schlesier Haus* (see above), ascend from the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) *Blumengarten* (see above) to the left to the (1 hr.) *Probe*, a rocky wall 30 ft. in height (chains and cramp-irons), thence by steep grassy slopes to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) arete and over rocks to the (1 hr) *Kleine Gerladorfer Spitze*, whence the top is reached by a laborious climb of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more. The impressive view commands the whole Tatra.

### c. Lake of Csorba. Meerangspitze.

The *Lake of Csorba* (4430 ft.) may be reached from Schnecks by the *Klotilden-Weg* (p. 369) via *Westerkeim* and *Hoch-Högl* in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (cart, there and back 14 K.), or from the railway-station of *Csorba* (p. 365) by a rack-and-pinion railway (3 M., in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.)

2 K., there and back 3 K.). The lake, the largest (50 acres) in the S. Tatra, is situated on the watershed between the Waag and the Popper. Grand \*View (N) of the Tatra Mts., from the Krivan to the Schlagendorfer Spitze, to the S. the valleys of the Waag, Popper, and Hernád, beyond which rises the mountain-chain of the Lower Tatra with the Königsberg. On the S. bank are several good lodging-houses (let by government to the Hungarian Hotel Co.; 250 R. at 2-10, B 1, D 3 pension from 8 K.) a restaurant and café, lath-house; gipsy band, etc.

Excursions from the Lake of Csorba (a guide should at once be secured, a few only being stationed here). — *Meeraugspitze* (Hung. *Tenger-szem-Csuka*, Pol. *Ryba*, 6210 ft.), N. E. of the Tatra (1½ hrs., guide 9 K.), not difficult. From the (1½ hr.) *See-Hotel* (see below) the route ascends past the (1½ hr.) *Grosse Frosch-See* (6300 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) *Hunfaldy Joch* (6800 ft.), and thence to the N. W. without danger to the (¾ hr.) summit. Marvellous panorama of the mountains and thirteen lakes. Far below on the N. W. side lie the Meerang and the Grosse Fuchsee (p. 366). From the Frosch-See (see above) an attractive return-route crosses N. W. to the *Hansen See* (6480 ft.), finely situated in the highest N. W. angle of the Mengsdorf Valley, and thence across Alpine pastures inhabited by marmots to the Popper Lake. — From the Meerangspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places, guide 13 K.) to the (3 hrs.) *Meerang* (p. 366), and thence cross the rocky wall to the N. W. of the lake (590 ft. in height) to the (¼ hr.) summit on the *Grosse Fuch-See* (p. 366).

The \*Valley of Mengsdorf is one of the grandest in the Tatra (guide to the Popper Lake 2 K.). Skirting the E. bank of the Lake of Csorba, we diverge (7 min.) to the right (guide-post) and 7 min. farther on (guide-post) ascend to the N. E. to the (½ hr.) *Trgova* (6245 ft.), a view point with a bench. A steep descent to the N. thence brings us to a point above the union of the *Hinszbach* and *Krupabach* (Popper), we cross a moraine wall and descend to the right to the (¾ hr., 1½ hr. from the Lake of Csorba) superbly situated *Popper Lake* (464 ft.), with the *See-Hotel* (formerly the *Maylatz Hut*, bed 3 K., good accommodation). On the E. side of the lake tower the (steep, see below) and the *Tupa* (523 ft.), on the N. E. the *Tatraspitze* (645 ft.) and on the W. the *Bastis* (730 ft.) and the *Patria* (725 ft.). A out 2½ hrs. to the N. W. is the *Grosse Hansensee* (p. 362); to the N. E., in a rock-strewn gorge at the foot of the *Tatraspitze*, is the (2 hr.) *Fusce* (6345 ft.).

The \**Osterwa* (6110 ft.) may be ascended from the Popper-See in 1½ hr. (not difficult, guide 6-7 K.). The path ascends to the S. E. in zigzags to the top, which commands to the N. W. a view of the Mengsdorf valley. Descent by a good path to the (1½ hr.) *Osterwa* house in the *Krupabach Valley* (3635 ft.). 4½ M. to the E. of the Lake of Csorba and 1½ M. to the W. of *Hoch Hagl* (p. 350). The expedition may be extended along the arête to the summit of the *Tupa* (¾ hr., 7523 ft.) whence we descend to the (1½ hr.) *Lake Pasture* and reascend to the (1½ hr.) *Končysta* (8333 ft.), descent thence to the (2 hrs.) *Boisdorf Lake* (6220 ft., p. 362) and to (¾ hr.) *Hoch Hagl*.

Ascent of the *Krivan* (8190 ft., 5¼ hrs., guide 10 K.), not difficult. The route crosses the *Farkota* stream to the (¾ hr.) brook *Zlomsko* (6125 ft.) where a path from *Pod Bansk.* (p. 356) joins ours on the left. We then proceed to the N. W. to the (1 hr.) terrace below the *Grane See* (6615 ft.), ascend the rock stream slopes of the *Nad Parlou* to the (1½ hr.) deserted *Gold Mine*, whence a steep and fatiguing climb brings us in 1¼ hr. to the summit, a plateau about 9 ft. long and 12 ft. broad, commanding a superb view. On the W. side the peak descends in huge precipices to the *Krupava Valley*. To the S. is the valley of the Waag, to the S. E. the Lake of Csorba, to the W. the *Grane See*, and to the N. the *Ternavsko Lake* (6388 ft.). The descent on the W. side leads at first over steep rocks and debris and then by a good zigzag path on the W. side of the *Krupa* to



the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Polana Krivánska* (3966 ft.) at the S.W. base of the Kriváň. Thence we may either proceed to the W. over the wooded hill of *Pod Palenicou* (3773 ft.) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) keeper's house of *Pod Banikou* (p. 355), to which also a bridle-path leads direct in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Lake of Csorba.

We may also visit the *Mlinica Valley* (guide to the waterfall 2 K.), ascending along the *Mlinica* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) beautiful *Schleier-Wasserfall* (5545 ft.), 80 ft. in height, then to the N. to the lakes of *Skok*, the *Untere* and *Oberer Genssen See* and the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Szentivanyi Lake* (2783 ft.), thence W. over the *Lorenzjoch* (7590 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Wahlenberg Lakes* (7611-7680 ft.), and through the *Furkots Valley* back to the (2 hrs.) Lake of Csorba. — Ascent of the *Patria* (2460 ft.), interesting and not difficult ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., guide 4 K.). We follow the route to the Upper Lake to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Trigun* (4045 ft.; p. 363) and ascend thence to the N. to the top, with a splendid survey of the *Mangaderf* valley.

The ascent of the *Tatraaspitze* (*Hohé Visoka*; 8415 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S. of the *Hunfaley Joch* (p. 363), is difficult, and suitable for experts only (guide 12 K.); view similar to that from the *Meeraaspitze*.

#### d. Tatra-Lomnitz, Matlarenau.

On the *Maria-Theresia-Weg* (p. 359),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N.E. of *Alt-Schmecks* and *Unter-Schmecks* (carriage there and back 6 K.), in a picturesque meadow among woods, is the health-resort of *Tatra-Lomnitz* (2785 ft., *Hotels Nagy Szálloda* and *Bethlenháza*, 200 R. at 3-15, B. 1, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 10 K.), with a large hydropathic and several private villas, near it to the W. is the *Lomnitzer Toristenhaus* (R. 2-4 K.) Railway to *Kohlbach* (*Tarpatak*) see p. 356; carr. to the Lake of Csorba 18. to *Tatra Höhlenhain* 8 K. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. is the hotel of *Matlarenau*, Hung. *Matlár-háza* (2940 ft.; R. 1-3 K., board 24 K. weekly), a favourite summer-resort, and 2 M. farther on, 6 M. to the N.W. of *Tátraháza* (p. 356), is the *Kesmarker Tränke* (2975 ft.; Restaurant, unpretending but good, also rooms).

Excursions. From *Tatra-Lomnitz* (guide) to the (3 hrs.) *Kohlbach Falls* in the *Kohlbach Valley* (p. 361), path marked red and blue, then after the (10 min.) divergence of the path to the *Steinbach Valley*, blue only. By a path marked red or as tac ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Feuerstein* (p. 361) to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Steinbach-See* (5748 ft.), lying at the foot of the precipices of the *Lomnitzer Spitze*, towering 2000 ft. above it, with diluvial glacier-moraines. Then to the left to the *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7218 ft.) and to the top of the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Lomnitzer Spitze* (p. 362; guide 10 K.). From *Matlarenau* or the *Kesmarker Tränke* to the *Weisswasser Valley*, attractive (guide to the *Grüne See*  $5\frac{1}{2}$  K.). A bridle-path, diverging to the left from the *Maria-Theresia Weg* about midway between these two places, ascends along the *Weisse Wasser* and past the *Weisse Wand* (2200 ft. in height), remains of moraines on the S.W. slope of the *Stötschen* (5020 ft.), to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Kressbrunnen* (3936 ft.), where we cross the stream to the right bank. We then proceed to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Grüne See* (5060 ft., accommodation in the *Frederick Hut* bed 3 K.), finely situated at the head of the valley, between the precipices of the *Rattenberg* (6603 ft.), the *Kesmarker Spitze* (6346 ft.), the *Schneibenturm* (5610 ft.), the *Grünensee-Spitze* (5305 ft.), the *Rotenase-Spitze* (4956 ft.), and the conical *Karfunkekturm* (7018 ft.), to which many legends attach. Thence we may either (guide necessary) proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Rote See* (5948 ft.), and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Blauer See*, and thence over the E. spur of the *Weissensee-Spitze*, with a glimpse of the *Golde See*, ascend steep and laborious the *Weisse See-Spitze* (7320 ft.), whence we return to the route and ascend to the (3 hrs.) *Weisse See* (5265 ft.),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above the *Ufer Alpbütte* (p. 365), or we may proceed direct to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Weisse See* by the path

to the left at the guide-post below the Grane See. From the Beler Alplütte we may return on the left bank of the Weisswasser to the S. E. through the *Vordere Kupferschächte* (see below) and via the (1 hr.) Kesmarker Alplütte to Matlarena; or we may proceed to (2 hrs.) *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (see below) by turning to the E. via the pastures of the *Weiden* (ca. 4720 ft.) and following a path above the seven springs in the *Drechslerhölzchen* (469 ft.) — To Javorina via the *Weisswasser Valley* and the *Kopa Pass*, 6 hrs. (guide 8 K.). At the fork of the road above the Kesmarker Alplütte (see above) we take the path to the right, which leads through the *Vordere Kupferschächte* and past the *Beler Alplütte* to the (1½ hr.) *Kopa Pass* or *Sattel* (5750 ft., ascent of the Grainer, see below), ¼ hr. below the *Durfsberg* (6030 ft., pretty view). Thence we descend through the *Hintere Kupferschächte* and the *Javorinka Valley* to (3 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 366).

### e. Tatra-Höhlenhain. Stalactite Cavern of Béla.

**Tatra-Höhlenhain**, Hung. *Tátra-Bartlangiget* (2415 ft.), another frequented health-resort and summer-residence, is pleasantly situated amongst fine woods in the *Kottina Valley*, 6 M. to the N.W. of the railway-station of *Béla* (p. 356, omn. 80 h.; carr. 7 K.), and is connected by means of the *Maria-Theresia-Weg* (p. 359) with (1½ hr.) *Matlarena*, (1¾ hr.) *Tatra-Lomnitz*, and (2¾ hrs., carriage 9 K.) *Schmecks*. The arrangements for visitors resemble those at the three *Schmecks* (hydropathic, etc.). — Tickets of admission to the **\*Stalactite Cavern of Béla** are obtained at the baths-office (admission during the season daily at 11, 1, and 3 o'clock; 3 K., 10 h., electric lighting). The cavern (46° Fahr.), the entrance of which (2900 ft.) is 1 M. to the W. of *Höhlenhain*, is accessible for a distance of 2 M.; its exploration, which takes 2-2½ hrs., is fatiguing on account of the numerous steps.

**Excursions.** To the top of the *Tokarnya* (4008 ft.; 2 hrs.; guide convenient), a beautiful point, with rich flora. — Ascent of the *\*Grainer* (7040 ft.), 5 hrs. (guide 8½ K.), interesting via the *Neaselblasse* (3385 ft., plenty of edelweiss), the Seven Springs, and the (2 hrs.) *Weiden* (see above) to the (1 hr.) *Kopa Pass* (see below), whence we ascend towards the *Thörlichte Gern* (5765 ft.) to a height of 6350 ft., descend thence to the (¾ hr.) saddle of the *Brettefeld* (6010 ft.), and skirt the E. and N. slope to the (1 hr.) top of the *Grainer*, which affords a striking view of the *Lomnitzer Spitze* and *Elataler Spitze* with their precipices and snow-slopes, and of several waterfalls upwards of 30 ft. high. — Path via the *Drechslerhölzchen* (see above) to the (3½ hrs.) *Weisse See* and to the (2 hrs.) *Grane See* (see above).

A beautiful drive of 1½-2 days from *Höhlenhain* may be taken via *Béla* (p. 356) and *Wischendorf* to the *Zipser Magura* (3136 ft.; inn), and down by *Asendorf* (good inn) to (10 hrs.) the *Rote Aizer* on the *Dunajec* (¼ hr. to the S. of which are the small sulphur-baths of *Smerdzonka*). We may then walk in 2¼ hrs. through the gorge of the *Dunajec*, or descend the *Dunajec* by canoe (2 K.), through the picturesque limestone hills of the *Pieninen*, to (1½ hr.) *Bad Szczywnica* (p. 258, ¼ hr. from the bank of the river).

### f. Javorina. Grosse Fischsee.

From *Tatra-Höhlenhain* to *Javorina* on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: the footpath over the *Kopa Pass* (see above), and the road (11 M., carr. 12 K.) through the *Kottina Valley* to (4½ M.) *Žďár*, a straggling Slovak village (church 2970 ft.; rustic inn) and over the *Žďár Pass* (3547 ft.; \*View of the *Béla*



Limestone Alps to the left) and thence down via *Podspádk* (3015 ft.; poor inn) to *Javorina* (3280 ft.; no inn), with a chateau, and wood-pulp mills of the Duke of Ijost, to whom a great part of the N. Tatra belongs. Good shooting (chamois, bouquetins, etc.)

The most attractive excursion from this point, and one of the finest in the Tatra, is to the (4 hrs.) \**Grosse Fischsee* (Pol. *Morskie Oko*, 'eye of the sea', 4570 ft.), romantically situated in the *Bialka Valley*. A tall and stony path leads through wood to the (2½ hr.) sawmill of *Lysa*, in the *Bialka valley*, where the road from Zakopane (see below) joins it. A road thence ascends the left bank to the (1¼ hr.) *Roztoka Refuge* (3350 ft.; inn) and reaches the lake in 2 hrs. more (good quarters at the refuge, but of the Tatra Club, R. 1 K. 60 A.). We cross the lake on a raft (20 min.; 1-10 pers. 2 K. 40 h.), round the lake on foot (½ hr.) and ascend the rocks beyond it to the (40 min.) \**Meerauge* (Pol. *Czarny Staw*, 5195 ft.), a strikingly picturesque little lake, from which the *Meerangraben* (p. 303) rises precipitately. From the *Fischsee* over the *Sawarka* (5810 ft.) to the *Five Polish Lakes* in the *Roztoka Valley* (see below), 2½ hrs., attractive. — To the waterfall (4½ hrs.) in the *Roztoka Valley* or *Fünfsen-Tal* is also a fine excursion. We descend from the *Fischsee* (see above) for 3 min., and then ascend to the left to the (2½ hrs.) \**Silowa Fall*, 144 ft. high, situated below the *Wielki Staw* (555 ft.), the largest of the *Five Polish Lakes*, which lie one above another in a bleak rocky valley, and also the largest in the Tatra (85 acres). Thence to the (2½ hrs.) *Roztoka Refuge* or over the *Zawrat Pass* (7050 ft., trying) to Zakopane, see p. 307. The \**Siroka* (7250 ft.), ascended from *Podspádk* via *Javorina* in 6 hrs. (guide 6 K.) affords an admirable survey of the wild scenery of the N. Tatra from the *Swinnica* to the *Kopa Pass*.

### g. Zakopane.

From *Javorina* to Zakopane, 15 M. by road, see below (carr. from *Tatra-Hohlenhaus* 30 K., railway from *Chabowka-Oracow* see p. 238). The road leads via *Jaszczurówka* (see below).

**Zakopane** (2330 ft., *Touristen-Hôtel zum Meerauge*, R. 2 K. 40 h., *Hôt.-Restaurant Kulig* or *Pod Giewontem*; *Hôt. St. Szczekóvka*; *Pens. Kronhelm* 8-14 K.), a village with 4500 inhab., is situated in a broad, sunny plain, at the sources of the *White Dunajec*, in view of the *Swinnica*, *Giewont*, and other peaks of the *Galician Tatra*. A favourite summer resort of the Poles, with three hydro-pathic establishments, it has also become a winter-resort for consumptive patients. The timber church dates from 1840, the stone church from 1894. Schools of wood-carving and lace-making and a *Tatra Museum*. Peculiar local costume. — A pretty road (carr. 1 K. 20 h.) leads thence to the S.E. to the (2½ M.) former *Iron Works*, Pol. *Kuznice* (3240 ft.; inn, with good restaurant), the property of Count *Zamoyski*, with paper-mills and a school of domestic economy. A second road, diverging to the left ¾ M. below the iron-works, leads (omn. 30 h.) via *Hustre* to the small baths of *Jaszczurówka*, with a neutral spring (68° Fahr., swimming-bath) and thence up the *Bialka Valley* to *Lysa* (see above; 12¾ M. from Zakopane; one-horse carr. 6 two-horse 10 K.).

**Excursions.** The *Gubalówka* (3650 ft.), to the N.W., may be ascended in ¼ hr., the *Voist* (3985 ft.) in 1½ hr. via *Jaszczurówka*. — To the (19 M.) *Grosse Fischsee* (see above), carriage (one-horse 10, two-horse 18 K.) in 3 hrs. to *Lysa*; thence to the lake, see above. — The *Magora* (*Kopa Magóry*)



5590 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, easily ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and W. side of the Tatra. In the ridge which runs from the Magora to the W. is a large cavern (2 hrs. from Zakopane, guide and tickets necessary).

To the S.E. a road leads to the (3 M., carr. in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) former *Iron Works* (see p. 366), footpath thence in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the pass (5415 ft.), between the *Kopa Królowa* (5315 ft.) and the *Kopa Magóry* (5590 ft.), and past the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) refuge-hut of the Tatra Club (7 beds) in the *Suchawada Valley* to the (1 hr.) "Schwarze See" (*Czarny Staw*, 5415 ft.) with refuge-hut, one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in the Tatra, at the base of the precipitous *Kokietec Spitze* (7081 ft.). An interesting excursion for sturdy climbers is from the Schwarze See to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Zawrat Pass* (*Szwarc-Scharte*, 7080 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur, thence to the (1 hr.) *Five Polish Lakes* (p. 366). From the refuge-hut in the Suchawada Valley (see above) we may reach in 1 hr. the *Zukony Staw* (5840 ft.), in the depression between the *Swinica* and *Posiedata Turna*, and thence in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more the top of the *Swinica* (7561 ft.), magnificent view. Descent across the S. slope to the (1 hr.) *Zawrat Pass* (see above). — From the refuge-hut in the Suchawada Valley (see above) the *Althorn Pass* (5780 ft.) may be reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The ascent of the "Kryżne" (6075 ft.) from *Jaszczur wka* is recommended. A new path leads from the *Hala Gąsienicowa* below the *Zolta Turna* to the (2 hrs.) *Pieniny Valley* and thence to the (2  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Top* refuge-hut, commanding fine views of the Five Polish Lakes and the Tatra chain. Descent via the pass between the Kryżne and the *Holostyna* to the (2  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Wielki Staw*, see p. 366. — Another fine excursion from Zakopane is to the *Koscielisko Valley* (3 hrs. to the W., carr. there and back S.A.), the romantic rocky ravine of the *Czarny Black Duniec*. The *Inn 'Leier der Eiskuhle'* (3210 ft.) is reached in 2 hrs. on foot by the road from Zakopane, footpath thence to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pisana meadow* and to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Smrečina Lake* (4020 ft.) at the head of the valley. — The easy ascent of the *Rote Berge* (*Czerwony Wierch*, 6885-6940 ft.) is most conveniently combined with the excursion to the *Koscielisko valley*. A hut 10 min. below the *Inn 'Leier der Eiskuhle'* (see above) the route leads through the *Martunia Valley* and ascends the *Gladike Uptarnianskie* (6206 ft.) and the (3 hr.) *Ciemniak* or *Czerwony Wierch Uptarnianski* (6885 ft.), the S.W. summit of the *Rote Berge*. The summits of the *Krzemienica* (6943 ft.) and the *Czerwony Wierch Matolaczniak* (6893 ft.) are respectively  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther to the E., and both command fine views of the Beskids and the Tatra. We may descend by the pass between the *Kopa Kondracka* (6600 ft.), on the left, and the *Goryczkowa*, on the right, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Katalowski* (3865 ft.), the source of the *Bystre*, in the *Kondratowa Valley*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the *Iron Works*.

## 65. From Kaschau to Marmaros-Sziget.

162  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in 10 hrs.; fares 18, 12, 8 K.

*Kaschau*, see p. 350. The line runs at first parallel with the railway to *Miskolcz* (p. 350), then turns to the left, crosses the *Hernád* and the *Tereza*, and at (9  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Alsó-Miskye* (545 ft.) begins to ascend the trachyte ridge of *Eperjes* and *T. kaj*. Pleasing scenery. On an eminence to the right of (19 M.) *Agg-Szaláncz* (920 ft.), is the ruined castle of *Szaláncz*. We cross the *Ronyra* by a viaduct 86 ft. in height. 30  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Legenye-Mihályi* (490 ft., Rail Restaurant).

FROM LEGENYE-MIHÁLYI TO DEB-ZAGÓRZ, 108 M., railway in 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. 13 M. *Taka Terebes*, with a château (19  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E.) of Count *Andrássy* and the mausoleum of Count *János Andrássy* (d. 1890). 25 M. *Nagy-Mihály* (*Widder*, carr. to the town 1 K.), with a château of Count *Szidray*. The ruined château of *Uroga* (496 ft.), on an isolated hill to the N.E. (carr. in 1 hr., 1 K.), commands a fine view. Attractive excursion from *Nagy-Mihály*:

drive (over 65 ft.) (1 1/2 hr.) *Szék János*, bridge-path to the (2 hrs.) *Antal Refuge Hut* of the Hungarian Carpathian Club, 20 min. below the top of the *Tető* at 3528 ft. a superb point of view, then a good path to the *Szék Stairs*. This is a two-story trachyte rock 1 hr. from which lies the *Moravský* or *Beskydy Meersburg* (202 ft.) a fine mountain and. Descend along the shore of the lake to the iron works of *Pápa-Jenő Szék*, and (5 hrs.) *Újváros* (see below) or (4 hrs.) *Nagy Mihály* or to *Szék* and through the *Grótsa Valley* to (3 hrs.) *Jánoska* (see below).

The train passes the ruins of *Újváros* and (70) *Jánoska*. At *M. Zombor* with a change of engine and train. We ascend the ravine of the *Laborer* to *M. Mész-Laborer* (*Rail Restaurant*), whence we mount rapidly to the hill which forms the volcanic frontier. At *M. László*, the last Hungarian station. At *M. László* is a tunnel 1/2 M. long. We then descend in the *Grótsa Valley* to *Szék* (near which is the health-resort of *Kalász*) and to (108 M.) *Nagy-Zugor* (p. 287).

On the right rises the finely-shaped *Szék-Hegy* ('tent hill'). — (40 1/2 M.) *Sátoralja-Ujhely* (354 ft., *Rail Restaurant* *Könyv* *Újváros*), a wine-growing place with 16,800 inhab., capital of the county of Zemplén and junction for the railway to *Szerencs* (p. 271). About 3 M. from *Sátoralja* (cab there and back 3 A.) is *Szék-Hegy*, with the tomb of the Hungarian poet *Kazinczy* d. 1851.

The train now enters the plain of the *Érdő*, which it crosses near (47 M.) *Szék-Hegy*, to the right is the ruin of *Nagy-Kővár*. To the S stretches a vast marshy expanse called the *Hosszú Kőr*. (56 1/2 M.) *Perényi* with chateau and park of Count *Maglath*. (59 M.) *Hévíz*, to the left of which is the *Prémontreusian* abbey of *Lelke*. — (6 M.) *Csáp* (355 ft., *Rail Restaurant*), the junction for *Nyiregyháza* (p. 270) and *Ungvár*.

From *Csáp* to *Nagy-Berezná*, 39 1/2 M., railway in 4 hrs. — (18 M.) *Ungvár* (395 ft.) *Front.* cab to the town (1 A. 20 ft.), an old town on the *Érdő* with 13,500 inhab., capital of a county of the same name, the seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, with important potteries. The lately situated castle once strongly fortified and now a seminary commands a fine survey of the marshy plain and of the plain less plain to the S. — To the N.W. (10 M.) (1 hr.) (8 A.) are the sulphur baths of *Szék*. — (12 1/2 M.) *Aczka* with a ruin and cable and a fair park. — From (26 M.) *Perényi* an interesting excursion of 3 days may be made via *Turó-Fennsík* and through the *Szék* and *László Valley* to the vast plateau of the *Pannonia Ruma* (18 ft.). — From (30 1/2 M.) *Nagy-Berezná* a cab (carriage in 5 hrs. 11 A.) leads to the great baths of *Újváros*, on the Austrian frontier.

To the S are the extensive lowlands of the *Theiss*. — (76 M.) *Bátyné*, *Rail Restaurant*.

From *Bátyné* to *Láto*, 234 (66 1/2 M., railway in 6 hrs. — (16 M.) *Munkacs* (*Steen*, cab to the town (1 A. 6 A.), an old town (13,700 inhab.) on the *Latorca*. The house in which *Munkacs* originally lived (the ancestor (1846-1900), was born in 1846 at the top of the hill. The 14th cent. fortress of *Munkacs* or *Lator-Palanka* situated on a rock 18 ft. high (1 M.) to the S. is still looked for its heroic defence by the *Erzsi* wife of Count *T. J.*, against the Imperial troops who besieged it for three years, when they captured it in 1686. On the summit is a *Miklósian Monastery* (1896) commemorating the 100th anniversary of the occupation of the town by the *Nagy* who were expelled from their first encampment in Hungary. — Beyond *Munkacs* the railway crosses the line to the north-westward *B. Beck* (114 M.) *Erzsi* (*Frederikshaus* 186 ft.) with iron works, where we cross the *Latorca*. Then just before *Beck* (*Beck* (190 ft.) with a castle of the 16th cent. and (1) the hunting lodge of *Beck*, (28 M.) *Beck* (174 ft.) where we enter the basin of *Beck*. — (21

train follows the *Istör* to (32½ M.) *Szolyva-Hurafalva* (862 ft.), a prettily situated chalybeate bath, and turns to the N. into the romantic and sequestered valley of the *Ficsa*, which it crosses twelve times. 39 M. *Ficsa* (984 ft.), with a shooting box of Count Schönborn (deer numerous). To the right is the *Szék*—the highest of the E. Beskid Mts., 5509 ft., ascent in 6 hrs., guide 8.00 K.). Many viaducts and tunnels. 59½ M. *Beskid* (2627 ft.), where the *Beskid Tunnel* more than 1 M. long crosses the Galician frontier. — 66 M. *Láncos* (2180 ft., Rail. Restaurant) is the first Galician station. Thence to *Lemberg*, see p. 284.

92½ M. *Beregszász*, on the *Borsa*, at the base of vine-clad hills, capital of the county of Bereg, 104 M. *Tisza-Ujlak*, a market-town on the *Theiss*, 113½ M. *Nagy-Szollos*, with a ruined castle and a chateau of Baron Perényi. The train approaches the mountains on the N., crosses the *Theiss*, and reaches (118½ M.) *Királyháza* (p. 373), where it joins the line from Debreczin. Thence to (162½ M.) *Marmaros-Sziget*, see R. 68.

## 66. From Budapest to Miskolcz viâ Debreczin.

223 M. RAILWAY in 14½ hrs. (fares 12, 12, 8 K.)

To (111 M.) *Püspök-Ladány*, see pp. 374, 375. The line traverses fertile plains, the country of the *Hajduks* ('Heyducs'). Stations *Kaba*, *Szob* sz'6 and *Ebes*.

110 M. *Debreczin* (390 ft., Rail. Restaurant, *Goldner Stier*; *Königin von England*; *Frohner*; cab from the station to the town 60 h., two-horse 1 K.; also steam-tramway), the most important commercial town in lower Hungary, with 75 000 inhab., chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy but fertile plain. In the *Egyház-Tér* (*Kirchen-Platz*) is the Prot. College for students of theology and law, one of the most frequented in Hungary (2000 students, founded in 1531, possessing a library of 100,000 vols., a botanic garden with palm-house, and various collections. In the centre of the square is a large Protestant Church, from the pulpit of which, on 14th April, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the deposition of the Hapsburg dynasty. In the promenade near the church is a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet *Csokonai* (d. 1805) by Izsó. Between the church and the college a sandstone obelisk was erected in 1895 to the memory of the Dutch admiral *De Ruyter* (d. 1676), who liberated 26 Protestant clergymen condemned to the galleys at Naples. The four annual *Fairs*, held in the suburb of *Ispoltály*, are important, and the horse-market is famous. — In the *Groesse Wald*, 1¼ M. to the N. of the town (carr. 60 h. - 1 K., steam-tramway from the station, see above), is the *Margaretenbad*, much visited in summer.

From DEBRECZIN to FIZES-ÁBONY, 63 M., railway in 5 hrs. 25 M. *Nagy Hort-bágy* (tolerance inn) is the station for a visit to the *Hortobágy Puszta*, upwards of 300 sq. M. in area, with 50 000 head of cattle (worth 10 m. - 10 K.) the property of the town of Debreczin (permission granted on application to the municipal commissary). The characteristics of the puszta are here particularly well to be seen: an immense, treeless, grassy plain, entered only here and there by the huts of the shepherds, sur-



rounded by small groves of acacias. Magnificent sunrises, about noon in July and August the *D'habab*, or Fata Morgana of the puszta, may frequently be seen. — From (35½ M) *Chut-Kócs* (Rail Restaurant) branch-line viâ *Tisza-Lök* to (51½ M) *Királytelek* (see below). — 44½ M *Tiszafüred* (p. 375), 63 M. *Füzes-Abony* (p. 350).

FROM DEBRECEN TO TISZA-LÖK, 41 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line runs through the Hajduk plain. — To NAGY-LÉTA-VÁRTAS, 20½ M. in 2 hrs. viâ (8 M) *Saránd*, whence a branch diverges to (4½ M) *Dereke*. — To *Marmaros-Siget*, see R. 68.

The line now runs to the N. across the plain of the Hajduks. — 169 M. *Nyíregyháza* (370 ft., Rail Restaurant; Krone, pop. 3,000), junction for (44 M) *Csap*, to the N.E. (p. 368), and for (35½ M.) *Mátészalka*, to the S.E. On a salt-pond 1½ M. to the E. lie the unpretending baths of *Sóstó*, beneficial in cases of rheumatism and scrofula. — To the N.W. of (175 M) *Királytelek* the *Hegyalja Mts.* become visible; to the S. is the isolated hill of Tokaj. Beyond (184 M.) *Rakamaz* the line crosses the *Theiss*.

186½ M. *Tokaj* (347 ft.; *Goldner Adler*, Hung. *Arany Sas*, pop. 5000), far famed for its wine ('Tokay'), lies at the confluence of the *Bodrog* and *Theiss*.

The *Tokaj Hegyalja Mts.*, which yield the genuine Tokay, cover an area of about 130 sq. M. and belong to 32 communities. The fame of the wines of Tokaj is due to the excellence of the soil ('*nyirok*', or disintegrated trachyte) and of the species of grapes ('*formák*'), and also to the extreme care bestowed for centuries on the vineyards and on the process of wine making. The best quality, which is not generally sold, is called *Ausbruch* (*Aszudör*); the others are *Szamorodni* and *Ordinári*. The neighbouring towns of *Mád*, *Tállya*, *Tolcsa*, and *Tarcal* are also noted for their wines, which resemble Tokay, but contain a larger proportion of alcohol.

The line skirts the S. side of the Tokaj hill, which is vine-clad to a height of 270 ft. 192 M. *Tarcal*, 197 M. *Mád-Mezőzombor*.

200 M. *Szerencs* (Railway Restaurant), with an old château of Prince *Rákóczy*.

FROM SZERENCSE TO SATORALJA ÚJHELY. 2½ M., in 1½ hrs. The line runs through the *Bodrog Valley*, skirting the E. side of the vine-clad *Hegyalja Hills*. 7½ M. *Bodrogkeresztúr*, to the S.E. of *Tállya* and *Mád* (see above), both noted for wine. 15 M. *Liszka-Tolcsa*; 22½ M. *Sárospatak*, a little town with a château of Prince *Rákóczy* and a Protestant seminary, in which Comenius taught in 1630-54. 28½ M. *Satoralja-Ujhegy*, see p. 368.

211 M. *Tisza-Lucz*. The line crosses the *Hernád*, and at (220 M) *Zsolca* reaches the Budapest and Kaschau line (R. 61). — 223 M. *Miskolcz* (p. 350).

## 67. From Fülek to Bánréve, Dobschau, and Miskolcz.

RAILWAY to *Dobschau*, 74 M., in about 6 hrs. (9 K. 00, 6 K. 40 h., 4 K.); to *Miskolcz*, 69 M., in about 5 hrs. (fares 7 K. 20, 4 K. 80 h., 3 K.).

*Fülek*, see p. 348. The railway makes a long bend to the E. through a narrow valley. 7 M. *Ajnácsko* (757 ft.), a small chalybeate bath, on the right rise the ruins of the castle of *Ajnácsko*. — 17 M. *Feled* (Rail. Restaurant).

To **THEISSHOLZ**, 31 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line ascends the valley of the *Rima*. 7½ M. *Rimaszonbat* (Drei Rosen), a nicely situated county town, with a royal agricultural school. We ascend the narrow valley, passing several châteaux and ruins. Near (23½ M.) *Nyusiga* are the large *Laker Iron Works*. 31 M. **THEISSHOLZ**, Hung. *Thöszler* (pop. 3700; *Steiner's Inn*), on a lofty plateau, has busy industries, iron mines, and mineral springs. Railway to *Zolyom Fezsd*, see p. 348.

The train follows the *Rima* to (24½ M.) *Rimaszecs*, with a château of Baron Vay. 30½ M. **Bánréve** (515 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of a mineral line to the coal and iron mines of *Ozd*. Continuation of the line to *Miskolcz*, see p. 372.

The line to DOBSCHAU, which gives access to the *Gömör Cavern District*, turns to the N. into the valley of the *Sajó*. From (40 M.) *Tornallyó* (Tiger; Rosenberg) a road leads to the N.E. to (5 M., carr. there and back, including stay, 10-12 K) the \***Aggtelek Cavern**, Hung. *Baradla* (steaming place), one of the largest stalactite grottoes in Europe, being with its ramifications 5 M. in length.

Two entrances give access to the cavern: the old one (with the tourists' house of the Hungarian Carpathian Club, bed 4 K.) to the W. of the village of *Aggtelek* (inn), and the new, 1½ M. to the E. of the village. Guides are stationed at both (adm. 1 K., guide for 1-5 persons 4 K., candle 20 h., magnesium-wire 20 h. per piece). To explore the whole cavern takes 5-6 hrs.; the finest parts are the *Astronomical Tower*, the *Beinhaus* (where an eduluvian bones were found), the *Fledermaushöhle* (bats cave), the *Paradies*, with the finest stalactites, and the *Reichthöhle*. Several chambers are of vast dimensions. From the cavern to *Szin*, see p. 340.

50½ M. **Pétsucz** (Rail. Restaurant), with lead and tin mines.

A BRANCH RAILWAY runs hence in 3 hrs. via *Jolsva* and *Sagy Roca* (Ger. *Gross-Bauschenbach*) to (25½ M.) **Marany**, with an old castle, defended by the heroic *Maria Szt. hy* in 1644 and 1670, now owned by the Duke of *Coburg-Kohary*. From *Marany* we may proceed to the N.E. to *Pustopolc* (p. 356) and *Poprad* (p. 366; carriage in 8 hrs., 24 K.).

To the left appear the peaks of the Central Carpathians. The valley of the *Sajó* contracts. Near (53 M.) *Gömöraszög* (775 ft.; with iron-works of Count *Andrássy*), to the right, is the *Plateau of Szilacs*, with the *Ice Cavern of Szilacs*, within an imposing rocky gateway. Near the station is the smaller *Leontine Cave*. — 53 M. **Rosenau**, Hung. *Rozsnyó* (955 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; pop. 5000), the seat of a bishop, prettily situated. In the *Csucsom Valley*, ½ M. from the town (carr. 1 K., 20, omn. 40 h.), is the *Rosenau Bath*.

On the road to *Torna* (p. 351), on a rock about 1½ M. to the E., rises the castle of *Krasznahorka*, the property of Count *Andrássy*, by whom it has been restored, containing various antiquities and curiosities. Ascent of the *Por Súd* (3984 ft.), affording a view of the *Tatra*, on foot 4 hrs., by ex. waggon 5 hrs.

63 M. **Bettér** (1053 ft.), with a château of the *Andrássy* family.

74 M. **Dobschau**, Hung. *Dobsina* (1555 ft.; *Hôtel Fehér*, com. to the town 60 h.; cab to the ice-cavern 10, to the ice-cavern and *Poprad* 20 K.), a town with 4700 inhab., chiefly Germans, is beautifully situated at the foot of the *Radzim* (3200 ft.). The iron, cobalt, and nickel mines in the *Zemberg* are very ancient. To the N. (4½ M.) lies the beautiful \**Valley of Strazena*, watered by the

Göllnitz, which flows underground at places. From the *Felsen-ort* or rock-gateway of Strazena a good road leads to the W., past the *Spitzenstein*, to the (4 M.) *Hôtel Zur Eishöhle* (R. 2½, D. 3 K.). From this point a pleasant path through the woods (with guide) leads to the (½ hr.) entrance of the \**Dobschan Ice Cavern*, Hung. *Dobszai Jégbarlang* (3180 ft.), one of the largest of the kind, discovered in 1870.

Electric illumination from 15th May to 30th Sept. daily 10.30-3, each pers. 4 K. (temperature 32-37°, beware of chills). The visit requires about 2 hrs. The area of the cavern is about 10,000 sq yds., 8000 of which are covered with ice. The total mass of ice is estimated at 140,000 cub yds. Some of the blocks assume fantastic shapes, and all are of crystalline purity.

From the cavern or from Dobschan we may cross the *Popova Sattel* to *Poprad* (p. 356).

The RAILWAY FROM BARRÉVE to MISKOLCZ follows the valley of the *Sajó* 34 M. *Putnok*, with a château of Count Serényi. Then *via Sajó-Ecség* (p. 350) to (59 M.) *Miskolcz* (p. 350).

### 68. From Debreczin to Marmaros-Sziget.

187 M. RAILWAY in 6½ hrs. ( fares 16 K. 20, 10 K. 80 K., 7 K.)

*Debreczin*, see p. 369. Beyond *Vámos-Pécs*, a town of the *Hajduk*, the line reaches (24 M.) *Érmihályfalva* (branch to *Grosswarden*, see p. 376) 36 M. *Szatmárnémeti*. Fertile country. — 43½ M. *Nagy-Károly* (Rail Restaurant; *Hôt. König von Ungarn*; pop. 15,200), capital of the Szatmar county, with a château and park of Count *Károlyi* and a bronze-statue of *F. Kölcsey* the poet, by *Kállás*.

FROM *NAGY-KAROLY* TO *ZILAH*, 57 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 41 M. *Sarmasag*, branch line (1¼ M.) *Szilágy-Somlyó* (p. 376) — 57 M. *Zilah* (Vigadó), with 1000 inhab., branch to (18 M.) *Zato* (p. 46).

Near (50 M.) *Domahida* an obelisk commemorates the peace of Szatmar, concluded by Joseph I. and the *Rákoczy* leaders (1711). — 56 M. *Gilvics* (Rail Restaurant).

Branch line to the E. *via* (11 M.) *Károlyi-Erdő* (p. 373) to (52 M.) *Nagysomkut*, a market town of 4600 inhab. in the valley of the *Borra*. About 4½ M. to the S. are the ruins of the castle of *Kővár*, destroyed in 1670.

66 M. *Szatmár-Németi* (Rail Restaurant; *Pannonia*; pop. 26,200), a royal free town, founded by Queen *Gisela* early in the 11th cent. as a German colony, lies on both banks of the *Szatmar*. In the *Deak-Platz* rises the handsome *Cathedral*, with its dome, two towers and Corinthian portico. In the *Rákoczy Street* is a marble statue of *Kölcsey* (see above), by *Gerendey*.

TO *NAGYBÁNYA*. 18 M. railway in 3-3½ hrs. — 13½ M. *Aranyos-Medgyes*, with a castle of the 13th cent. formerly named *Jatoros*. — 22 M. *Szinyér-Vasváry* on the S. slope of the *Aras* hills, station for the baths of *Bikszád-Turvetkény* both with alkaline-muriatic springs and *Fomföld-Budász*, with sulphur-springs. — 38 M. *Nagybánya* (Grand *Hôtel*; cab to the town 1 K. 20 or 30 K.) a royal free town with 11,000 inhab. was founded in the 11th cent. as a Saxon colony. Mining and the glass culture are the industries here. Pleasant grounds in the *Székényi-Waldchen* (restaurant) and fine view from the *Kreuzberg* (1643 ft.) Excursions through



the *Ferneret* valley with its foundries, across the *Polyana Izvora*, and to the top of the *Rozsaly* (4683 ft.); to *Felső-Banya*, a mining town with 5000 inhab., the sulphur-baths of *Baifalu*, and *Kapnikbanya*, thence either across the *Guttn* (4750 ft.) and by the sulphur baths of *Hrebb* to *Marmaros-Sziget*, or by the *Rotunda* (3486 ft.) and through the valley of *Szatmáry* to *Tótes* in Transylvania. (Ascent of the *Grábca*, see p. 374.)

Branch-lines run from *Szatmár-Nemeli* to *Fener-Gyarmát* (25 M.) and *Károlyi Erdő* (p. 372).

We now traverse a swampy plain and approach the spurs of the Carpathians — 93 M. *Királyháza* (488 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line from *Kaschau* (R. 65). On an isolated hill is the ruin of *Királyháza*. — We cross the *Theiss*, and ascend to its sources in the county of *Marmaros*, a basin of the principal chain of the Carpathians. The narrow ravine near *Vörösmart* is very picturesque. Near (104 M.) *Huszt* (554 ft.) are the ruins of the castle of that name, of the 11th cent., destroyed by lightning in 1706 (view-tower of the Carpathian Club). — 115½ M. *Bustyaháza* (708 ft.), station for *Bad Isk* on the opposite bank of the *Theiss*, with its chalybeate, alkaline, and muriatic spring (carr. in 1 hr., 4 K.; to *Técső* 6-8 K.), amidst beautiful beech-forest. 120 M. *Técső*. — 126 M. *Taracsköz*, junction of a line to (9½ M.) *Alsó-Nereznice*.

137 M. *Marmaros-Sziget* (890 ft., *Krone*; *Jägerhorn*; cab from the station to the town 1 K. (04, at night 2 K.; omn. 40 h., carr. per day 12 K., pop. 17,000), capital of the county of *Marmaros* (Hung. *Maramaros*), is beautifully situated at the influx of the *Isa* into the *Theiss*. To the E. rise the wooded Carpathians, usually capped with snow. The fairs annually held here present a curious mixture of nationalities (chiefly Ruthenians, also Roumanians, Germans, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks, Armenians, etc.).

The wooded and mountainous environs, which abound in game (including the bear and the lynx) are very picturesque, and may be safely explored though much less comfortably than the *Untra*. Information as to guides and horses may be obtained from the local magistrates, the foresters, or the curés, also from *Herr Karl Siegmeth* at *Debreczin*, inspector of the N. Hungarian Railway.

The neighbouring Salt Mines, which have been worked for centuries, deserve a visit. At *Árva-Selétina* (branch railway in 25 min., carr. 2 K., there and back 50 K., permission at the mining office, each person 1 K.) is the *Franciscus Mine* (shown 8-11 a.m., electric light). At *Ronaszék* (reached by the salt-railway in 1¼ hr. or by carr. in half-a-day) is the *Apolló Mine* (8-11, adm. 00 A.), with a subterranean salt lake 202 ft. deep. We may also visit (13½ M.) *Bugaring* (salt-railway in 1¼ hr.), go through the *Mara* valley to the baths of *Brebb*, and ascend the *Guttn* (see above).

FROM MARMAROS-SZIGET TO KÖRÖSMEZŐ, 45½ M. railway in 8¼ hrs. Interesting line through the wooded Carpathians, ascending the valley of the *Theiss*. — 6½ M. *Bosaskő*, whence a road to the left leads to the finely situated chalybeate baths of *Kabola-Polyana*, within 4½ hrs. ride of the top of the *Opresca* (4870 ft.), a superb point of view. Beyond *Bosaskő* we follow the *Theiss* to (18 M.) the disused iron works of *Trebasa-Féjérvölgy* (ascent of the *Popp Itan* and *Boveria*, see p. 374). Then viâ *Tasaköcs*, and the small baths of *Borkut* (1¼ M.) *Körösmező* (Rail. Restaurant; quarters at the forester's), near which are petroleum springs (railway to *Stannislau*, see p. 285; ascent of the *Corna Hera*, see p. 374). Thence

(4½ hrs. bridle-path, or drive as far as the *Absinzer-Klausz*) through the valley of the Black Theiss (*Tiszora*), with club-hut, to the *Sources of the Theiss* — The interesting ascent of the *Halmica* (6176 ft.) may be made in 6½ hrs. from Kozsmezo (horse and guide each 5 H., provisions should be taken).

From Kozsmezo (p. 379) an interesting excursion may be made to the *Csorna Hora* (comp. p. 285). Drive in the afternoon in 2 hrs. (carr. 4 H.) to the forester's house of *Kormaszek* (gnarled and hoary) and proceed on foot to the (2 hrs. traverse of the *Havas-Carpathian Clu.* (4265 ft.) where the night is spent. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the top of the *Hoverla* (6760 ft.), the highest point of the *Csorna Hora*. Descent either in 3 hrs. to Kozsmecsek, or we may proceed along the ridge to the *Turkul* (6415 ft.) and descend into the valley of the *Waisse Theiss* to the (4½ hrs.) *Hoverla Klausz* (2485 ft.) and drive in 3 hrs. to *Tiszaker* (p. 373).

From *Trabusa* (p. 373) we may ascend the three-peaked *Popp-Ivan* (5366 ft.) 1st day, ride in 6 hrs. to the refuge hut (sleep), 2nd day, walk to the top in 1½ hr. (extensive view). Descent across the *Berlebriska* to the *Klause* or timber-dam in the valley of the *Ecserni*, and in (5-6 hrs.) *Hogdony* or *Luh* (bed at the forester's). Bridle path thence nearly to the (6 hrs.) summit of the *Hoverla* (p. 373).

To the E. of *Kőnapolyana*, near *Füerpaták*, see p. 373 opens the interesting *Viasó Valley*. At 5 hrs. drive) *Felső Viasó* (several Hot ls.), to the left, diverges the romantic *Wasserkut* which leads by *Fajna* (forester's house) to the (3½ hrs. drive) chalybeate baths of *Szilgút*. Thence across the *Torona* (6963 ft.) or through the *Katarama* and *Crisla* valleys to *Borsabánya* (4½ hrs., good guide required). Beyond *Felső Viasó* is (3 M.) *Hosszú*, starting point for the ascent (4 hrs.) of the *Buharszka* (780 ft.) and the *Pietrosz* (7503 ft.), the highest of the *Marmaros Mts.* (for experts only; a night in the open air). Descent to *Borsa* (bed at *Wenzel's*, the smith's). Good road thence over the *Priztop* (5403 ft.) to the valley of the *Goldená Bistritz*. At 11 M. beyond the pass the road to *Rodna* diverges to the right. Through the *Bistritz* valley and past the *Lala See* to the *Apfthorn*, see p. 407. Passing *Kiribaba* we descend the *Bistritz* valley to *Jacobeny* on the *Bistritz* and *Suczawa* road (p. 407).

To the S. of *Marmaros-Sziget* the *Iza Valley* (carr. in 7 hrs.) leads to *Dragomérfalva*. Thence ascend to the (3 hrs.) *Karta Refuge* and the (4 hrs.) top of the *Cribles* (6443 ft., grand view). Back the same way, or descend to (6 hrs.) *Tökös* (p. 373) and *Kapnikbánya* (p. 373), or to *Ch. Lapos* in *Transylvania* (see p. 406).

## 69. From Budapest to Klausenburg viâ Grosswardein.

248 M. Railway in 8½-13 hrs. (cars 18, 12, 8 H.)

To (5 M.) *Rákös*, see p. 347. 51½ M. *Uzász* (Rail Restaurant), with a chateau and park of Baron Orczy (branch to *Hatvan* p. 347; to *Jász-Aszt* with large station 20 M., railway in 2 hrs.)

63 M. *Szolnok* (Rail. Restaurant, *Nemzeti Szakoda*), a thriving town with 25,100 inhab. and a large Franciscan convent, lies at the confluence of the *Theiss* and the small *Zagyva*.

To *Czegled* (p. 384) 18 M., branch in 1 hr., to *Kis-Kun-Félegyhaza* (p. 386), 41 M., in 3 hrs., to *Hatvan* see p. 348. — STEAMER on the *Theiss* to *Szegedin* (p. 385) six times a week.

FROM SZOLNOK TO TENESVÁR viâ ARAD, 142 M., railway in 8½ hrs. The line crosses the *Theiss* and follows the *Klausenburg* line to (7 M.) *Szabolcs* (p. 374) 12 M. *Pusztá-Tanya* (branch to *Hód-Mező-Vasvárhely* 9 M., see p. 377) 25½ M. *Ménz-Túr* (*Nemzet*) with 23,600 inhabitants. [Branch lines to the N. to (10 M.) *Törökös* on the *Berettó*, and to the S. to (13 M.) *Székess*, on the *Arad*, and thence viâ *Oroszkő* (p. 376) to (48 M.) *Ménchegyes* (p. 38)] 41 M. *Opomba* (branch to *Kis-Uzass*, see p. 375) 49 M. *Mézőbereny*, 53½ M. *Békés-Földvár* (branch to *Békés*, with 25,000 inhab.).



— 59½ M. **Békes-Orsaba** (208 ft.; Rail Restaurant), with 34,000 inhab., junction of the Grosswardein and Eszegg line (R 70) and of a branch-line to *Kocubánya* (see below) — 127 M. *Kigyós*, with a fine plateau of Count Wenckheim, 143 M. *Ketegyhaza*, whence branches run *viâ Kocubánya* to (21 M.) *Mecsegyes* (p 365) and *via Kis János Erdőhegy*, a large estate of Archduke Joseph, to 30½ M.) *Új Szent Anna* (see below).

95½ M. **Arad** (*Weisser Kreuz*, Hung. *Pécher Kereszt*, *Palatin Hung. Ador*; *Central, Vas, Rail Restaurant*, Tram to station 20 h, Cab to town 1 K, drive in town of ¼ hr 40 h, 1 hr 1 K 40 h, with two horses to town 2 K, drive in town of ½ hr 1 K 1 hr 2 K to the fortress 3 K 2 h), a considerable town on the *Maros* with 54,000 inhab., seat of a Greek bishop, with brisk trade and river-traffic. In the *Rathaus* Platz are the *Rathaus* and other conspicuous buildings. The *Reliquien Museum* in the Theatre contains memorials of the battles of 1848-49. The *Martyrs Monument*, in the *Freiheits Platz*, commemorating the 13 Hungarian generals shot here in 1849, consists of a colossal figure of Hungary, with four allegorical groups and medallions of the generals, by H. S. Zala. On the left bank of the river is the *Fortress* (1763), defended against the Hungarians by Gen. Berger in 1849. From Arad to *Karlsburg* and *Hermannstadt*, see R 81, to *Stegedien*, see p 385; to *Gurahoncz*, see below.

The *Temesvár* line crosses the *Maros*. Stations *Sagenthal*, Hung. *Német Ság* (with tobacco-fields), *Vinga* (picturesquely situated), *Grasdorf*, *Mercedorf*, *Szent Andras*. 132 M. *Temesvár* (p 386).

FROM ARAD TO BRAD, 103½ M., railway in 6 hrs. — 14 M. *Új Szent Anna* (branch to *Ketegyhaza*, see above), 21½ M. *Válagos*, at the foot of the vine-clad *Arad* hills, memorable as the scene of Gorgey's capitulation on Aug 13th, 1849. *Freima* stations. — At (30 M.) *Borosjenő* (branch to *Csermő*, 9½ M.) the *White Horse* is crossed. The line traverses a picturesque mountain valley via *Bokasgy* *hegy*, *Répacsg*, and (50 M.) *Borosgye-Bettya* (branch to the baths of *Menyhaza*, 13 M.) 70 M. *Gurahoncz-Józsefhely*; 103½ M. *Brad*.

The train crosses the *Theiss*, 69½ M. *Szajol* (where the Arad line diverges, see p 374). From (92 M.) *Kis-Ujszállás* (Buffet) lines run to the N. to (46 M.) *Kál-Kálcsina* (p 348), to the S. *v. á* (18 M.) *Dévény* and to (29½ M.) *Gyoma* (p 374). — 102 M. *Karczag* (branch line to *Tisza-Füred*, 28 M., see p. 370). — 111 M. *Páspök-Ladány* (*Rail Restaurant*), junction for (27½ M.) *Debrecen* (p 369), to the N. E., and for (30 M.) *Szeghalom* (p 376), to the S. A monotonous plain is now traversed. Beyond (112 M.) *Mető-Keresztes*, where a great battle with the Turks was fought in 1596, the hills of Grosswardein appear in the distance.

153 M. **Grosswardein**, Hung. *Vágy-Várad* — *Rail Restaurant*. **Hotels**. "RIMANOCZI", with electric light and vapour-baths, "SZÉCHENYI", *S. H. W. ARZEL ADLER*, Hung. *Lekele Sas*, R. from 2 K, "GRÖNER BALK", Hung. *Zöldfa*, same charges, *Weissen*, near the station. Cab to the station 1 at night 2 K, in the town ¼ hr 40, ½ hr 60 h, 1 hr 1 K 20 h, with two horses, to the station 2, at night 4 K, to *Belled* and *Dachofbad* 3 + 5 K.

**Grosswardein**, a pleasant town with 50,000 inhab., on both banks of the *Körös*, which is crossed by four bridges, consists of four quarters. *Glass*, with the station, on the right bank, *Úrváros*, *Várad*, (with the old fortress, now a barrack), and *Velence*, on the left bank. One of the oldest towns in Hungary, destroyed by the Tartars in 1241, under Turkish rule in 1660-92, and temporary seat of the Hungarian government in 1849, it is now the residence of a Roman Catholic and a Greek Catholic bishop. Near the station is the *Archaeological & Historical Museum* (adm. on Sun., 10-12.30,



3-5, 20 h.; Tues. & Thurs., 3-5, 40 h.), with the collection of Bishop Ipolyi (l. 1886), containing interesting objects of ecclesiastical art. Near it is the tasteless Roman Catholic Cathedral and the bishop's residence, a handsome rococo structure. In the Markt-Platz is a bronze statue of King Ladislaus of Hungary (d. 1516). The Calvary Church, with dome and semicircular colonnades, on a height  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N. E., commands a fine view. The slopes to the N. and E. of the town yield excellent wine.

At Hajó, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. (railway in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. see below), are the *Felix* and the *Bishop's Baths* (Hung. *Felix és Püspök Fürdő*), which were known to the Romans. Warm springs (97-105° Fahr., without mineral ingredients).

To ÉRNISZALYFALVA, 41 M., railway in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The train skirts vine-clad hills. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Szekelyhid* (branch to *Szilágy-Somlyó*, p. 372). Then through the wine-growing *Érnellek* (41 M.) *Érnékanyfalva* (p. 372).

From Grosswardein to Vaskoh, 68 M., railway in 8 hrs. 7 M. *Felix-Fürdő* (see above); 30  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Szombatsag Rogoz* (branch to *Dobrest*). At 36 M. *Gyanta* we reach the *Fekete Körös*, which we follow to (68 M.) *Vaskoh Banat*, picturequely situated at the base of the *Bihar* (4970 ft.).

To DEVAVÁNYA, 58 M., railway in ca. 5 hrs. — 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ószi* (see below); 37 M. *Feastó*; 45 M. *Szeghalom* (p. 75) — 58 M. *Devaványa* (p. 375).

From Grosswardein to Esseg and Villány, see R. 70.

The train crosses the *Körös*, the valley of which it now ascends. Scenery more attractive. 182  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rév* (900 ft.). The engineering of the line here is interesting, tunnels, cuttings, bridges in rapid succession. — 191 M. *Brátka* (1085 ft.), near it, at *Bánlaka*, a large stalactite cavern. — 204 M. *Csúcsa* (1453 ft.; Buffet), the first station in Transylvania. 217  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bánffy-Hunyad* (1784 ft.); fine view of the lofty *Vitégyásza* (8050 ft.) to the right. The line ascends in long bends, affording fine views, and beyond a tunnel, 750 yds. in length, and a lofty viaduct descends into the *Nádas Valley*. 231 M. *Egeres* (1463 ft.), with an old château.

248 M. *Klausenburg*, Hung. *Kolozsvár*, see p. 405.

## 70. From Grosswardein to Esseg and Villány.

248 M. RAILWAY IN 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 18, 12, 8 K.).

*Grosswardein*, see p. 375. The line crosses the *Körös*. 51  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ószi* (see above). 25 M. *Nagy-Szalonta*, a large village; 33  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kötegyán*.

45  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gyula* (Komlo Inn), a town with 22,000 inhab. and a magnificent chateau of Count Wenckheim, built by Ybl, near which is an old ruined castle. A statue of *Frans Erkel* (1810-93), the musical composer, was erected here in 1897. — 55  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Békés-Csaba* (*Rail. Restaurant*, junction of the Szolnok and Arad line, p. 374).

77 M. *Oroszáza* (*Alföld*), with 21,400 inhab. and extensive grain-trade, is the junction of lines to the N. to *Mező-Túr* (39 M., p. 374), and to the S. to *Mezőhegyes* (22 M., p. 385). A bronze statue of *Ludwig Kossuth*, by Horvay, was erected here in 1904. — 95  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hódmező-Vásárhely* (*Schwarzer Adler*, Hung. *Fekete Sas*; National, Hung. *Nemzeti*), a town with 61,000 inhab. (branches to *Pusztá-Tenyő*, 69 M., see p. 374, and to *Makó-Lyóváros*, 17 M., see p. 385). Near

(105 M.) *Algyő* we cross the *Theiss*. — 111 M. *Szegedin* (station *Szeged-Rókus*, see p. 385), junction of the Budapest and Temesvár line (R. 72). — 121 M. *Hergo* (junction for *Zenta* 21 M., see p. 385); 133 M. *Palics* with salt-baths, on the lake of that name, which is well stocked with fish.

137 M. **Maria-Theresiopel**, Hung. *Szabadka* (Rail. Restaurant; Lamm; *Hôt. National*; *Stadt Pest*; cab to the town 2 K., in the town,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 1 K.; electric railway to *Palics*, 20 k.) a straggling town with 82,000 inhab. (many Servians), in the *Bácska*, the richest corn-district of Hungary, has considerable trade in horses and swine. This is the junction of the Budapest and Belgrade line (R. 73).

From **MARIA-THERESIOPEL** TO **NEUHATZ**, 58 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — 24 M. *Zenta* (Inn. Restaurant; *King von Ungarn*), a town of 25,000 inhab., where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1697. Branch-line to (21 M.) *Hergo* (see above). — 48 M. *Ó-Bács* (18,000 inhab.), on the *Theiss* (steamboat see p. 38). — 88 M. *Neuhatz* (p. 380).

From **Maria-Theresiopel** branch-line to the W. to (36 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Baja* (p. 378).

174 M. **Zombor** (Rail. Restaurant; *Jägerhorn*, Hung. *Vadászkürt*), capital of the *Bácska*, another straggling town with 29,100 inhabitants. Branch lines N.W. to (34 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Baja* (see above); S.E. to (56 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Neuhatz* (p. 380). The line crosses the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 379). 193 M. *Gombos* (Rail. Restaurant), where we cross the Danube by a steam-ferry to (191 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Erdöd* (p. 379), with a chateau of Count Palffy. — 199 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Dälja** (Rail. Restaurant).

From **DALJA** TO **BOGNISCH BROD**, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. Small stations. Staple products, dried plums and *slivowitz*, or plum brandy. From (10 M.) *Borod* a branch diverges to *Feketer*, p. 379. From (19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vincovec* (Rail. Restaurant, Lel. mer) branch lines diverge to the S. to (38 M.) *Brčka* on the *Sava* and to the S.E. to (46 M.) *Muravicza* (p. 399). Beyond (39 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vrpolje* (branch to *Samac*, 13 M.), the *D. H. Mts.* appear on the right. — 60 M. *Brod* (*Göbcs Haus*, *Kötes Haus*, Rail. Restaurant), the ancient *Marsonia*, a town and fortress with 6600 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Sava*. It is a station of the *Sava* steamers and a great depot of the trade of Bosnia. Above the town is the small fortress, erected in 1746. Railway to *Agram*, see p. 397. — The train crosses the *Sava*. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bognisch Brod* or *Bona Brod* (Rail. Restaurant, *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a village on the right bank of the *Sava*, junction of the line to *Sarajevo* (R. 86).

215 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Essegg**, Hung. *Essek*, Slav *Osiek* (Rail. Restaurant; Grand Hotel, *Hôtel Central*, both in the upper town, tramway from the station and the steamboat-quay through the chief streets), a thriving commercial town, with 23,000 inhab., on the right bank of the *Drave*, the Roman *Mursa*, is the capital of Slavonia. The town consists of four parts, the upper, the lower, the new town, and the fortress (*Alsó-Felső*, *Új*, and *Vár-Város*). In the upper town, the seat of commerce and industry, is the *Comitatshaus* and a handsome new Roman Catholic church. Pretty park. — Railway to (67 M.) *Uj-Kapela-Batrna* (p. 397).

The train crosses the *Drave*, and turns to the N.W. — 243 M. *Villány* (p. 391).

## 71. The Danube from Budapest to Orsova. Belgrade.

STEAMBOAT from Budapest thrice weekly to Belgrade in 26 hrs. and to Orsova in 41½ hrs. (the night being spent at Belgrade), fares to Belgrade 11 K. 20, 7 K. 50, to Orsova 20 K. 40, 13 K. 60 K. Luggage up to 50 lbs. free. The vessels are well fitted up, and provided with berths and saloon-decks (cabin for 1st class passengers only, berth 1½ K.; private cabin to Belgrade 22, to Orsova 26 K.) Food and attendance good and not expensive (comp. p. 327). Tickets up stream, as well as return tickets, at greatly reduced rates.

Below Budapest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery monotonous, banks thinly peopled, towns insignificant. Below the influx of the Drave the scenery improves, and in the delta, 73 M. long, from Bács to below the Iron Gates, it is grand at places. The usual hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat leaves Budapest at 10 p.m., and that the water is favourable. The names of the stations are printed in heavy type.

**Budapest**, see p. 330. The vessel starts from the Franz-Josef Quai (p. 332), touches at *Ofen*, and then descends the stream, passing under the *Schwarzplatt-Brücke*, the *Franz-Josef-Brücke* and the *Railway Junction Bridge* (p. 343). Many floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of *Csepel*, 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side; the *Soroksár Arm* on the E. is closed by a lock.

R. *Albertfalva* (Ger. *Sachsenfeld*), with a royal chateau on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

R. *Promontor*, Hung. *Budafok* (station on the South Railway, p. 393), a wine-growing place. — R. *Tétény* (p. 393), with a ruined chateau.

R. *Erd* or *Hunyad*, with a massive tower of the Turkish period and a chateau of Count Wimpffen. Then *Ercsi*. — Below —

R. *Adony* the *Soroksár Arm* rejoins the main stream.

L. *Lőr*, at the S. end of the island of *Csepel*.

L. *Tass*, *Stalk Szent Márton*, then *Duna-Vecse* and *Apostag*.

R. *Duna Földvár* (*Central-Hôtel*, pop. 12,250), prettily situated on a height. Railway to *St. Ilweissenburg*, see p. 393.

L. (2.30 a.m.) *Harta* and *Ordas*. — R. *Paks* (12,000 inhab.). Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

L. *Szent Benedek*. Numerous floating mills.

L. (3.50 a.m.) *Kalocsa*, near the village of *Uzód*, station for the town of *Kalocsa* (König von Ungarn), an archiepiscopal residence, with a fine cathedral, 5 M. to the N.E. Branch-line to *Kis Kőrös*, see p. 389.

Lower down begin the windings of the river, the longest of which, with the town of *Tolna* (p. 395), is cut off by means of a navigable canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the *Cserhát Mts.* (p. 395), noted for their wine.

R. *Dombori*, station for *Tolna*.

L. (6.30 a.m.) *Baja* (*Hét Nemzet*; pop. 20,000), an important grain-market, river-port of the corn-producing *Rácska* (p. 377). Railway to *Maria-Theresiopel* and *Zombor*, see p. 377.



R. *Báta*, where Roman antiquities have been found, and *Szekes*. To the left begins the island of *Mohács* or *Nagy-Margitsziget*, 25 M. in length.

R. (7 a.m.) *Mohács* (*Central-Hôtel*; cab into the town 50 h.), with 16,000 inhab. and five churches, is famed for the disastrous battle of 29th Aug., 1526, which brought Hungary under the Turkish yoke. The battle-field lies 3 M. to the S.W. of the town. During the flight King Lewis II. perished in a swamp near the village of *Czece*. Almost on the same field, on 12th Aug., 1687, Charles of Lorraine signally defeated the Turks, and put an end to their hated supremacy. The station of the *Mohács* and *Fünfkirchen* Railway (p. 391) is close to the pier. — The scenery continues unattractive.

R. *Batina*, with marble and alabaster quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

L. (9.36 a.m.) *Bezdan*, at the end of the *Franzens* or *Bács* Canal, which connects the Danube and the *Theiss* (74 M. long, 65 ft. wide, 6½ ft. deep).

L. (11.5 a.m.) *Apatin* (*Hôt Schäfer*; 14,000 inhab.), in a hemp-growing district. The *Römerschanze*, an intrenchment 13 ft. high and 19 ft. broad (not visible from the steamboat), extends hence to the *Theiss*.

R. (12.10 p.m.) *Drausack*, Hung. *Drávatorok*, at the mouth of the *Drau* or *Drave*, on which lies *Esseg* (p. 377, 9 M.; local steamboat in 1 hr.).

Below the influx of the *Drave* the left bank of the Danube continues flat. The right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vines and fruit-trees. R. *Erdőd*, with a ruined castle.

L. (12.45 p.m.) *Gombos*, a station on the *Alföld* Railway (p. 377).

R. (2.15 p.m.) *Vukovar* (*Grand Hôtel*), capital of *Syrmia*, with 10,000 inhab. and a chateau of Count *Eltz*. Vines and fruit-trees abound. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and *Slankamen* is called *Pruska Gora* (Roman *Mons Almus*). The well-known *Karlowitzer* wine (see p. 380) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.

L. *Novoszelto*. — R. *Sárengrád*, with a ruined castle.

R. (3.45 p.m.) *Illok*, Hung. *Ljlok*, with a chateau of Prince *Odescalchi* and a castellated *Franciscan* monastery.

L. (3.55 p.m.) *Palánka*.

R. (5.5 p.m.) *Cerevits*, shortly above the village of *Banoster*.

L. *Futak*. The scenery improves. In the distance to the left the fortress of *Peterwardein* is visible for some time.

R. (5.45 p.m.) *Kamenitz*, prettily situated, with a chateau and park of Count *Karacsony*. The large building on the hill is a military academy. The river turns suddenly to the N.

R. *Peterwardein*. Hung. *Péterrád* (*Hôtel National*), a town with 4000 inhab., lies on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and at the base of the rock on which the *Fortress* stands (fine view). The

arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the Franciscan church is the tomb of John Capistranus (d. 1465), the celebrated preacher of the Crusades. On 5th Aug., 1716, Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Peterwardein, thus avenging their violation of the Peace of Karlowitz.

The steamer passes under the railway-bridge and just below it through a bridge of boats. Here begins the former *Military Frontier*, a long, narrow strip of land parallel with the former Turkish frontier, once under strict military organisation for defence against the Turks.

L. (6 p.m.) **Neusatz**, Hung. *Noviđák* (*Grand Hôtel*; *Hôtel Elisabeth*), a thriving town with 29,000 inhab., is the seat of a Greek bishop. Extensive corn-trade and fruit and vegetable cultivation. Railway to Zombor, see p. 377.

Below Peterwardein the Danube makes a long bend and again turns towards the S. The fortress long continues visible. On the hillside to the right is a large Franciscan monastery.

R. (7.15 p.m.) **Karlowitz**, Hung. *Karlócsa*, Slav *Karlovci* (*Trompeter*; pop. 6000),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the river, the seat of a Greek Oriental patriarch, is memorable for the peace of 26th Jan., 1699, by which Austria acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The chapel of *Mariafried* (66.3 ft.), in the vineyards above the town, occupies the site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine (see p. 379) grown near Karlowitz and the 'Slivowitz', or plum-brandy, distilled here, are highly esteemed. The main arm of the Danube is confined between numerous islands.

R. *Slankamen*, where the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the Turks in 1691. An obelisk, 52 ft. in height, commemorates the event.

L. *Theriscek*, at the influx of the *Theiss* (Hung. *Tisza*), which the steamer ascends to (8.55 p.m.) **Titel** (p. 385, steamboat to Szegedin, see p. 385). It then returns to the Danube, in the distance appear the towers of Belgrade.

R. (11.15 p.m.) **Semlin**, Hung. *Zimony* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Central*, *Grand Hôtel*; pop. 15,400), the last Hungarian town on the right bank of the Danube, seat of a Greek archbishop, with a number of handsome buildings. On the *Zigeunerberg*, on the river, are the remains of the castle of John Hunyadi, the Hungarian hero, who died at Semlin in 1456, and the Millennium Monument, a tower erected in 1896 from Berczik's designs.

R. The *Sava*, or *Sau*, the boundary between Hungary and Servia, falls into the Danube below Semlin. The island (*Kriegs-Insel*) formed since the beginning of the 17th cent. by its deposits is the haunt of numerous water-fowl.

R. (11.50 p.m.) **Belgrade**. — *Arrival*. The *Steamboat Quay* (Pl. A, 8) is on the *Sava* to the W. below the Kalemegdan Park, to which 140 steps ascend. — The *Railway Station* (Pl. B, C, 5; see p. 392, \* *Restaurant and Exchange Office*) is on the S. side of the town,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the steamboat quay. Cabs meet the trains; tramway, see p. 381. — *Porters* from the steamboat to the railway station 1 fr., after dusk 1½ fr. (bargain advisable).





DUNA (DUNAW)

# BELGRAD (BEOGRAD)

1° 22' (XX)

Streckentafel  
(im Bessendlichen) von Konstantin  
Brosch

Alex  
Steinhilber

Prinz Eugen

Prinz Eugen

Prinz Eugen

Prinz Eugen

Prinz Eugen

Prinz Eugen

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Krautkornhaus

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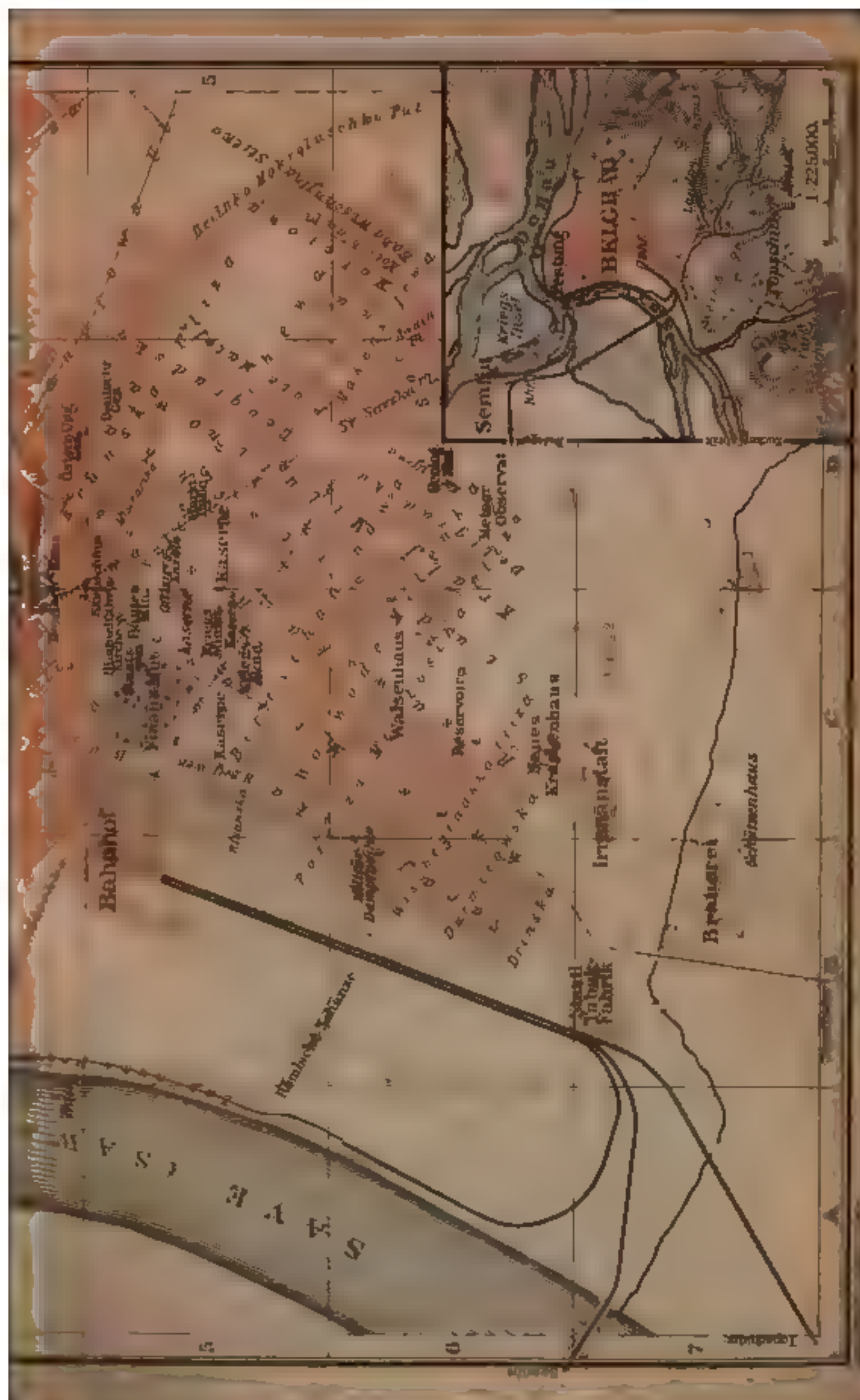
Krautkornhaus

Krautkornhaus

Krautkornhaus

Krautkornhaus

Späherstern 1870







**PASSPORTS** (indispensable) are given up at the rail station or the steamboat quay and should be reclaimed at once after being registered, which requires about 10 minutes.

**Hotels.** **GRAND HOTEL** (Pl. c; B. 3), Fürst Michael-Str. 18, R. 3-12, B. 1½, D. 4 fr., with café, **HÔTEL DE PARIS** (Pl. b, C, 4), Milan-Str., with café, **HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL** (Pl. d; B. 3), Wasina-Str. 25, R. 3-8, B. 1 fr.; **CHOWS OF SERBIA** (Pl. c, B. 2, 3), at the Kalemegdan Park. **Restaurants.** *Zum Hajduk Veliko*, Fürst Michael-Str.; *Hôtel Casino* (Pl. f; C, 4), Milan-Str.; *Russischer Cran*, Fürst Michael-Str., *Erate Belgrader Bierhalle*, opposite the theatre, with garden. Servian wines good (Negolin, etc.).

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 3), Theater-Platz. Letters to Hungary 10, Austria and Bulgaria 15, foreign countries 25, post-cards 10 paras.

**Cabs** ¼ hr. 1 fr., each following ¼ hr. 50 c., double fare after dusk; from the station 2, at night 4 fr., luggage 50 c.; to Töpschider and back 6 fr. — **Electric Tramway** through the town (5-20 c.); chief stations: Rail-way Station (Pl. B, C, 5), Steamboat Quay (Pl. A, 3), Kalemegdan Park (Pl. B, 9), Theatre (Pl. C, 3); and from the Rail Station to Töpschider (in 25 min.; fare 25 c.).

**Baths** in the Duschanova (Pl. C, 2) and the Bosanska-Str. (Pl. B, C, 4). Good *River Baths* in the Save (20-25 c.). In the Fürst Michael-Strasse and the Markt-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3) fine weapons, rugs, carpets, etc. may be bought (high prices). Good *Cigarettes* 1 fr. 10 or 1 fr. 30 c. per packet of 20.

**Money.** The unit of currency in Servia is the *dinar* or *franc*, which is divided into 100 *paras* (centimes) or 5 *piastres*. The ordinary coins are 5, 10, and 20 paras in nickel and ½, 1, and 2 dinars in silver. Austrian money is taken somewhat reluctantly (2 K. = 2 fr. 10 c. = 2 fr. 25 c.). The piastre is worth about 1 d. English.

**British Vice-Consul**, Hon. W. G. Thesiger. — **American Vice-Consul General**, Christian Vögeli.

**Belgrade** (400 ft.), Serv. *Beograd*, Hung. *Nándor-Fejérvár*, the capital of the kingdom of Servia, with 70,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube and Save, at the base of a limestone rock crowned by the fortress. The town, the Roman *Singidunum*, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1455 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1521 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, and in 1789 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks.

To the N.W., above the junction of the Save and Danube, is the dilapidated **Fortress** (Pl. A, 1, 2, not always accessible), occupied by a Turkish garrison down to 1867. In the upper part are prisons, the army museum (opened in 1904), and the commandant's headquarters (with old cannon and mortars in front of them); in the lower part are barracks, magazines and on the bank of the Danube, the Nebojscha (torture) tower and a gate built under Prince Eugene (1719). — To the S. of the fortress is the **Kalemegdan Park** (Pl. B, 2), the favourite afternoon promenade of the Belgradians, with beautiful flower beds and bronze busts of Servian poets and savants (military band on Sun.), charming view from the promenade *Fikir-Bair* ('slope of dreaming'). A long staircase (*Veliki stepeni*, p. 360) descends to the Save. — On the Danube, on the N.E. side of the fortress, is the former **Turkish Town**, or *Dortschol*, once the principal quarter, with a Turkish mosque (*Djama*), a vapour-bath, and the scanty ruins

of a palace of Prince Eugene (Pl. P. E. P.; B, 2). On the Save, on the W. side, is the **SERVIAN or RASCIAN TOWN** (*Savamata*), with steep streets and the steamboat quay.

From the Kalemegdan the *Isan-Mirkowa-Str.* (Pl. C, 2, 3) leads S.E. to the **MARKET PLACE** (*Kraljew Trg*; Pl. B, 3), where the picturesque costumes of the peasants may be seen in the morning. Here are the **University** (faculties of law, science, and philosophy), with the *Natural Library*; the *Museum* (adm. daily 9-12 and 3-5, free), containing Servian antiquities, coins, and weapons, and the *Prefecture*. On the N.W. side of the square is the bronze statue of the naturalist *N. P. Panschutsch* (1814-88), by *Johanowitsch* (1897). To the S.E. is the **THEATER-PLATZ** (Pl. C, 3), with the *National Theatre* and the bronze *Equestrian Statue of Prince Michael* (see below), by *Pazzi* (1882). From the Theater-Platz the *Milan Street*, formerly called the *Terázia*, with a monumental fountain near its beginning, leads towards the S. In this street are various government offices and the **New Konak** (*Royal Palace*; Pl. C, D, 4), the residence of King Peter. The formerly adjacent *Old Konak*, where King Alexander, the last scion of the Obrenovich family, and Queen Draga were assassinated on 11th June, 1903, has been pulled down. — In the *Prince Milosch Street*, which diverges from the *Milan Str.* to the right, are (on the right) the *Skupstschina* (House of Representatives; Pl. C, D, 5), the *Staatsrats-Gebäude* (Privy Council Office), the *Academy of War*, and several other government offices. The third street to the right brings us back to the station.

**Topaschider**, a station on the line to *Nisach* (electric tramway, see p. 381), the country-seat of the king, 3 M. to the W., has a large park (two restaurants). Near the station is the park of *Kocshulnjak* (visitors admitted), where Prince Michael Obrenovich was assassinated on 10th June, 1868. — From (19 M.) *Ripanya*, another station on the same line, the *Avala* (1800 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in 1½ hr.

The steamboat, which usually starts at 5 a.m., passes close to the walls of the fortress. The left bank is flat. Numerous islands.

L. (6 a.m.) The navigable *Temes* falls into the Danube, which is here 1¼ M. in width. At its mouth is **Pancsova**, the station for the town of *Pancsova* (18,500 inhab.; local steamer to *Semlin* thrice daily), which is situated 3 M. above.

R. (7.35 a.m.) **Semendria**, once a Turkish fortress, still walled.

L. (7.55 a.m.) **Kubin**. The town lies on an island opposite the quay (railway to *Versecz*, see p. 388). Then on the right the influx of the Servian *Morava*.

R. (8.30 a.m.) **Dubrovitzá**. In the river the island of *Ostrová*, 11 M. long. — R. *Rama*, a dilapidated Servian fort (near which are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. *Ó-Palánka*, an Austrian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

L. (10 a.m.) **Báziás** (*Rail. Restaurant, with rooms*), with an old convent, the terminus of the Temesvár and Báziás railway (p. 388, the rail. station adjoins the steamboat-quay). The Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. The *Széchenyi Road*, a good road, made by the Hungarian government in 1834-37 at the instance of Count Széchenyi, leads hence to Orsova.

R. (10.50 a.m.) **Gradište**, a former Servian fortress, below the mouth of the *Pek*.

L. (11.20 a.m.) **Moldöva** (6 M. to the N. of which are the copper mines of *Uj-Moldova*)

The banks become higher. Below Moldova the pointed *Babakaj* rock rises in the middle of the stream. On a pinnacle on the right bank stand the picturesque ruins of the fortress of *Golumbács* (*Gulambosvár*), opposite, the ruin of *Lászlóvár*. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. One of these (to the left) is the *Golumbács Cavern*, filled with water, from which, according to the popular belief, come the swarms of poisonous stinging flies which often prove so destructive to cattle in summer. Below *Kolumbács*, to the left, is a tablet commemorating the regulation of the Danube, carried out in 1893. At —

L. (12.45 p.m.) **Drenkova** begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and *Skela Gladova* falls over six ledges of rock, covered at times with barely 20 inches of water.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of *Izlas* and *Tachtalia*, and the prominent rock of *Greben* (627 ft.; partly blasted away in 1891), and suddenly enters a broad lake-like basin, enclosed by wooded heights. On the left is the village of *Seonica*, on the right (1.50 p.m.) the Servian town of *Milunovac*. On a hill to the left, farther on, are the ruins of three towers, called *Trikule*, said to be of Roman origin, beyond which are the villages of (1) *Tiszovica*, (1) *Golubinje*, and (1) *Plaviserica*.

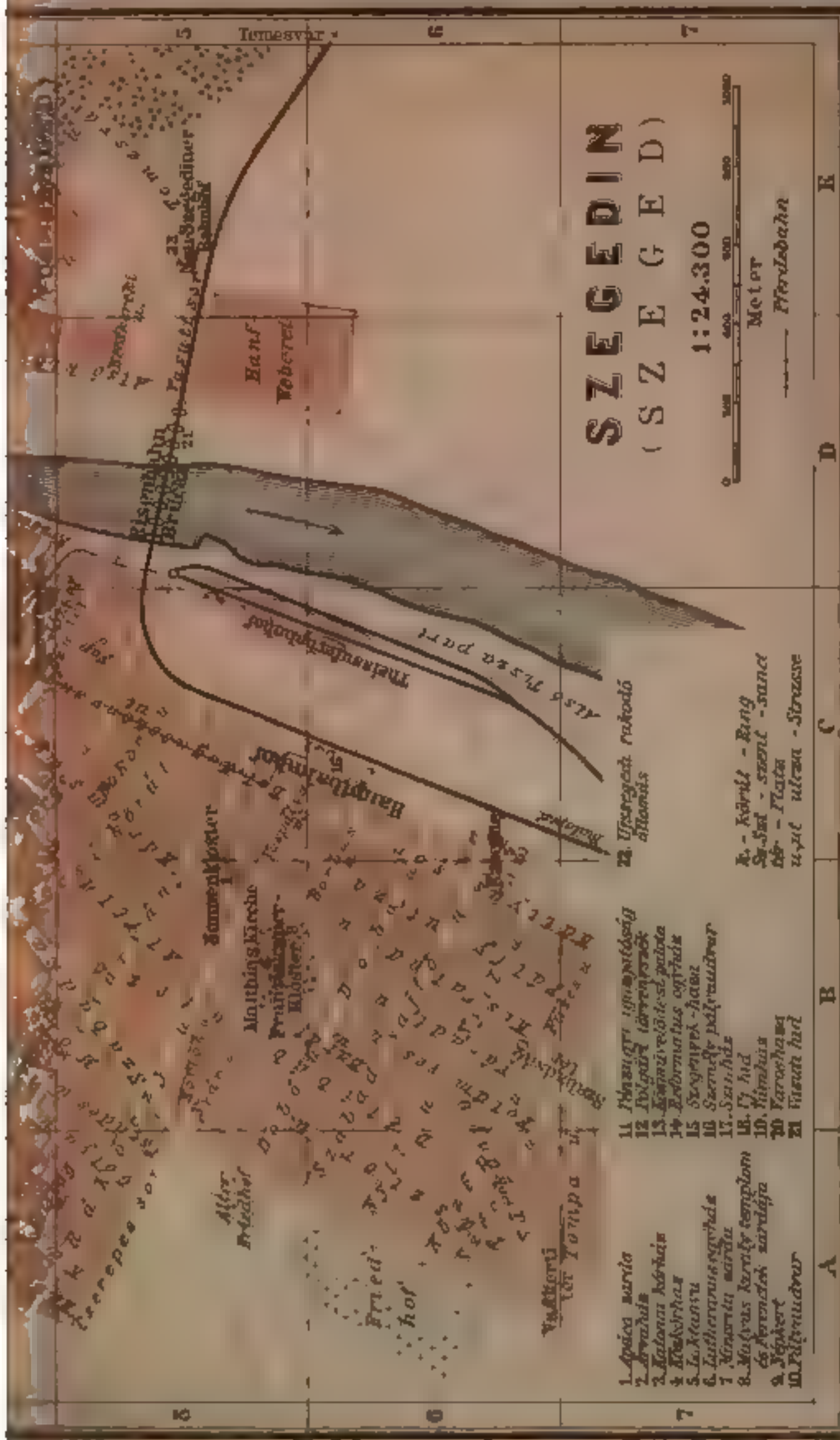
The **Defile of Kasan**, the grandest part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here 180 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 180 yds. by huge perpendicular cliffs. Before the construction of the *Széchenyi Road* the defile was impassable on either bank. On the right bank traces of the *Roman Road* constructed by Trajan, A. D. 103, from Orsova to *Golumbács* are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 5-7 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried at places round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes in which the beams were inserted are frequently observable.

High above the road on the left bank,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther on, is the *Veterani Cavern* in the *Sukaru* mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general *Veterani* with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1682. The Danube is here 285 yds. in width. At —

L. *Dubova* the Danube reaches its narrowest point (120 yds.).







SZEGEDIN  
( S Z E G E D )

1:24.300



Meter

----- Művelészet

A D E

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Apáca sárda    | 11. Pénzügyi igazgatóság |
| 2. Árvízár        | 12. Polgári társaság     |
| 3. Malonai kórház | 13. Könyvtár             |
| 4. Kórház         | 14. Kórház               |
| 5. Kórház         | 15. Szegedi kórház       |
| 6. Kórház         | 16. Szegedi kórház       |
| 7. Kórház         | 17. Szegedi kórház       |
| 8. Kórház         | 18. Szegedi kórház       |
| 9. Kórház         | 19. Szegedi kórház       |
| 10. Kórház        | 20. Szegedi kórház       |
| 11. Kórház        | 21. Szegedi kórház       |

A

B

C

D

E

Geograph. Anstalt von





*szőlő* (p. 389) and E. to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *L. kytetek*. — 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kis-Kun-Flegyháza* (Krone, pop. 33,300), yielding fruit, tobacco, and wine. Branch-lines to (16 M.) *Kis-Kun-Majsa*, to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Csongrád* and to (41 M.) *Szolnok* (p. 374).

118 M. **Szegedin.** — **Arrival.** Szegedin has two railway-stations connected with each other, viz. *Szeged* (Pl. C, 5, 6) and *Szeged-Réka* (Pl. A, 1; for Grosswarden, etc.) — **Hotels.** GR. HOT TISZA (Pl. a, D, 3), R. 1 B. D. 3 K., ann. 40 k., HOT LILORÁ (Pl. 1, D, 3, 4), R. 24 K., ann. 40 k., SCHWABER ADLER or *Fekete Sas* (Pl. c, C, 3), SIKKEN KÜLFÖRSTEN or *H. tvalaz. to Fejedelm* (Pl. d, C, 3); Z. M. PROHUKLEN (Pl. c, C, 3), with restaurant. **Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office,** Sz. chenyi Platz (Pl. C, D, 3). **Cab** to or from the stations 2 K., from one station to the other 3, at night 4 K., per  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 1 K. 60 k., per hr. 2 K.; each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 40 k. **Tramway** from Szeged station via the Sz. chenyi Platz to Réka station ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; 30 k.), and along the Theiss to the distillery.

*Szegedin* (285 ft.), Hung. *Szeged*, an important commercial town with 103,000 inhab., on the right bank of the *Theiss*, was rebuilt in an improved style after a destructive inundation in March, 1879. The *Theiss*, with its busy traffic, is flanked with substantial quays. Two iron bridges connect the town with *Neu-Szegedin* on the opposite bank. The centre of the town is occupied by the *Széchenyi-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 3), surrounded by avenues, in which are situated the handsome rococo *Rathaus* (view from the tower) and other large buildings. Near it to the S. is a bronze statue of *Ludwig Kossuth*, by Kóna (1902). To the S. E. lies the *Rudolf's Platz* (Pl. D, 3), on the N. side of which rises the *Kultur-Palast* (adm. daily 10-1 and 3-7, gratis), completed in 1897, containing a library (60,000 vols.) and reading room, and collections of Hungarian paintings, coins, antiquities, and natural history. Behind is the *Stefanie Promenade*, a fashionable resort on summer-evenings. The *Maria-Theresia-Tor* (restaurant) is a relic of the old fortifications. The adjoining *Theatre* has performances from Sept. to May. A bronze statue erected in 1876 in the *Dugonics-Platz* (Pl. C, 4) commemorates *Dugonics* (1740-1818), the earliest author in the native Hungarian tongue. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station is a *Franciscan Monastery* (Pl. B, 5), containing a valuable library and interesting antiquities and ecclesiastical vessels the church dates from the reign of King Matthias. — The *Public Gardens* (Hung. *Nepkert*, Pl. F, 4) at Neu-Szegedin and the *Kallay Wood* to the E. (restaurants at both) are much frequented.

From Szegedin to Grosswarden and Eszegg, see B. 70.

FROM SZEGEDIN TO ARAD, 74 M., railway in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sz. Nagy* (p. 386) — 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mako* (bail Restaurant), on the *Maros* (pop. 34,000). Branch line to (17 M.) *Hódmező-Vásárhely* (p. 376) — 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mészölygy. sz. R.* (Restaurant), with a famous stud yielding 1000 h. rees per annum, branch-lines to (25 M.) *Árkanyháza* (p. 374) and to (22 M.) *Groshaza* (p. 376). Then *Bátmona* (p. p. 3812) and *Pécska* (pop. 1827), on the *Maros* 74 M. Arad, see p. 375.

From Szegedin to SÁMLIN, steamer down the *Theiss* (water permitting) three weekly in 13 hrs. (upstream in 16 hrs.). Stations: *G. Kanizsa*; *Török Á. nusa*; *Zenta* (p. 377); *Ada*; *G. Becse* with 16,850 inhab. (p. 377); *Új-Becse*. On the right is the mouth of the *Francia Canal* (p. 379). Then *Titok*, a large-building place, at the mouth of the *Béga-Canal*. At *Theisseck* we enter the Danube. Thence to Sâmlin, see p. 380.









now an arsenal. By the suburb of Fabrik is the pleasant *Stadt-Park* (Pl. C, 3, Restaurant), to which the *Franz-Josef-Park* has been added.

From Temesvár a railway (23½ M. in 2 hrs.) runs viâ (3½ M.) *Álcsoda* (p. 388) to *Buziás* (*Grand Hôtel*), a chalybeate bath visited chiefly by ladies, with a hydropathic and mud-baths. Branch-lines hence to (17½ M.) *Lugos* (see below), to *Persecz*, see p. 388.

From Temesvár to *Hoztat*, see p. 386; to *Arad* and *Szolnok*, see pp. 376, 374; to *Rudna*, see p. 416; to *Mados*, and to *Valkany*, see p. 386.

191 M. *Temesvár-Fabrik*. Beyond (217 M.) *Belincz-Kiszetó* the train crosses the *Béga*, and enters the fertile valley of the *Temes* — 225½ M. *Lugos* (*König von Ungarn*), a prosperous town with 15,500 inhab., capital of the county of *Krassóv* and seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, consists of *Deutsch Lugos* on the left bank of the *Temes* and *Romanisch-Lugos* on the right. It was the last seat of the Hungarian government in August, 1849. Branch-lines to (51 M.) *Maros-Ilye* (p. 416) and to (17 M.) *Buziás* (see above).

The country now begins to be mountainous. — 249 M. *Karánsebes* (*Rail. Restaurant; Grüner Baum*; cab to the town 2 K., omn. 60 h.), a small town at the influx of the *Sebes* into the *Temes*, and seat of a Greek Oriental bishop, with 6000 inhab., chiefly Romanians.

FROM KARANSEBES TO VARNHELY, 96 M., carriage in 8 hrs. for 24-28 K. Beyond (4½ M.) *Jas* the road ascends the valley of the *Bistritz* viâ *Glimboka* to (12½ M.) *Ghâba Bistritz* (inn), at the foot of the mountains, *Ferdinandsberg* (*Nendorheg*), with mines, and (18½ M.) *Fotastora* (1075 ft., inn), the last village in the Banat. The next villages, *Unter Baurer* and (26 M.) *Ober-Baurer* (1340 ft., inn), are in Transylvania. The road proceeds through wood in the gradually contracting valley viâ *Bukóra* to the (33 M.) *Eisernes Thor Pass* (2152 ft.), and descends viâ *Zajkany* in view of the broad *Hätszeg* valley to (36 M.) *Varnhely* (p. 418).

The valley of the *Temes* contracts. Two tunnels and the stations of *Korpa*, *Temes-Salatina*, and *Örményes* are passed. The train ascends more rapidly, quits the *Temes* at (270 M.) *Teregová*, and at (273½ M.) *Porta Orientalis* (1515 ft.) reaches its highest point, followed by a tunnel of 110 yds. We then descend through picturesque scenery to (277 M.) *Domasina-Kornya* (1162 ft.) and the valley of the *Mehadia*, in which lies (287 M.) *Jiblanca* (762 ft.; tunnel). Entering the valley of the *Bela*, we next reach (287 M.) *Mehadia*, the Roman colony *Ad Mediam*, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains. — 294 M. Station *Herculesbad*, Hung. *Hercules-Furdő*, at the confluence of the *Bela* and the *Cserna* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

A road (cab in 20 min. 2 K., with luggage 3 K. 80 h., omnibus 1 K.) leads from the station, crossing the *Cserna* by a suspension-bridge, to the *Hercules-Bad* (485 ft., \**Franz-Josefs Hof*, \**Rudolfs-hof*, *Franzenshof*; *Stefaneshof*; *Ferdinands-hof*, *Hôtel Göth*, restaurant at the *Kursalon*, visitors' tax 18, 12, or 6 h.), beautifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the *Cserna*, 3 M. to the N.E. The numerous hot springs (125-146 Fahr.), which several inscriptions prove to have been known to the Romans (*Thermae Herculis*), relieve chronic rheumatism and other ailments. Handsome \**Kursalon* in the Byzantine style, on a ring concert-rooms, a café, etc., on each side, under arcades, is the *Bazaar*. Baths (60 h. - 3 K., in the *Ludwigsbad*, the *Carolinabad*, the *Marienbad*, etc. The valley is so deep and narrow that





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From Temesvár a railway (23½ M. in 2 hrs.) runs viâ (3½ M.) *Kusoda* (p. 388) to *Buziás* (*Grand Hôtel*), a chalybeate bath visited chiefly by ladies with a hydropathic and mud-baths. Branch-lines hence to (17½ M.) *Lugos* (see below), to *Versce*, see p. 388.

From Temesvár to *Báttas*, see p. 388; to *Arad* and *Szolnok*, see p. 375, 374; to *Radna*, see p. 416, to *Métes*, and to *Volkany*, see p. 388.

191 M. *Temesvár-Fabrik*. Beyond (217 M.) *Belincz-Kiszeld* the train crosses the *Béga*, and enters the fertile valley of the *Temes* — 22½ M. *Lugos* (*König von Ungarn*), a prosperous town with 15,500 inhab., capital of the county of *Krassov* and seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, consists of *Deutsch-Lugos* on the left bank of the *Temes* and *Romanisch-Lugos* on the right. It was the last seat of the Hungarian government in August, 1849. Branch-lines to (51 M.) *Maros-Ilye* (p. 416) and to (17 M.) *Buziás* (see above).

The country now begins to be mountainous. — 249 M. *Karansebes* (*Rail. Restaurant; Grüner Baum*; cab to the town 2 K, omn. 60 h.), a small town at the influx of the *Sebes* into the *Temes*, and seat of a Greek Oriental bishop, with 6000 inhab. chiefly *Romanians*.

FROM KARANSEBES TO VAREHIT, 36 M., carriage in 8 hrs. for 24-28 K. Beyond (4½ M.) *Jas* the road ascends the valley of the *Bistrica* viâ *Glanboka* to (12½ M.) *Chaba Bistrica* (inn), at the foot of the mountains, *Ferdinandsberg* (*Nindorheg*), with mines, and (18½ M.) *Isztora* (1075 ft., inn), the last village in the Banat. The next village *Unter Bauer* and (25 M.) *Oberbauer* (1400 ft., inn), are in *Transylvania*. The road proceeds through wood in the gradually contracting valley viâ *Bukopa* to the (39 M.) *Eisernes Thor Pass* (262 ft.), and descends viâ *Zakany* in view of the broad *Hutszeg* valley to (36 M.) *Varehly* (p. 416).

The valley of the *Temes* contracts. Two tunnels and the stations of *Körpa*, *Temes-Salatina*, and *Örményes* are passed. The train ascends more rapidly, quits the *Temes* at (270 M.) *Teregoea*, and at (273½ M.) *Porta Orientalis* (1515 ft.) reaches its highest point, followed by a tunnel of 1100 yds. We then descend through picturesque scenery to (277 M.) *Domasina-Korny* (1162 ft.) and the valley of the *Mehadia*, in which lies (287 M.) *Jiblanicza* (762 ft.; tunnel). Entering the valley of the *Bela*, we next reach (287 M.) *Mehadia*, the Roman colony *Ad Medium*, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains. — 294 M. Station *Herculesbad*, Hung. *Hercules-Fürdő*, at the confluence of the *Bela* and the *Cserna* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

A road (cab in 20 min. 2 K, with luggage 2 K 80 h., omnibus 1 K) leads from the station, crossing the *Cserna* by a suspension bridge, to the *Hercules-Bad* (585 ft.; \**Franz-Josefs Hof*; \**Rudolphhof*, *Franzenhof*; *Stefanichof*, *Ferdinandhof*, *Hôtel Goth*—restaurant at the *Kuraalon*, visitors' tax 18, 12, or 1 K) beautifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the *Cserna*, 3 M. to the N.E. The numerous hot springs (125-146 Fahr.), which several inscriptions prove to have been known to the Romans (*Thermae Herculis*, relieve joint rheumatism and other ailments. Handsome \**Kuraalon* in the Byzantine style—conning-rooms, a cafe, etc., on each side, under arcades, is the *Bazaar*. Baths (80 h.-3 K) in the *Ludwigsbad*, the *Carolinenbad*, the *Marienbad*, etc. The valley is so deep and narrow that

the sun appears late and disappears early. The mornings and evenings are therefore pleasantly cool, even in the hottest weather. Pleasant paths traverse the grand valley in all directions, e.g. to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Waterfall Bridge* and the *Seven Hot Springs*. The *Domogled* (3030 ft.) 8 hrs. there and back; guide 1 K; rises to the S.E.

The line now traverses the charming *Userna valley*, with its vineyards and peach orchards, enclosed by mountains. Near (298 M.) *Toplec* are the remains of a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. — 305 M. *Orsova* (185 ft.; *Rail Restaurant*), the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers from Roumania; the station is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the steamboat-quay (cab 2 K.), comp. p. 384. — We now cross the frontier to (308 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Verciorova* (*Rail Restaurant*), terminus of the Hungarian Railway, and custom-house station for travellers entering Roumania.

FROM VERCIOROVA TO BUCHAREST, 237 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 9-11 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the *Iron Gates* (p. 384) to *Stela Gladova* and (11 M.) *Turn-Severin* (Hot *Sakellaridis*, Europe), a busy Roumanian town, with the remains of the grand bridge of Trajan and other Roman relics. Then by *Filiast* (junction for *Tirgu Jiu*, p. 417), *Grajova*, *Slatina*, *Piatra*, *Pitești*, and *Tutu* to *Bucharest* (p. 424).

FROM TEMESVÁR TO BÁZLIÁS, 75 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; through carriages (as to correspondence with the steamers at Bázliás, enquiry should be made at the Budapest station).

The line runs to the S. to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kissoda* (p. 387) and crosses the *Temes* at (15 M.) *Zsebely* (branch to *Bóka*, 30 M.) 21 M. *Vojtek*.

FROM VOJTEK TO RESICZABANTA, 50 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 29 M. *Nemet Bogasán*, Ger. *Deutsch Bogasán* (*Hirach*), with iron-works. — 50 M. *Resicza*, with coal and iron mines.

At (26 M.) *Delta* the train crosses the *Berzava Canal*. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Versecz*, Ger. *Werschetz*, *Milleker*, *Glückmann*), on the *Theresien-Canal*, with 25,000 inhab., is prettily situated. Hand-ome parish-church. Near it is the *Römerschanze* (comp. p. 378), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Remains of a Roman tower crown a hill above the town on the E. Extensive vineyards in the neighbourhood.

Branch-lines on the N.W. to (36 M.) *Seceş* (p. 386), on the S.W. to (53 M.) *Kubin Dunapart* (p. 382) viâ (23 M.) *Roman-Petro* (junction for *Pancsova*, p. 382), on the S.E. viâ (28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Galtaja* to (48 M.) *Buiova* (p. 387).

59 M. *Jassenova* (*Rail Restaurant*).

To ANINA, 45 M., railway in 5 hrs. The line winds up to (24 M.) *Oravica* (1856 ft.; *Rail Restaurant*; *Krone*, pop. 4116. Germans and Roumanians), with silver and copper mines. (To the E., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., lies the pretty summer-resort *Marila*, 2291 ft.) Thence via *Lissava* to (34 M.) *Krusovica* (highest point on the line), and (45 M.) *Anina* (1930 ft.), which with *St. Gerdtorf* (2142 ft.), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., is the centre of a great coal and iron mining industry.

66 M. *Weisskirchen*, Hung. *Fehértémlom* (Haller; own 60 h.), with 10,000 inhab., prettily situated among vineyards.

75 M. *Bázliás* (*Rail Restaurant*; custom-house), see p. 383.

### 73. From Budapest to Belgrade.

228 M. RAILWAY in  $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $11\frac{1}{4}$  hrs (Orient Express from the West Station in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs), fares 18, 10, 8 K., express 21 or 16 K.

The train starts from the *East Station* at Budapest (p. 370). 41 M. Budapest–*Franzstadt*  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Erzsébetfalva*, a summer-resort. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Soroksár*, on the *Soroksár Arm* of the Danube (p. 378), which the line skirts. Beyond (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Dömsöd* the railway traverses a marshy district, where horses are largely bred. 53 M. *Fülöpzsátlás* (p. 384).

67 M. *Kis-Kőrös* (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 8000) was the birthplace of the poet *Alex. Petöfi* (1823–49), whose bust adorns the principal square. Branch-line to (19 M.) *Kalocsa* (p. 378). — 84 M. *Kis-Kun-Holcs*, with 19,000 inhab. and large vineyards.

109 M. *Maria-Theresiopel*, Hung. *Szabadka* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the *Grosswardein* and *Esseg* line (p. 377). 128 M. *Buca-Topolya* (pop. 10,814), with extensive vineyards. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hegyes-Feketehegy*. Near (145 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Verlász* the train crosses the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 379). — 161 M. *Kiszács* — 171 M. *Neusatz* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 380. The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 470 yds. long, to (174 M.) *Peterwardein* (p. 380) Tunnel.

177 M. *Karlowitz* (p. 380), 186 M. *Reska*. — 192 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *India* (Rail. Restaurant; 6700 inhab.)

BRANCH RAILWAY line to (72 M. in 4 hrs) *Vinkovce* (p. 377) viâ (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Buda* (junction for *Vrednik*) and (26 M.) *Mitrovicza* (Korát), the *Serbian* of the *Remona* a thriving town with 11,500 inhabitants.

Passports are examined in the train before we reach (216 M.) *Semlin* (p. 380). We now cross the *Sava* by a long bridge and enter the station of —

223 M. *Belgrade* (p. 381).

### 74. From Vienna to Mohács viâ Nagy-Kanizsa.

284 M. RAILWAY in 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs (fares 46 K. 80, 35 K. 40 A., 25 K.)

As far as (31 M.) *Wiener-Neustadt*, see p. 174. The line here diverges to the E. from the *Semmering Railway* and crosses the *Leitha* near (36 M.) *Neudorf*, Hung. *Lajta-Szent-Miklós*, the first Hungarian station. Hilly and fertile country, yielding wine, fruit, and maize. On the left rise the spurs of the *Leitha Mts.*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 39 M. *Wien*, Hung. *Rétfalu*; on the hill to the right is the *Rosalienkapelle*, lower down lies the castle of *Forchtenstein*. Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is (42 M.) *Mattersdorf*, Hung. *Nagy-Márton*.

51 M. *Oedenburg* (Pannonia, *König von Ungarn, Weiße Rose*; *Palatin*; Rail. Restaurant), Hung. *Sopron*, the Roman station *Scarbantia*, is a dull town with 33,600 inhab. (18,000 Germans). On



the S. side of the Széchenyi-Platz ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station) rises the *Dominican Church* (built 1674; rebuilt 1773), on the W. side is a *Statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi*, by L. Matrai (1896). Before the *Theatre* is a bronze bust (by Tilgner, 1893) of *Franz Liszt* (1811-86), who was born at Raiding in the neighbourhood. In the *Rathaus-Platz*, which is embellished with a *Trinity Column* of 1701, are the *Benedictine Church* (built about 1280, altered in the 15th cent.) and the *Rathaus*, completed in 1894. The Archives and Museum on the second floor of the *Rathaus* are open, 9-12, on application. The lower part of the *Stadt-Turm* (200 ft.; view) dates from the Arpád period, the Renaissance arcading above from 1684. Loftily situated to the N.E. of the town are *St. Michael's Church* and *St. James's Chapel*, two edifices of the 13th cent., subsequently rebuilt.

To *Ebenfurt* and *Raab*, see p. 326; to *Parndorf*, see p. 326.

The *Neusiedler See* (*Fertő-Tava*),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., is a salt lake  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, 12-13 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it ends in a swamp (*Hansaog*, 'floating turf'), partly wooded and abounding in game, which has been partially drained and brought under cultivation.

56 M. *Wolf's Hung. Balf*, a watering-place with sulphureous and iron springs. — 59 M. *Zinkendorf*, Hung. *Nagy-Csenk*, with a château of Count Széchenyi.

90 M. *Steinamanger*, Hung. *Szombathely* (*Hôt. Sabaria*; *Hungaria*; *Rail. Restaurant*; cab into the town 2, at night 3 K.; electric tramway), a town with 23,300 inhab., occupies the site of the Roman *Sabaria*, the capital of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; some of them are preserved in the *Museum* in the episcopal palace, adjoining the cathedral. Traces of an amphitheatre on the *Calvarienberg* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the W.) and other memorials of the Roman period still exist. The *Cathedral*, consecrated in 1797, is sumptuously fitted up in the interior.

RAILWAY to *Raab* and *Gratz*, see R. 75; to *Pressburg*, see p. 324. — BRANCH LINE (11 M., in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) to *Güns*, Hung. *Äßteg* (*Strauss*; pop. 7500), an industrial town on the *Äßteg*, with the ruin of *Altenburg* and a chateau of Prince Esterházy. Excursions to (1 hr.) the *Lockenhaus Valley*; to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Altenhaus* (1998 ft.); to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Geschriebene Stein* (2897 ft.). Other lines run from Steinamanger to the N. to (38 M. in 3 hrs.) *Pinkafeld*, Hung. *Pinkofß*; and to the S.E. to (18 M.) *Rum*.

At (102 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Molnár*, the *Raab* is crossed. 120 M. *Zala Szent Iván* (junction for *Kufatad-Szent-Iván*, p. 391). — 153 M. *Nagy Kanizsa* (*Rail. Restaurant*; to Budapest, see p. 394).

162 M. *Mura Keresztúr* (p. 394), on the *Mur*, which falls into the *Drave* 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Zákány* (*Rail. Restaurant*), 176 M. *Gyékényes*, junction for *Agram* and *Fiume* (p. 395). The marshy plain of the *Drave* is now traversed. 197 M. *Babócsa*, with a ruined fortress. — 205 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Barca* (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line to (30 M.) *Sonogy-Szabolc* (p. 395).

FROM BARCS TO HANNAVABARUGA, 78 M., railway in 6 hrs. The line turns to the S and crosses the Drave 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Verőce*; branch-line to (50 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kreuz* (p. 386) — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Teresovak Szapolye*, branch-line to (18 M.) *Slatina* (see below) — 59 M. *Pakrac*; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station are the baths of *Lipik* (Kuratel, R. 2-6, D. 3, pens. 6-8 K.) with chalybeate and iodine springs — 78 M. *Banovabaruga* (p. 397).

The train quits the Drave. 224 M. *Szigetvár* (*Hotel*; pop. 5200), once a strong fortress, scene of the death of its heroic defender Count Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566, an event commemorated by a monument and a chapel. Branch-line to (33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kaposvár* (p. 395). — 233 M. *Baranya-Szent-Lőrincz*. Branch-lines to *Dombovár* (see p. 395) and via (23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Noskovec* (lia 1. Restaurant) and (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Slatina*, with chalybeate baths, to (58 M.) *Nase*.

246 M. *Fünfkirchen*, Hung. *Pécs* (*Nador, Wilder Mann; Goldnes Schiff, Rail. Restaurant*, cab to the station 1 K. 60 h., pop. 44,000), capital of the county of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The fine Romanesque *Cathedral*, with its four towers, originally dating from the 11th cent., was rebuilt in 1881-91. Under the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Dom-Platz, adjoining the S.E. tower, is the subterranean *Sacellum*, probably a burial-chapel of the 4th century. Three *Mosques* of the Turkish period (1543-1686) still exist, two have been converted into the *Parish Church* and the *Hospital Church*, the latter with a minaret 88 ft. in height. Large majolica manufactory. In the vicinity are valuable coal-mines, owned by the Danube Steamboat Co. The slopes of the *Mecsek Hills* yield excellent wine. To the S. (14 M.; cab 12 K.) are the warm sulphur baths of *Harkány*.

The line turns towards the S. — 268 M. *Villány* (*Rail. Restaurant*), well known for its wine, junction for *Esseg* (p. 377).

284 M. *Mohács* (p. 379).

## 75. From Budapest to Gratz via Steinamanger.

247 M. RAILWAY in 8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

To (89 M.) *Raab* see R. 57. — At (118 M.) *Pápa* (*Greif, Hungaria*; pop. 17,200) is a château of Count Esterházy, with a gateway brought from the Tuileries at Paris, after the fire. Branches to (24 M.) *Corna* (p. 324) and to (58 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bihida* (p. 326).

133 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kis-Czell* (*Hungaria, Rail. Restaurant*), a well-known pilgrim-resort. Branch to *Stuh. Weissenburg*, see p. 393, to *Parnsdorf*, p. 326.

FROM KIS GZELL TO CSÁKATHURM, 92 M., railway in 8 hrs. — 6 M. *Boba* (p. 394), 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ukk* (branch to *Tapolca*, 18 M.) Several unimportant stations. 24 M. *Torje*, 38 M. *Azsfalud-Szent-Ivan* (branch to *Zala-Szent-Ivan*, p. 394), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. The *Nur* is crossed. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mura-Szerdahely*. 92 M. *Csáka-thurm*, see p. 394.

147 M. *Sárovár*, formerly fortified, with an old castle. — 153 M. *Porpác*. — 162 M. *Steinamanger*, see p. 390.

167 M. *Kis-Unyom*. At *Jaák*, in the vicinity, is a \*Benedictine Church (consecrated in 1256), with a magnificent portal and carvings on the exterior of the choir — 178 M. *Körmend*, on the *Raab*, chief place in a domain of Prince Batthyany, to which it gives its name. Branch-line to (15 M.) *Güssing*, Hung. *Németszáras*, with a chateau of Prince Batthyany, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman origin.

The line proceeds in the valley of the *Raab*. 184 M. *Csákány*, with another chateau of Prince Batthyany. 195 M. *St. Gotthard*, with a large Cistercian abbey, was the scene of Montecuccoli's victory over the Turks in 1664. — 201 M. *Jennersdorf*, Hung. *Gyanafalva*, is the last Hungarian station. On the hill to the left is Count Batthyany's chateau of *Neumarkt*. 204½ M. *Hohenrugg*, with a chateau of Baron Mersay. — 207½ M. *Fehring* (Rail Restaurant; *Hirsch*), with the ruins of an old fortification named *Tabor*.

About 4½ M. to the S. is the village of *Kapfenstein* (900 ft. *Unterinn*), at the foot of the *Kapfensteinerberg* (1545 ft.), with a chateau and church.

The 14th cent. chateau of *Bertholdsdorf*, 2½ M. to the W. (carr. 5 A.) was restored and fitted up with Oriental magnificence by *Safer Pasha*, the Turkish general. A pleasant footpath leads hence *viâ Fehringstein* to (1 M.) the baths of *Gleichenberg* (see below).

To *HARTBERG*, 39½ M., railway in 3 hrs. 3 M. *Hutzendorf* is the station for *Rögersburg* (1285 ft., *Neuhof's Inn*, 2½ M., carr. 2 A., footpath 2 M.). *Schloss Riegersburg*, on a steep rock (2600 ft.), defied all the attacks of the Turks. It is entered by a winding path cut in the rock with seven successive gateways. The view ranges over nearly 60 sq. M. — 16 M. *Furstenfeld* (*Bräuhaus* Rail Restaurant), on the *Festnitz*, has a large tobacco-factory and a commandery of the Order of St. John. Large quantities of hops are grown in the vicinity, the harvest beginning in August. The train proceeds in the *Safental* *viâ* (1½ M.) *Rierbaum* (branch to *Aschau*, on the *Lafnitz*, 6 M.) and *Seberndorf* (to the left is *Neustift*, with the chateau of *Ober-Mayerhofen*), to (33½ M.) *Hartberg* (1180 ft.; Post Hotel, R. 1½/2 A.), a summer resort, prettily situated at the foot of the *Ringkogel* (2163 ft.). Diligence hence twice daily in 1¼ hrs. (5 A.) to (28 M.) *Aspang* (p. 175) a pleasant drive (railway under construction).

To the right, as we proceed, is the chateau of *Johnsdorf*, and to the left, farther on, that of *Hainfeld*. — 213½ M. *Feldbach* (Rail Restaurant; *Bräuhaus*), with a 'Tabor' (see above), still partly preserved.

Fine view from the (1 M.) *Calvarienberg* (1230 ft.). — A diligence (1 K. 60 h.; carr. 1 K.) plies five times daily in 1½ hr. to (7 M.) *Bad Gleichenberg* (965 ft., *Hof Maillard*; *Charlottenburg*; *Hungaria*, *Schweizerhof*, etc.), situated in a park-like valley, with numerous lodging-houses and private villas. The *Constantina-Quelle* (57° Fahr.), a non-chalybeate saline alkali spring, is beneficial for pulmonary patients. The *Emma-Quelle* is similar, while the *Klaugen-Brünnen* and *Johanna-Brünnen*, 3 M. distant, are chalybeate. On a rock, 305 ft. high and inaccessible on three sides, is the (½ hr.) old chateau of *Gleichenberg*, not famous for its worth, it is now belonging to Count Trauttmannsdorf. — Excursions may be made to the (¼ hr.) *Klauser* (café); to the (½ hr.) *Bauernhaus*; to (1½ hr.) *Kapfenstein* (see above); to (2½ hrs.) *St. Anna am Aigen*; and to *Riegersburg* (see above).

To the left, near (226 M.) *Studenzen-Fludnitz*, lies Prince Liechtenstein's chateau of *Hirschberg*. — 228 M. *Gleisdorf*.

From *Gleisdorf* to *Wartitz*, 10 M., railway in ¼ M., through the *Raabtal*. 3 M. *Wollsdorf*, with the chateau of *Friedberg* above, to the left.



4½ M. *St. Ruprecht*, a small bath, prettily situated at the junction of the *Weitzbach* and *Raab*. On the latter river, about 1¾ M to the N W., is the château of *Stadl*. 10 M. *Weitz* (inn) is a small town with foundries and coal-mines. — A road leads hence to the N W. through the romantic *Weitz Klamm* to (5 M) *Pomast* (2148 ft., inn), whence the *Hochlantsch* (3850 ft.) may be ascended in 4-4½ hrs. via the *Telch-Alp*. Another road runs to the N E via (8½ M) *Anger*, with the ruin of *Wachsenek*, to (16 M) *Birkfeld* and the château of *Birkenstein*.

From *Leisdorf* a road (dingence daily) leads to the N E via *Pischelsdorf* and *Hirnsdorf* to (11½ M) *St. Johann*. Perched on a steep rock on the opposite bank of the *Faistriz* is the castle of *Herberstein*, one of the most picturesque in Styria. Close by are the château of *Stubenberg* and the ruin of *Schleiften*. On the *Kulmburg* (3200 ft.), 4½ M to the W., is the pilgrimage-resort of *Mariabrunn*, the Lourdes of Styria.

The railway now quits the pleasant valley of the *Raab*, and at (235 M.) *Lassnitz* (1510 ft.) pierces the watershed between the *Raab* and the *Mur* by means of a tunnel 680 yds. in length. It then descends via *Aufat* and (241 M.) *Messendorf* to the *Staats-Bahnhof* at —

244 M. *Gratz*, afterwards crossing the *Mur* to the (247 M.) *Süd-Bahnhof* (p. 184).

## 76. From Budapest to Pragerhof, Trieste).

206 M. RAILWAY in 8¼-12 hrs. From Budapest to Trieste, express in 13 hrs (fares 64 K 50 h, 46 K, to Fiume 64 K 70, 46 K 10 h).

We start from the *Southern Station* (p. 530) at *Ofen*. After a long tunnel, (5 M) *Kelenföld*. Then *Promontor* (p. 378), *Tétény* (p. 378), on the *Danube*, 20½ M. *Martonyásár*, with a handsome château and park, 30 M. *Velence* with the *Velencezer See* (6¼ M long), partly drained, on the right.

41½ M. *Stuhlweissenburg*, Hungar. *Székes-Fehérvár*. *König von Ungarn*, *Adler*, *Bierhalle* at the theatre, *Rail. Restaurant*; cab into the town 1 K., at night 2 K., with two horses 1 K. or 3 K. 20 h.), the Roman *Alba Regalis*, or *Alba Regia*, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I., is now the residence of a bishop and capital of the county of the same name. The town, which has 30,500 inhab. and is one of the most prosperous in Hungary, trades largely in wine and fruit and has large calico printing works. Among the many handsome buildings may be mentioned the *Bishop's Palace*, the *Theatre*, the *Cathedral* (built 1758), and the *Cistercian Grammar School* with a beautiful church. The principal *Platz* is adorned with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Vörösmarty*, by *Vay* (1865).

FROM STUHLWEISSENBURG TO PAKS, 64½ M., railway in 6 hrs, via (5½ M) *Bérend* (branch to *Sorbogárd*, p. 396), (18½ M) *Adony-Szabolcs* (p. 396), and (58 M) *Duna-Páldár* (p. 318). — *Paks*, see p. 378.

FROM STUHLWEISSENBURG TO KIR-ÖZELL, 77 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 5½ M. *Fejér-Zichyfalva* with a château of Count *Zichy*; 14 M. *Vör Palota*, 9 M to the N W., of which is *Pusztá-Palota*, a ruined hunting lodge of *Matthew Corvinus*; 23 M. *Haymáker* (p. 326). — From (28 M) *Judas* a branch-line leads to (8 M) *Veszprem* (850 ft., *König von Ungarn*), with 13,800 inhab., an episcopal town, situated 2 M. to the S. of the station on a rocky hill on the *Sád*, and long in the possession of the Turks, of whom

a small chapel is a reminiscence. Near the large episcopal residence is the *Gisela Chapel*, said to have been built by Queen Gisela in the 11th cent., but entirely rebuilt in 1772. The *Cathedral*, in the 14th cent. Transition style, has a late Gothic crypt, with slender octagonal pillars. Pleasant excursions may be taken hence to the Cistercian convent of *Zirc* in the *Bakonyer Wald* (car in 2 hrs., 12 K) and to the Baths of *Füred* in the *Platten-See* (see below, car in 1½ hr., 8 K). 36½ M *Herend* (1120 ft.) has a large porcelain factory. The road winds through the *Bakonyer Wald*, and reaches its highest point (1220 ft.) near *Gombas*, whence it descends via (46½ M) *Város Lás*, with potteries, and (50½ M) *Ajka* to (58 M) *Döbör*, with a château of Prince Esterházy, in the valley of the *Torna*. To the right of (61 M) *Somlyó-Vasárhely* appears the conical *Somló-hegy* or *Schomlauer Berg* (1395 ft.), with the ruin of *Somlóvár*. 71 M *Boba* (p. 391).

77 M *Kis-Czell* (p. 391)

From *Stahlweissenburg* to *Komorn-Neu-Söden* see p. 326, to *Bicske*, p. 326

59 M *Lepény* (p. 326) The train reaches the *Platten-See*, Hungar. *Balaton* (425 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary and in S. Europe, 51 M long, 2.9 M wide and abounding with fish. The S. bank is flat; the N. is bounded by a chain of hills and volcanic peaks which yield the esteemed *Schomlauer* wine. — 71 M. *Siófok* (*Hotels*) lies at the exit of the small river *Sio* from the lake (good bathing).

Steamboat 4 times daily in 1 hr. (fare 3 K) to *Füred* or *Balaton-Füred* (*Grand Hotel*, *Ipolyhof*; *Elisabeth Hotel*; *Klotzdenhof*), a bath with springs impregnated with carbonic acid, beneficial in female complaints, and frequented by the Hungarian noblesse. In the season (May to Sept) the place is often crowded (car to *Nézipren*, p. 393). Cheaper accommodation may be obtained at the villages of *Füred* and *Aracs*, ¾ M distant, at the entrance to the *Aracs Valley*.

The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. 79½ M *Szántód*. Opposite, on a long promontory, stands the church (18th cent.) of the Benedictine abbey of *Tihany*, founded in 1054. The church has a crypt of the 11th cent., and the abbey has a large library. On the N.W. side there is a famous echo. 92½ M. *Boglár*. On the opposite bank are the wine-producing *Budaörs* (1435 ft., the distant ruin of *Cs. bányász*, and nearer the lake farther on, the picturesque ruin of *Szigliget*. — 97½ M. *Fonyód*, junction for (34 M.) *Kapcsolár* (p. 395). — 112 M. *Balaton-Szent-György*, at the S. end of the lake, branch-line to (6 M.) *Keszthely*, a small town on the N. bank, with a château of Count Festetics, another to (29½ M.) *Tüske* (p. 391) and a third to (37½ M.) *Somogy-Szob* (p. 395).

137 M *Nagy-Kanizsa* (*Rail. Restaurant*) a market-town with 23,300 inhab., is the junction for *Steinmünster* (p. 390).

145 M *Mura-Keresztúr* (branch to *Zákány*, p. 390) The line crosses the *Mur* and runs to the W. across the *Muraköz* (Ger. *Mur-Insel*) or fertile plain between the *Mur* and the *Drave*. — 167 M. *Csakathurn*, Hungar. *Csiktornya* (*Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with an old château of the *Zrinyi* family now belonging to Count Festetics. To *Kis-Czell*, see p. 391.

FROM CSAKATHURN TO AGRAD, 72 M., in 6 hrs. — 6½ M *Waraadin* (*Wilder Mann, Lamm*, cal from the station 1 K. 20, upon 40 h.), the capital of a Croatian county on the right bank of the *Drave*, has 11,500 inhab.

and an old château of Count Erdödy (branch-line to Golubovec, 21 M). — From (10½ M) *Warasdin-Teplitz* a diligence plies twice daily in 1½ hr. to (6½ M) the celebrated sulphur-baths of *Teplitz* or *Constantins-Bad* (565 ft., *Kurhaus*) known to the Romans as *Therma Constantinianae*. From (47 M) *Zabok* a branch runs to the N.W. to (10½ M) *Krapina-Teplitz*, whence an omnibus (1 A 60 h) plies in 1 hr. to the baths of that name (*Kurhaus*, pens. 5½-9 K), very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, gout, etc. — 62 M *Zaprešić* is the junction of the Steinbrück and Agram line (p. 192) — 72 M *Agram*, see p. 39b.

The railway crosses the Styrian frontier. 174½ M. *Polstrau* (pretty ciborium in the church), 179 M. *Friedau*, on the *Drave*. — 194 M. *Pettau* (*Osterberger*) is an old town with a château and the 14th cent. church of *St. George*, containing good sculptures and wood-carving. The so-called 'Orpheus Monument' in the principal square is probably the tombstone of a Roman decurio. — The line now crosses the *Drave* and traverses the broad *Pettauer Feld* to (205 M) *Pragerhof* (Rail. Restaurant). Thence to *Trieste*, see p. 190.

## 77. From Budapest to Fiume viâ Dombóvár and Agram.

382 M. RAILWAY in 12-25 ½ hrs (fares 18, 12, 8 K, express fares 24 or 16 K).

*Budapest*, see p. 330. We start from the *East Station*. Beyond (4½ M) *Budapest-Franzstadt* we cross the *Danube* and reach (12½ M) *Budapest-Kelenfold* (p. 393). The line to *Stuhlweissenburg* (p. 393), which diverges to the left at (15½ M) *Promontor (Budafok)*, is crossed just before we reach (24 M) *Erd* (p. 378). 33½ M. *Ercsi* (p. 378), with so-called Roman entrenchments. The line now quits the *Danube* and runs to the S.W. through the wide plain or *puszta*. 43 M *Adony-Pustaszabolcs*. 61½ M *Sárbogárd* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-line to (18 M) *Bonyod* (p. 393).

FROM SÁRBOGÁRD TO BATTASZÉK, 63 M, railway in 4 hrs. — 35½ M *Tolna-Ménfő*, 1¼ M to the W. of the town of *Tolna* on the *Old Danube* (p. 378) — 40½ M *Szegvár*, a town of 18,900 inhab., at the foot of the *Cserhát Mts*, with vineyards and considerable wine-trade — 63 M *Battaszék*, see below.

At (72½ M.) *Simontornya* we cross the *Sző Canal*, and then skirt the *Kapos Canal* to (87 M.) *Hidegkút-Gyöng* (branch to *Tamási-Miklosvár*, 8 M). — 112 M. *Uj-Dombóvár* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-lines to *Szent Lőrincz* (p. 391) and to *Kaab* (p. 325).

113 M. *Ó-Dombóvár* (Rail. Restaurant), branch to *Báttaszék*, 41 M.

The railway quits the *Kapos Canal* at (131 M) *Kasposvár* (Rail. Restaurant, *Krone, Kaiser Franz Josef*), with 20,000 inhab. and considerable grain-trade. Branch-lines to (17 M.) *Mecolád*, to (34 M) *Fonyód* (p. 394), and to (33 M.) *Szigetvár* (p. 391). — From (156 M) *Somogy-Szob* branches diverge to (29½ M.) *Barcs* (p. 380) and to (37½ M) *Bataton-Szent-György* (p. 394). — 175 M. *Gyékényes*, on the *Drave*, is the junction of the line from *Mura-Keresztúr* to *Barcs* and *Fusfärchen* (p. 390).



The Agram line crosses the *Drave* and enters the wooded and hilly region of Croatia. Most of the stations are unimportant. 185 M. *Koprivnitz* (Hung. *Kapronca*), with a fine old castle. 203 M. *Kreuz* (Hung. *Körös*; pop. 4200); branch-line to (56½ M.) *Verőce* (p. 391). — 226 M. *Dugo-selo*; branch-line to (42 M.) *Banovajaruga* (p. 391).

236 M. **Agram.** - **Railway Stations.** *Staatbahnhof* (Pl. D, 3), for trains to Budapest, Fiume, Banjaluka (R. 88), and Sarajevo. - *Südbahnhof* (Pl. A, 2), for Steinbrunn (Vienna, Trieste)

**Hotels.** \*HOTEL WELLISCH (Pl. e, D, 2), *Jurišićeva Ulica* 6. \*HOTEL IMPERIAL (Pl. f, C, 2), *Frankopargasse*. \*KAISER VON OESTERREICH (Pl. d, C, 2), *Ulica* 4, on the *Jellačić-Platz*, R. 2½-3 K. \*GRAND HOTEL (Pl. e, C, 2), *Ulica* 6, R. 3-10 K. \*HOTEL PRUCHNER (Pl. d, C, 2), *Ulica* 44 R. 1½-3½ K. \*HOTEL LIBERAL (Pl. g, D, 2), *Gajeva Ulica* 12. JAGGERHOF (Pl. d, C, 2), *Ulica* 14. **Restaurants.** *Südbahnhof Restaurant*, *Budacser Restaurant* *Ulica* (Pl. C, 2). *Velika Restoracija*, *Gajeva Ulica* 1, near the *Jellačić-Platz*; *Wellisch*, *Gajeva Ulica* 9. - **Cafes.** *Grand Café*, *Narodna*, *Europa*, all in the *Jellačić-Platz*, *Zgreb*, *Zrinyi-Platz*

Cab from either station to the town, with luggage, 2 K, ¼ hr. a drive in the town 80 h, ½ hr. 1 K 20 h, 1 hr. 2 K. - **Tramways.** Between the railway stations (20 min., fare 16 h), from the *Bräuhaus* (beyond Pl. A, 2) to the *Maximilian-Park* (beyond Pl. E, 2) via the *Ulica* (35 min., 24 h), from the corner of the *Ulica* and *Frankopanska* (Pl. C, 2) to the bridge over the *Sava* (beyond Pl. B, 3, 24 h)

**Baths.** *Duna-Bad*, *Ulica* 8; *River Baths*, to the left of the railway bridge over the *Sava* (cab 1 K 24 h, tramway, see above); reserved for ladies 8-11 a.m. **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, D, 2), *Gajeva Ulica* 4, near the *Jellačić-Platz*

*Agram* (400 ft.), Slav. *Zagreb*, Hung. *Zágráb*, the capital of Croatia, with 61,000 inhab., is prettily situated on the *Medveščak*, 1½ M. from the *Sava*. The town, partly destroyed by an earthquake on 9th Nov. 1880, but since rebuilt, consists of the *Upper Town*, the *Lower Town*, and (to the E. of the *Medveščak*) the *Kapitel-Stadt*. The two first are connected by a *Cable Tramway* (*Rampe*; Pl. C, 2); fare 6 h), beginning in the *Ulica*, not far from the *Jellačić-Platz*.

In the *Upper Town* are the *Palace of the Banus* (governor of Croatia; Pl. 9, C, 1), the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. 1, 1), *St. Mark's Church* (Pl. 1, C, 1, 13th cent., with roof of coloured tiles), and the *Strossmayer Promenade* (Pl. C, 2), affording a beautiful view of the valley of the *Sava*. In the *KAPITEL-STADT* are the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 16, D, 2), in the square in front of which rises a *Column of the Virgin*, by Fernkorn and Pönnlinger, and the \**Cathedral* (Pl. D, 2), a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with two towers, restored in 1890-1902.

**LOWER TOWN** The *Jellačić-Platz* is adorned with an equestrian statue of the *Banus Jellačić* (d. 1859, Pl. D, 2), by Fernkorn. The *Marie-Valerie-Gasse* leads hence to the S., past the *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 2), to the large *Zrinyi-Platz* (Pl. D, 2; military band frequently in the afternoon). On the E. side rises the *Palace of Justice* (Pl. 10), in the Renaissance style; on the S. side is the *South-Slavonian Academy of Science* (Pl. 12, D, 3), with its fine court and valuable collections (antiquities and *Strossmayer's* pictures

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Исследования в области

Sajmiste  
Markipate

- | Kirchen                         |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 1 St. Marktkirche               | C 1 |
| 2 St. Katharinenkirche          | C 2 |
| 3 St. Marienkirche              | D 2 |
| 4 Griech. orthodoxe             | C 2 |
| 5 Evangelisch-luth.             | D 1 |
| 6 St. Peter                     | B 2 |
| 7 Protestantische Kirche        | C 3 |
| Öffentliche Gebäude:            |     |
| 8 Landessynagoge                | C 1 |
| 9 Palais des Batius             | C 1 |
| 10 Rathshaus                    | D 2 |
| 11 Rathaus                      | C 1 |
| 12 Akademie d. Wissenschaften   | D 1 |
| 13 Theater                      | C 3 |
| 14 Kunsthalle                   | D 3 |
| 15 Landwirtschaft. Gesellschaft | C 2 |
| 16 Griechisch. Residenz         | D 2 |
| 17 Chem. Laboratorium           | D 3 |





allery, Sun. and Thurs. 10-1, other days on application, library, Mon., Thurs. and Sat. 11-1). The Akademie-Platz is adorned with marble busts of the Croatian painters *Čopić* and *Medulić* (Schiaffone) and *Gen. Frankopan* (or *Fraugipani*), and an equestrian statue of *St. George* by *Fernhorn*. On the S. side is the *Chemical Laboratory* of the University. Farther to the S. is the *Franz-Josef-Platz*, with the *Kunst-Pavillon* (Pl. 11). To the W. of the Academy the *Kuković-gasse* leads past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 7, C. 2) to the *Sveučilišni trg*, or *Universitäts-Platz* (Pl. C. 2) in which rises the *Theatre* (Pl. 13, performances in Croatian from Sept. to May). On the N. side of the square is the handsome *Romanesque* building of the *Francis Joseph University*, and on the E. side the headquarters of the *Agricultural Society* (Pl. 15). The *Frankopangasse* and the busy *Illica* (Pl. B, C, 2), the chief street in Agram, lead back hence to the *Jelladić-Platz*.

**Environs.** The pleasant *Marimir Park* (restaurant) lies 2 M. to the N. of the town (tramway from the *Jelladić-Platz* in 20 min., 40 k. there and back). — A pleasant drive of 2 hrs. (fare 6 k., bargain necessary) may be taken among the pretty vineyards and villas in the environs. From the *Jelladić-Platz* we drive through the *Illica* and the *Monako Strasse*, passing the *Schützenhaus* (Pl. C, 1), to the *Tuscaner Plateau*, (*mrak*, and *Pratrlje*, and return via *Pantovčak* or via *Sešine* and through the valley of the *Medvećak* via *St. Auer*. Near *Marogor*, 1 1/2 M. to the N. E., beyond the suburb of *Novac*, is the finely situated *Central Cemetery*. Thence we may reach the picturesque village of *Remete* in 25 min., and return via *B. kovec* and *Marimir* to the (1 1/2 hr.) town (driving recommended). — About 12 1/2 M. to the W. of Agram (tramway in 1 1/4 hr.) lies the health resort of *Banobor* (*Stadt Triest*, grape-cure), with a ruined castle and fine views. A fine excursion for a whole day is the ascent of the *Sljeme* (5527 ft.), the highest point of the *Agram Mts.* A carriage-road ascends to the top (2 1/2 hrs. drive). On foot we walk to *Grčane*, a village at the foot of the hills, and ascend thence through wood in 2 hrs. to the bare summit, on which there is a refuge-hut, superb view.

From Agram to *Steinbach*, see p. 197.

From Agram to *Bosnia u Brod* 141 M., railway in 6 1/2 hrs. — 31 M. *Slavonski* (*Rail. Restaurant*, *Hôt. Gross Kapitel*, *Haupt-Platz*, *Topluk*, at the station, pop. 6500) lies at the confluence of the *Kulpa* and the *Sava*, and carries on a b. by trade in grain, wood, and gall nuts. Remains of the Roman colony of *Siscia* are still preserved. — The line crosses the *Kulpa* and descends the wide valley of the *Sava*. 48 M. *Sungar*, branch-line to (16 M.) *Doborin* (p. 441). The *Sava* is crossed at (68 M.) *Jasenovac*. 73 M. *Novska*, branch line to (10 1/2 M.) *Banovagorj* (p. 301). — 108 M. *U. Kapela Barina* (*Rail. Restaurant*) branch line to *becegy*, see p. 377. 126 1/2 M. *Brod*, 161 M. *Bosniack Brod* (p. 57).

We cross the *Sava*. — 272 M. *Karlstadt*, Hung. *Károlyváros*, Croat *Karlovac*, *Hôtel Central*, *Stadt Fiume*, *Rail. Restaurant*; cab into the town 2 k., a busy commercial place (6000 inhab.) on the *Kulpa*, connected by a bridge with the suburb of *Bina*. To the W. is the ruin of *Dubovac*. The train crosses the *Kulpa* and enters the *Kapella Mts.*, which culminate in the *Klek* (p. 398). 280 M. *Ougarska*, a lofty viaduct; 290 M. *Generalski-Štol*. At (297 M.) *Turn*, Croat. *Tounj*, we get a glimpse of the picturesque ravine of the *Damschiza*. — 300 M. *Jaspdol*. — 307 M. *Ogahn* (1065 ft., *Railway Hotel*), a picturesquely-situated little town, on the *Dobra*,

which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to emerge again 3 M. to the E. Ascent of the *Klek* (3880 ft.; 4 hrs. with guide), interesting.

Oslava and Josipdol are the most convenient starting points for a visit to the Plitven Lakes, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. from the former 40 M. from the latter; carriage from either about 25 K., there and back with stay of one day 33 K. (argain advisable). An omnibus goes every second day in summer (July 16th Sept. 1-6) in 7 hrs. (fare 8 K.). Further information from the Verzin for Vrachon rangler Plitven Seen, Academic Platz 14, Agram. The road passes *Platani* (inn, beside the church), a large village and the seat of a Greek bishop, *Jasenica*, with a ruined castle, and *Zaborst*. The *Plitven Lakes* (1660-1680 ft.), which are embosomed in woods and surrounded by mountains (highest peak 4200 ft.), form a chain about 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. in length, and are connected with each other by cataracts, 1-18 ft. in height. There are 13 principal lakes, the water of which is of different colours. On the E. bank of the *Asajk Lake* (1758 ft.) stands the well equipped *Verzins Hotel* (R. 10-14, board 1, 2-4 K.) and the smaller *Turisten Haus*. About 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. to the N. of the hotel, before the *Kogak* bridge, the *Maria Dorothea Weg* diverges to the right, leading past the lower lakes (*Milanosac*, 1120 ft., *Gredac*, 1100 ft., *Kadjevovac*, 1050 ft., *Nenakovic*, 1050 ft.) to the *Plitven Waterfall* (255 ft., 4 hrs. there and back). The *Stefanie Weg* leads to the S.W. from the hotel (ferry preferable) to the upper lakes: *Jezerce* (1827 ft.), *Milno Jezero* (1906 ft.), *Galovac* (1919 ft.), *Vrsko Jezero* (1958 ft.), *Vir* (1965 ft.), *Balmovac* (1975 ft.), *Gurugjak Gornji* (1981 ft.), *Cigmenac* (2014 ft.), and *Prascanica Jezero* (2050 ft., Restaurant at the Villa Devčić). We return via the hill of *Stolica* (view of nine lakes, best in the afternoon). - From the lakes to Agram, see p. 440.

The line ascends more rapidly, to the left are the slopes of the *Klek*, 316 M. *Tomurje*. Several tunnels before and after (321 M.) *Vrbovsko*. At (326 M.) *Čamerat-Moravice* (Rail, Restaurant) we quit the valley of the *Dobra*, 336 M. *Skráti* (2126 ft.), finely-situated. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels, 344 M. *Delnice* (2385 ft.; pop. 3000). Beyond (350 M.) *Lake* (2638 ft.) the train passes through the *Slime Tunnel*, 340 yds. long, the highest point of the line (2884 ft.). It then descends, crossing the *Ličanka Viaduct*, to (354 M.) *Fuzine*; then in long windings and through a tunnel to (360 M.) *Lič* (2660 ft.), on the margin of the *Karst* plateau, where the *Adriatic Sea* first comes in sight. The line descends in a long bend to (365 M.) *Plase* (1808 ft.). Then *Meja* and, beyond two tunnels, *Buccari*, with a fine castle. The train passes through a tunnel under the *Calvarienberg* and crosses the *Fiumara (Recina)*.

382 M. *Fiume*. - Hotels. \**Europa* (Pl. a, D, 2), at the harbour; \**Debar* (Pl. b, C, 2), *Corsica Peak*, near the station, R. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-5, D. 3 K.; *Hotel Lyon* (Pl. c, D, 2) *Piazza Adamich*; *Hôtel Quarenghi* (Pl. d, D, 2), *Via Andriassy* 3, R. from 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> K.; *Hôtel de la Ville* (Pl. e, C, 1), *Hôtel Dalmatien*, at the station plain. Restaurants. At the hotels, see above; *Schenk*, *Via del Porto* opposite the market (Pl. 4), *A Troleto*, *Corsica*. Cafés in the *Hot Europa*, *Caffè Grande Andriassy-Platz*, *Schenk*, at the harbour.

Cabs, with two horses to the town 1 K., 20 h. (at night 1 K. 60 h.); per hr. 2 K. - Electric Tramway from the *Fabbrica Torpediniere* (c) and *Pl. A*, (1) through the town, past the railway-station (Pl. B, 1), to the *Giardino del Re* (Pl. E, 1, 2), fare 10-15 K. Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 9, D, 2) in the *Corsica*. - Baths. *Hotels* (Pl. e, 2) at the *Stagnetti*, vapour and warm sea-water baths, sea-baths in the inner harbour.



Scale 1:50,000



PORTO GENOVA  
LIGURIA

- 1. Accademia navale
- 2. Adm. informale
- 3. Borsario maritt.
- 4. Muro di
- 5. Muro di
- 6. Muro di
- 7. Muro di
- 8. Muro di
- 9. Muro di
- 10. Muro di
- 11. Muro di
- 12. Muro di
- 13. Muro di
- 14. Muro di
- 15. Muro di

Scale 1:50,000  
Meters





British Consul, *G. L. Fisher*, Vice-Consul, *A. Steinacker* — American Consular Agent, *Paul J. Tomanczy* — LIOTHS AGENT, *Giovanni Gellertich*, Via Governo 20.

*Fiume*, Croat. *Rieka*, the only seaport in Hungary, lies picturesquely at the N. E. end of the *Bay of Quarnero*. Anciently a thriving town (*Tarsulca*), and named *St. Ved am Flaum* in the middle ages, it was at one time a fief of the Patriarchs of Aquileia, it next belonged to the Counts of Dailo and the Barons of Gorizia, in 1471 it was annexed to the dominions of the House of Hapsburg by Emp. Frederick III; in 1779 it was attached to Hungary, with which, after several separations, it has been united since 1870. The town (pop. with the suburbs 39 000) has several harbours, the *Porto Grande*, protected by the Molo Maria Teresa, the *Porto Barossa*, for the timber-trade, the *Petroleum Harbour*, etc. Its trade is rapidly increasing. Among its factories are Whitehead's large torpedo-works (to the W. of the town).

Near the centre of the town lies the *Piazza Adamich* (Pl. D, 2),  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the station and a little to the N. of the steamboat-quay. Thence we follow the *Via del Lido* and the *Via del Porto* to the E. (with the *Market Hill* on the right) to the *Piazza Crmény* (Pl. D 3), with the *Theatre* (Pl. 12, D, 3). To the N. of the theatre is the *Piazza Scarpa* (Pl. D, E, 2), whence the *Via San Bernardino* leads to the N. W. to the *Cathedral* (Pl. E, 2), the oldest church in Fiume, with a new façade in the style of the Pantheon in Rome. The church of *St. Velt* (Pl. 11), to the N. W., is an imitation of *Santa Maria della Salute* in Venice. On the N. side of the Old Town the *Via Monte Calvario*, with 230 steps, ascends in 10 min. to the *Mount Calvary* (Pl. E 1), commanding a good survey of the town and sea. Returning to the *Piazza Scarpa*, we follow the *Corso*, the main street of Fiume, which leads to the W. to the *Piazza Adamich*. The street entering the old town beneath the clock-tower on the *Corso* leads to a Roman *Triumphal Arch*, said to have been erected in honour of Emp. Claudius II. Gothicus (268-270). — To the N. W. of the railway-station is the *Imperial Naval Academy* (Pl. A, 1), founded in 1856, and farther on is the beautiful *Giardino Pubblico*. — A pleasant walk (cab 2 K.) ascends the valley of the *Rieka* to the (3 M.) *Zakal Mill*.

A path flanked with oratories or stations beginning near *St. Velt's* (see above) ascends in 45 steps to the *Pilgrimage Church* (*Madonna del Moro*, Pl. E, 1, immediately), which contains a picture of the *Madonna di Loreto* ascribed by tradition to *St. Luke*. The pillars are hung with the votive offerings of rescued mariners. From this point which may also be reached by a winding carriage road (cab the same back 6 K.) commanding beautiful views, the sea looks like a large lake enclosed by the hills on the islands of *Veglia* and *the ac.* Near the church is the chateau of *Tornatto* (adm. 40 K.), or the seat of the *Frangipani* now that of Count *Eugen*. In front of the mortuary chapel are reserved a column, eagle, and marble table erected by the Austrians in honour of Consul *Bonaparte* on the battle-field of *Marengo*. View of the *Quarnero Bay* with its islands, of *Fiume*, and the grand ravine of the *Fiumara*.

Charming excursion to *Abbazia* (p. 21), a drive of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Hr., 8-10 K.,

steamer nearly every hour in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., fare 80 L., there and back 1 K. — Pleasure-steamers frequently visit the islands of Veglia, Cherso, see advertisements in the newspapers. — An afternoon may be spent on an expedition to *Buccari* as follows: take the steamer to Buccari, whence by a picturesque route to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) loftily situated station (p. 398), and take the train back to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Fiume.

From Fiume to *Trieste*, see R. 35; to *Zara*, see R. 52.

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## IX. TRANSYLVANIA.

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The former principality of TRANSYLVANIA, called *Erdély* by the Magyars, and *Ardealu* by the Roumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), a mountainous district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, with 2,456,000 inhab. forms the S. E. part of Hungary (15 counties). Its German name of *Siebenburgen* has been derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, or from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Medias, Mühlenbach, and Schassburg.

**History.** At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of *Dacia*, and in 106 A. D., on the subjugation by Trajan of Decebalus, the last Dacian sovereign, it was incorporated with the Roman province of Dacia. It remained under Roman sway till 274 A. D., when the *Emperor Aurelian* was compelled to withdraw his troops and the power of the Roman colonists across the Danube by the Gothic hordes from the N., which now poured into the country. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania was the great theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kumans, and other Eastern races.

which kept surging towards Western Europe. During the reign of *Ladislavus I.*, King of Hungary (1078-95), who conquered the Kumans, Transylvania was united to Hungary. *Geisa II.* (1141-62), who distinctly perceived the importance of Transylvania as the key of Hungary on the E., summoned German colonists to re-people and cultivate the desolated territory ('*desertum*') and to protect the empire ('*ad retinendam coronam*'). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Middle Rhine (Middle Francomans), and collectively known as *Sarons*, settled in the '*Land unter dem Walde*', or district below the forest (Broos, Mühlbach, and Reussmarkt), in the '*Altland*' (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk, Keps), and in the '*Weinland*' (Medias and Schässburg), where they built towns and tilled the soil. *Andreas II.* (1204-35) made over the *Burzenland* (see p. 412) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the apostolic see. In 1224 the same monarch, however, granted a charter (the '*Golden Bull*') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania have rested for centuries, and which was solemnly confirmed by several of his successors. During the following centuries Transylvania shared the fortunes of the kingdom of Hungary. Swarms of Mongolians (in 1241) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from *Hunyady Janos*, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged '*Nations*' of Transylvania, the Magyars, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a '*fraternal union*' for mutual protection. After *Lewis II.* of Hungary had lost his life and crown, and Hungary her independence, at the battle of Mohacs in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was *Bethlen Gábor* (Gabriel Bethlen), who reigned from 1613 to 1629. The fluctuating policy of the Sultan and of the Hapsburgs, who possessed a hereditary claim to Transylvania, involved the country in numerous conflicts, but the Turks were at length decisively defeated at Vienna in 1683, and after the Peace of Karlowitz, in 1699, they abandoned their claim to the principality. On 4th Dec., 1691, Emp. Leopold I., by the '*Leopoldine Diploma*', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania, guaranteed religious toleration to the four '*received*' creeds, and annexed the country to Austria. The German population had been Lutheran since 1540, while of the Magyars and Szeklers some had embraced the Calvinistic doctrines in 1557, others were Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568), and the remainder Roman Catholics. An insurrection under *Francis II. Rakocsy*

in 1704-10, known as the 'Kurutz War', was quelled by the Austrians, and in 1718 the Turks were again defeated, and compelled by the Peace of Passarovitz to recognise the supremacy of Austria. Since that period Transylvania, which was erected into a 'grand principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria and Hungary. The rebellion of *Nicolaus Ursin (Horjak)* in 1784 and the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils. Since 1867 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative respects incorporated with Hungary.

**Inhabitants.** The *Magyars*, who entered the land as conquerors, and settled mainly in the N.W. districts. — The *Szeklers*, kinsfolk of the Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania at an unknown date, in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of the frontier, and who at one time erroneously regarded themselves as descendants of the Huns. The Magyars in Transylvania, including the Szeklers, number about 800,000 souls.

The Saxons, about 208,000 in number, the descendants of the German immigrants invited by Geisa II (p. 402) from the Middle Rhine, were at first called Teutones, Teutonici Hospites, or Flandrenses, but since 1206 have been known as Saxones or Saxons, as is the case also with most of the mediæval German immigrants into Hungary.

These three races have from an early period shared the government of the country among them, as being, by virtue of conquest and colonisation, the sole 'privileged nations'. Transylvania, however, is peopled by various other races. Indeed the largest part of the population consists of *Roumanians* or *Wallachians*, of whom there are no fewer than 1,497,000. These regard themselves as the lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a mixed race, made up of Roman and Slavonic elements, which was formerly settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the Teutonic Order, are said to have crossed the mountains and entered Transylvania. They named themselves Roumanians as members of the E. Roman Empire (*Rômn*), and had adopted the Greek form of Christianity during their long subjection to the Greek emperors.

Another element in the population consists of the *Armenians*, 8400 in number, who first settled in Transylvania about 1668, and who occupy the towns of Szamos Ujvár, Elisabethstadt, Gyergyó-Szent Miklós, Deés etc. There are also about 88,000 *Gipsies* in Transylvania, of whom we hear as early as 1417, when they were governed by a Voivode of their own. Most of them are nomads; but at Háromszek, Torda, Ober-Weissenburg, and Innerszolnok some of them have settled down and become industrious husbandmen. The other races represented are *Jews* (26,000), *Slovaks*, *Ruthenians*, *Bulgarians*, *Serbians*, and *Greeks*.



**Plan of Tour.** The S. part of Transylvania is the most interesting; i.e. the district between Petrosény, Hermannstadt, and Kronstadt, which may be explored in about a fortnight. About 1 day should be allowed for Hermannstadt and the Hohe Rinne (R. 82); 2 days for the ascent of the Negoi (p. 422); 4-5 days for Kronstadt and its attractive environs (R. 80, Rosenau, Schuler, Bucsecs, Tusnád), while the remaining days may be spent in visiting Petrosény and Livazény (R. 81) in the S., and Bistritz (with ascent of the Kubborn p. 407) and Klausenburg in the N. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have yet penetrated, decent carriages (12-16 K. per day) or saddle-horses (2-3 K. per day) may be hired. The poor saddles generally require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides (2½-4 K. per day), necessary for mountain-excursions, may be obtained in the neighbouring villages. When a guide or horse is discharged at a distance from home, the full charge for the return-journey is usually paid. Application for guides, etc., should be made to the *Transylvanian Carpathian Club*, which has its headquarters at Hermannstadt, and branches at Kronstadt, Bistritz, Schässburg, Fogaras, Broos, Mühlbach, Petrosény, and Szász-Régen.

**Mountain-beds** should be brought from home, but good alpenstocks and knapsacks may be purchased at Kronstadt (Hornung Brothers) and Hermannstadt (Kar. Jauernig). Rugs (16-24 K.) also may be obtained at these towns.

**Inns.** The inns in the towns are fairly good on the whole and not dear. A tariff approved by the local authorities is usually displayed in the bed-rooms. On expeditions into the country or among the mountains it is advisable to carry provisions. Quarters for the night among the mountains may be found in the refuge-huts of the Carpathian Club, in the houses of the royal foresters, or in Roumanian chalets ('Stina').

**Money,** the Austrian. In case of a trip to Roumania or Bucharest French gold will be found useful. Francs are called *Lei* (sing. *leu*) in Roumania, centimes *Bani* (sing. *ban*).

**Passports** are unnecessary for Transylvania, but are essential for Roumania. The visa of a Roumanian consul is required.

**Language.** The official language is Hungarian, which is also the popular tongue in the W. and N. districts and in the districts of the Szeklers. German, however, will carry the traveller through in most places, even at Bucharest, though French is more common there. Travellers among the mountains will find the knowledge of a few Roumanian phrases convenient.

**Maps.** The best map is the *Spezialkarte der Oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie* (1:75,000, 1 K. per sheet), published by the Government Geographical Institute in Vienna. The Transylvanian Carpathian Club (Hermannstadt section) has published good tourist maps of the mountains of Cibin and Fogaras (1:75,000).





# **KLAUSENBURG**

1:27000

Scale 1:27000

- |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. <i>Berula pinnatifida</i>     | D 1 |
| 2. <i>Chamaecrista nuttallii</i> | B 4 |
| 3. <i>Desmodium illinoense</i>   | C 3 |
| 4. <i>Erigeron annuus</i>        | D 2 |
| 5. <i>Galium aparine</i>         | C 2 |
| 6. <i>Geranium robertianum</i>   | C 4 |
| 7. <i>Junonia coenia</i>         | B 3 |
| 8. <i>Lactuca scariola</i>       | C 6 |
| 9. <i>Malva sylvestris</i>       | D 3 |
| 10. <i>Phacelia grandiflora</i>  | B 4 |
| 11. <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>     | C 3 |
| 12. <i>Rubus idaeus</i>          | D 1 |

- |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 13. <i>Scilla maritima</i>       | B 4 |
| 14. <i>Stachys recta</i>         | B 4 |
| 15. <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | B 4 |
| 16. <i>Viola tricolor</i>        | C 3 |
| 17. <i>Verbena officinalis</i>   | C 3 |
| 18. <i>Verbena officinalis</i>   | C 3 |
| 19. <i>Verbena officinalis</i>   | C 3 |
| 20. <i>Verbena officinalis</i>   | C 3 |



## 78. From Klausenburg to Bistritz.

74 M. RAILWAY in 5½ hrs (fares 9 K 60, 8 K 40 h, 4 K.)

**Klausenburg, Hung. Kolozsvár.** - Hotels. \*HÔTEL NEW YORK (Pl. a, C, 4), R. from 1 K 60 + mo. 60 h; CENTRAL (Pl. b; D, 3) in the market-place, BLASINI (Pl. c, D, 4), near the University - *Full Restaurant*. - *Cafés*: *Kikaker*, *Europa*, both in the market-place. Cab from the station 1 K 20 h., with two horses 2 K. - *Steam Tramway* from the station through the town to *Kolozs Monostor* (see below), also from the main square through the Inner and Outer Ungargasse.

**Klausenburg** (1145 ft.), a town with 49,300 inhab., on the *Szamos*, founded by the Saxons in 1272, is the seat of the authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, and of a Magyar university (since 1872) - Proceeding to the S. from the station (Pl. C, 1) we pass through the 'Bridge Suburb' (*Hidelve*), with the *Citadel* (*Fellegvár*), erected by General Steinville in 1715. The slope of the citadel-hill is studded with gipsies' huts. We then cross the bridge over the Little *Szamos* and enter the *Inner Town* (*Belsőváros*). In the market-place is the Rom. Cath. Church of *St. Michael* (Pl. 11, C, 3), erected in 1396-1432, the tower above the N. porch, 260 ft. in height, was added in 1837-62. In front of the church is a *Monument to King Matthew Corvinus*, by Fadrusz (1902); the bronze equestrian statue of the king stands on a castellated pedestal guarded by four warriors. The house in which King Matthew was born in 1443, *Mátyás király utca* No. 3 (Pl. 5), was restored in 1900 and now contains an ethnographical museum (apply to the porter). The banks of the *Szamos* are bordered by pleasant public gardens, in which military and gipsy bands frequently play. In the S.E. part of the town is the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 10), built by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the *Botanic Garden* presented to the town by Count Mikó, containing an interesting *Museum*. Near it are the handsome buildings of the *University Chemical and Anatomical Institutes*. To the W. is the suburb of *Kolozs-Monostor*, with an old monastery and an agricultural college.

The train skirts the *Little Szamos*, running at first on the rails of the Klausenburg and Kronstadt line (R. 79) - 7½ M. *Apahida*, on the *Staatbahn* (p. 407), which here turns to the S.; 8½ M. *Apahida*, a Rumanian village of 1500 inhabitants.

We cross the river and skirt the left bank. 18 M. *Válasút-Boncsid*, each with a chateau and a park of the Bánffy family. At some distance to the left, *Kendf-Lóna*, with a chateau of Countess Teloky. We recross the *Szamos*.

28 M. *Szamos-Ujvár* (*Krone*), a royal free town with regular streets, a handsome square, and 6400 inhab., chiefly Armenians, now 'Magyarised'. It is the seat of a Greek-Catholic bishop, and the tasteful Armenian-Cath. church contains an altar-piece attributed

# **KLAUSENBURG LB**

1:27,400

1 cm = 1000 ft = 300 m = 1000 yds = 914 m

- |                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Bismarck Palace                | D 3 |
| 2. Choral School Building         | B 4 |
| 3. Diana Campground               | C 3 |
| 4. Elisabeth                      | D 2 |
| 5. Gedenkhof d. Königs<br>Methuen | C 3 |
| 6. Heiliger / Gedenkhof           | C 4 |
| 7. Justiz Gebäude                 | E 3 |
| 8. Karolinen Spital<br>Kirchen    | C 4 |
| 9. Evang. Kirche                  | D 3 |
| 10. Ev. reform. Kirche            | D 4 |
| 11. Pfarrkirche                   | C 3 |
| 12. Unitarische Kirche            | D 3 |

- |                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 13. Kunsthaus          | B 4 |
| 14. Museum             | B 4 |
| 15. Nationaltheater    | D 4 |
| 16. Post u. Telegraph  | C 3 |
| 17. Sammlungen         | C 3 |
| 18. Stadthaus          | D 3 |
| 19. Stadt Hof u. Markt |     |



## 78. From Klausenburg to Bistritz.

74 M. RAILWAY in 5½ hrs. (fares 9 K 60, 6 K 40 h., 4 K)

**Klausenburg, Hung. Kolozsvár.** — **Hotels.** "HÔTEL NEW YORK" (Pl. a, C, 4), R. from 1 K 60. omn. 60 h., CENTRAL (Pl. b, D, 3) in the market-place. **BIASINI** (Pl. c; D, 4), near the University — *Rail Restaurant*. — *Cafés* *Kiskor*, *Europa*, both in the market-place — Cab from the station 1 K 20 h., with two horses 2 K. *Steam Tramway* from the station through the town to *Kolosa Monastor* (see below), also from the main square through the Inner and Outer Ungargasse.

**Klausenburg** (1145 ft.), a town with 49,300 inhab., on the *Szamos*, founded by the Saxons in 1272, is the seat of the authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, and of a Magyar university (since 1872). Proceeding to the S. from the station (Pl. C, 1) we pass through the 'Bridge Suburb' (*Hidelve*), with the *Citadel* (*Pellegrár*), erected by General Steinville in 1715. The slope of the citadel-hill is studded with gipsies' huts. We then cross the bridge over the Little *Szamos* and enter the *Inner Town* (*Belsőváros*). In the market-place is the Rom. Cath. Church of *St. Michael* (Pl. 11, C, 3), erected in 1396-1432; the tower above the N. porch, 260 ft. in height, was added in 1837-62. In front of the church is a *Monument to King Matthew Corvinus*, by Fadrusz (1902), the bronze equestrian statue of the king stands on a castellated pedestal guarded by four warriors. The house in which King Matthew was born in 1443, *Mátyás király utca* No. 3 (Pl. 5), was restored in 1900 and now contains an ethnographical museum (apply to the porter). The banks of the *Szamos* are bordered by pleasant public gardens, in which military and gipsy bands frequently play. In the S.E. part of the town is the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 10), built by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gabor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the *Botanic Garden*, presented to the town by Count Mikó, containing an interesting *Museum*. Near it are the handsome buildings of the *University Chemical and Anatomical Institutes*. To the W. is the suburb of *Kolosa-Monastor*, with an old monastery and an agricultural college.

The train skirts the *Little Szamos*, running at first on the rails of the Klausenburg and Kronstadt line (R. 79) — 7½ M. *Apahida*, on the *Staatsbahn* (p. 407), which here turns to the S.; 8½ M. *Apahida*, a Roumanian village of 1500 inhabitants.

We cross the river and skirt the left bank. 18 M. *Vátasút-Boncsudt*, each with a chateau and a park of the Bárfy family. At some distance to the left, *Kendf-Lóna*, with a chateau of Countess Teleky. We recross the *Szamos*.

28 M. *Szamos-Ujvár* (*Krone*), a royal free town with regular streets, a handsome square, and 6400 inhab., chiefly Armenians, now 'Magyarised'. It is the seat of a Greek-Catholic bishop, and the tasteful Armenian-Cath. church contains an altar-piece attributed



to Rubens. The fortress at the N end of the town, erected in the 16th cent., is now a prison, where Rosza Sándor, the notorious bandit-chief, died in confinement. On the left bank of the Szamos,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W, lie the small baths of Kérő, with mineral springs (omn. 20 h., cab 2 K.)

The Szamos is crossed a third time, the valley contracts. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Deésakna (see below). *Szent Benedek*, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church and a château of the 15th century. — At the foot of the wooded Rosenberg (1010 ft.) lies —

$36\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Deés** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hungaria, R. 2-5, D. 2 K.*; omn. to the town 40 h.; cab 1 K. 60 h., pop. 9500, chiefly Magyars), a royal free town, capital of the county of Szolnok-Doboka, at the confluence of the *Great* and *Little Szamos*. Handsome Prot. church of the 16th century. In the upper promenade is a tower (16th cent.) of the old fortifications. Opposite, beyond the river, is the *Béla-Berg* (1055 ft.), with a rifle-range restaurant, and fine view. — The village of *Deésakna*, with its salt-works and salt-baths, lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S (cab with stay of 1 hr., 4 K.).

FROM DEÉS TO NAGYBÁNYA, 84 M., railway in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The line skirts the *Szamos* to the N W, sometimes on embankments in the river-bed. From (14 M.) *Galgó*, a road to the N. leads to (19 M.) *Magyar-Lapos*, a village of 3000 inhab., 4 M. to the N of which are the baths of *Szotka* with springs impregnated with carbonate of soda. To the N E from Magyar-Lapos the road continues to ascend the valley of the Lapos to the N E via the iron works of *Ólak-Lapos* and *Sztrimbuly*, and over the *Rotunda* (3181 ft.) to (22 M.) *Kapnikbánya* (p. 373) —  $18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sőamerő*, is a pleasant district; 25 M. *Nagy-Ilonda*, near rocky scenery. 31 M. *Arany-mező*. To the right are wooded slopes and assured cliffs. We cross the Szamos before reaching ( $43\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Szurdok*, and proceed on the left bank in a broader part of the valley.  $47\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Zsibó* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a château and park of Baron Wesselényi, branch line to (16 M.) *Zilah* (p. 372) —  $66\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Szilágy*; 84 M. *Nagybánya* (p. 372).

The train (carriages changed at Deés) crosses the *Great Szamos*, turns to the E., and runs along the right bank, via *Bacza*, with a château of Count Zichy, to (44 M.) *Relteg*. 47 M. *Csicsó-Keresztúr*; on a hill to the left are the scanty ruins of the rocky fastness of *Csicsó*, destroyed in 1544. We cross the Szamos. 52 M. *Bethlen* (2300 inhab.), ancestral residence of the Bethlen family (p. 402). A road leads to the N E., through the upper *Szamos Valley*, to *Nassód* and *Ródna* (p. 407).

Beyond Bethlen we soon enter the valley of the *Sajó*, an affluent of the Szamos. Fine view of the snow-peaks of the *Czibbes* and *Kuhorn* (see pp. 374, 407) and of the mountains on the N. frontier. At ( $56\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Somkerék-Udvarhely* the line bends to the S. and crosses the *Sajó*. To the right, in the distance, lies the village of *Kertés*, with a château and park of Count Bethlen. About 3 M. to the S is the *Cserhatom* ('oak-hill'), occupied by a château, where Prince Ladislaus, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the *Kumans* in 1070 (p. 402). — 64 M. *Sajó-Magyaros*.

TO MAROS-LUDAS, 58½ M., railway in 5½ hrs. The train crosses the Szamos and leads through pleasant valleys. 3 M. *Kerlés* (p. 406); 41 M. *Mező-Ményes*. Then through the *Merészeg* and the valley of the *Rét* to (59 M.) *Maros-Ludas* (p. 408).

The Sajó is again crossed. 67½ M. *Szeretfalva*, whence a road leads to *Szász-Régen* (p. 409). The train recrosses the Sajó, and then enters the valley of the *Bistritz*, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of *Heidendorf*, Hung. *Bessenyo*, on the left, with numerous vineyards.

74 M. *Bistritz*, Hung. *Beesterce*. Hotels. *SAHLING*, 5 min from the station, with good restaurant and café, *KÖNIG VON LUGAR*. — Restaurant in the *Gewerbeverein*, with garden, on the Promenade; *Café Müller*. — Cab. fr. m. the station 1 K. 20, Omnibus 40 h. Baths at the Swimming School, in the upper suburb (20 h. inc. towel).

*Bistritz* (1188 ft.), a royal free town and capital of the county of *Bistritz-Naszód*, on the *Bistritz*, with 10,800 inhab., chiefly Germans of earlier immigration than the other 'Saxons', was formerly called *Nösen*, and gave its name to the *Nöner Land*. Little is now left of its picturesque old walls and towers, which withstood many hostile attacks in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Gothic Prot. Church, finished in 1563, has a tower 235 ft. in height, built in 1519, and contains interesting Oriental carpets. The houses with arcades, in the market-place, should be noticed. Pretty promenade at the foot of the wooded *Schieferberg* (1640 ft.), to the E. The *Burgberg* (2241 ft., 1¼ hr., carr. in ¾ hr., 3 K.), where a castle of Hunyady Janos once stood, built in 1453 but destroyed by the townsfolk in 1464, affords a beautiful view of *Bistritz*, embedded among orchards, and of the E. Carpathians.

FROM BISTRITZ TO ALT-RODNA. The road (carr. in 4½ hrs., 18, there and back 24 K.) crosses the *Studenberg* (1725 ft.), to *Mettersdorf*, a Saxon village, and passes *Naszód* (Det. *Grivitia*), a large village in the valley of the Szamos, 28½ M. *Ólah Szent György*, with the *Borkut* mineral spring, and *Dombhat*, with a similar spring. 39 M. *Alt-Rodna*, Hung. *Ó Rodna* (1700 ft., *Pfeiffer's Inn*), was once the flourishing German town of *Radnau*, but was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241; it is now inhabited by Rumanians. Pop. 4300. At the foot of the *Kuhhorn*, Roun. *Incu*, Hung. *Únkő* (7480 ft., 5 hrs., club hut), 6 M. higher up, lead mines are worked. In a narrow valley at the base of the *Kuhhorn* lies the mining village of *Válasz Vándor* (Inu), Hung. *Rodna Berbersk*, with a natron spring. Hence the *Koronys* (8540 ft., abundant edelweiss) may be ascended with guide.

Branch-line fr. m. *Bistritz* to (18½ M.) *Börgő Beesterce*, whence a road leads across the *Börgő Pass* (3930 ft.) to (41½ M.) *Dorna-Watra* (p. 286).

## 79. From Klausenburg to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

RAILWAY to *Hermannstadt*, 122½ M., in 7½ hrs.; to *Kronstadt*, 206 M., in 8-13¼ hrs. — From *Hermannstadt* to *Kronstadt* viâ *Kis-Kapua*, 188 M., railway in 6 hrs.

*Klausenburg* (*Kolozsvár*), see p. 405. — The railway runs through the broad valley of the Szamos to (7¼ M.) *Apahida* (to *Bistritz*, see p. 406), and then turns to the right. 10¼ M. *Kelozs-Kara*. The



line, threading several tunnels, winds along the W. verge of the *Mezőség*, a bare but fertile hilly district that extends E. to Szász Régen (see below). Near 32½ M. Aranyos Gyéres we cross the Aranyos; to the right is a view of the gorge of Torda.

BRACH RAILWAY to (5½ M.) Torda, Ger. *Thorenburg* (1108 ft., *Hôtel Central*), capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos. Pop. 12,100, chiefly Magyars. Many diets have been held at Torda. Pleasant gardens on the Aranyos. About 1½ M. to the N.E. of the market-place are a saline-bath and large salt mines (adm. 60 A.). In the vicinity are numerous remains of a colony (perhaps Potaissa) founded here by the Romans, to whom the salt-deposit was known. About 7 M. to the W. is the *Tordai-Hasadék*, a defile ended by the *Peterd*, 10 M. long and 25-65 ft. wide the rocky sides of which are pierced by two caverns. At the entrance of the defile are a cult-hut and two mills. The drive there and back takes 2½ hrs. (carr. 10 K.), the visit to the gorge etc., 2½-3 hrs. more.

FROM TORDA TO TOPÁNFAJVA (50 M., carr. in 10 hrs., 25 K.) and TOROZSKÓ (17 M., carr. in 4 hrs., 10 K.). The road ascends the valley of the Aranyos viá (12½ M.) Borer, beyond which the scenery improves, and (4½ M.) *Öffenbanya* to (63 M.) *Topánfalva*, Rum. *Campeni* (1770 ft., *Katscho*), a large Rumanian village, whence we may visit the waterfall of *Entar-Vidra* (about 2½ hrs. to the W.) or the ice cavern of *Skerisora* (9 hrs. in the N.W., via *Göber Gorda*, in the Rumanian Matzenland *Abudbanya* (p. 418) lies 8 M. to the S. of *Topánfalva*. — From Borer a road leads S. through romantic gorges to (3½ M.) *Torozskó* (Ger. *Eisenmarkt*), a small town with iron-works, inhabited by a peculiar and fine looking race of Szeklers (Unitarians), the descendants of immigrants from Upper Austria, and thence past the ruined castle of *Torozskó Szent György* (5½ M. to the W. of which is the static cave of *Bedelö*) and viá several villages to (18 M.) *Nagy Enyed* (p. 409).

42 M. *Székely-Kocsárd* (866 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*), near the influx of the Aranyos into the Maros.

TO SZÁSZ RÉGEN, 58 M. railway in 4 hrs., through the fertile valley of the Maros. 12½ M. *Maros-Ludas* (*Rail. Restaurant*; branch to *Sajó-Magyaró*, p. 408). 37½ M. *Maros-Vásárhely*, Ger. *Neumarkt* (*Rail. Restaurant*, *Hôtel Transylvania*, *Moder*, cab to the town 1 K. 20, at night 1 K. 60, omn. 40 A.), capital of the county of Torda-Maros, with 19,500 Szekler inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The interesting *Teleki Library* (10,000 vol.) contains the *Teleki Codex* (old Hungarian poems) and a manuscript of Tacitus from the *Bibliotheca Corvina* (adm. +12 and 3-5). The *Szekler Industrial Museum* deserves a visit. In the Sz. Chenyi Platz rise monuments to L. Kassák, by K. Illo, and to the Honved general Bem, distinguished in 1848-49, by Huszar. 49 M. *Gernyeaszeg* with a château and park of Count Teleki. — 58 M. Szász-Rögen, Ger. *Sächsisch Regen* (1265 ft. *Städtisches Gashaus*), a pleasantly situated town of 6000 inhab., chiefly Saxons. The *Stadt Park* lies on an island in the Maros. In the picturesque valley of the *Görgegy*, about 3½ M. to the E., are the saline baths of *Zsabencs* (Hung. *Görgény-Szakma*), at the foot of the *Sattelberg*; and 9 M. farther on is the Hungarian market-town of *Görgény Szent Imre*, with a hill on which stood a favourite castle of the Transylvanian princes, destroyed by the Austrians in 1708 and now replaced by a chapel (carr. viá *Zsabencs* to *Görgény-Szent-Imre*, 2 hrs., 6-8 K.).

FROM SZÁSZ-RÖGEN TO BISTRITZ, 88 M., carr. in 8 hrs. (about 16 K.). 18½ M. *Tekendorf* (Krone) a Saxon town with 2000 inhab., 2½ M. *Mönchs-dorf*, Hung. *Maros*, with a Romanesque church of the 13th century. 31 M. *Seregsfalva*, a station on the Klausenburg railway, at the influx of the Bistritz into the Sajó. Thence to *Bistritz*, see p. 407.

FROM SZÁSZ-RÖGEN TO BOREZAK, about 6 M., carr. in 9 hrs. (40 K., railway contemplated). The road ascends the valley of the Maros to (7 M.) *Vécs* (1850 ft.), with a château of Baron Kemény. 22 M. *Rakomya* (1801 ft. *Lamm*). To the N. are the *Petros* and *Elemenphavas*, to the S. the *Pietros*.



of Gyergyő 45 M. *Olah-Toplicza* (2207 ft., Bonnet), a village with 5000 Roumanian and Magyar inhab., at the junction of the *Toplicza* and the *Maros*. 60 M. *Borszók* (1805 ft.; *Kürhau*; *Zur Hoffnung*), the most frequented watering place in Transylvania. The chief spring, the *Fókut*, yields the *Borszók* water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acidulous and slightly pungent flavour. The *Lobogó Springs* ( and *Lj Lobogó* ) are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Hence to Csik-Szereda, see p. 415.

45 M. *Maros-Ujvár* (inn), on the left bank of the *Maros* is the Gothic château of Countess Mikó. About 2½ M. to the S.E. are the largest salt works in Transylvania, most interesting, and shown on week-day mornings (1 K.; carr. from the station and back, with stay of 2 hrs., 3 K.). The salt-beds, probably known to the Romans, were afterwards forgotten, but re-discovered in 1791.

46½ M. *Felvincz*. To the right lies *Mizisló*, which yields excellent wine. 55 M. *Nagy-Enyed* (*Zwei Schwäne*; omn. 40 h.), chief town of the county of Unter-Weissenburg, with 7000 inhab. (chiefly Hungarians), contains a celebrated Prot. seminary, originally founded in 1668 at Karlsburg by Gabriel Bethlen (comp. p. 418), a large prison, and a school of viticulture.

63 M. *Tövis* (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor), where we join the line from Arad (R. 81). We turn to the E. and cross the *Maros* near the influx of the *Great Kokel*, which we then follow. 76½ M. *Küküllőszeg*, branch line to (63 M.) *Sőfőrad*. 76 M. *Bátaszfalva* (Ger. *Blasendorf*), at the junction of the *Great* and the *Little Kokel*, has 1800 Roumanian inhab. and is the seat of a Greek Catholic archbishop.

94 M. *Kis-Kapus*, Ger. *Klein-Kopisch* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

THE RAILWAY TO HERMANNSTADT turns S. into the valley of the *Weissbach* or *Viza*. — 102 M. *Nagy-Selyk* (Ger. *Markt-Schelken*); 110 M. *Ladimcs*. To the E. are the *Reussen Mud-Volcanoes* and, farther on, the Saxon village of *Stolzenburg*, 9½ M. to the N. of Hermannstadt (p. 419), with a picturesque ruined castle. — 117 M. *Salzburg* Hung. *Vizakna*, *Hôtel Goltner*, *Bressler*, with 4000 inhab., chiefly Roumanians, is well known for its salt-mines and its saline ponds occupying former salt-pits. The baths are most conveniently reached from the station of *Vizakna-Kürdö*. The 'Tokély' is a saline spring to the S.W., near the railway, it is so saturated with salt (26 per cent) that the bather finds it difficult to keep under water. At the beginning of the town, about ½ M. to the W., are the 'green' and the 'red' pond. A monument on a hill near these commemorates 300 soldiers who fell in battle near Salzburg and were interred in the 'Eubo', a disused salt shaft, 635 ft. in depth. — 122½ M. *Hermannstadt*, see p. 419.

THE KRONSTADT MAIN LINE from Kis-Kapus (see above) follows the valley of the *Great Kokel*. — 101 M. *Medgyes*, Ger. *Mediasch* (*Traube*, *Schütze*; pop. 7900, chiefly Saxon), in the 'Weinland', the

centre of the wine-trade of Transylvania, with a fortified church and an agricultural school. An obelisk in the garden of the Turm-Schule commemorates the Saxon pastor Roth, who was shot in 1849 under martial law.

To the N.W. (8 M.; carr. 6 K.) are the small iodine and salt baths of *Baassen*, Hung. *Felső-Bajom* (Kurhaus). — To the N.E. of Medgyes (carr. in 3 hrs., 10 K.) is the Saxon village of *Bogeschdorf*, with a church containing a beautiful Gothic altar.

113 M. *Elisabethstadt*, Hung. *Erzsébetváros* (1056 ft.), a royal free town, with 3900 inhab., chiefly Armenians, and an old château of Prince Apafi, now occupied by public offices. To the S.W. (6 M.) lies *Birihülm*, Hung. *Berethalom*, which yields excellent wine, with a fortified church of the 16th cent.; it was the seat of a Prot. bishop until 1868.

126 M. *Schässburg*, Hung. *Segesvár* (1165 ft.; *Goldner Stern*; Rail. Restaurant; omnibus 40 h.; pop. 11,100, Sax., Hung., and Roum.), a royal free town and capital of the county of Gross-Kokler, was founded by the Saxons. The new town is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Schaas* valley, below the older *Oberstadt* or *Burg*, the wall of which is partly preserved. On the top of the *Burg* (to the S.) are the *Berg-Kirche*, of the 15th cent. (with a \*Ciborium and choir-stalls ascribed to the sons of Velt Stoss of Nuremberg), and a Gymnasium containing a good collection of antiquities. Lower down (on the N.) are the convent-church and the *Stunden-Turm* (containing the municipal museum of antiquities, art-industrial objects, etc.), and farther on the considerable provincial buildings, the Roman Catholic church, and two other old towers (good view from this point). In front of the provincial buildings is a bronze statue of *Petőfi* (see below), by N. Köllö (1897). In the lower town, towards the station, is a Protestant church erected in 1887. The *Belvedere* on the *Gelbe Berg* (25 min.) commands a beautiful view to the E.; the *Siechhof-Berg* (inn), beyond the station, has a view to the N.

FROM SCHÄSSBURG TO SZÉKELY-UDVARHELY, 30 M., railway in 3 hrs., viâ *Héjasfalva* (p. 411) and the valley of the *Great Kokel*. — 30 M. *Székelv Udvarhely* (*Hôtel Budapest*), an industrial town with 8000 inhab., mostly Szeklers, is the capital of a county of the same name. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvarhely, 'place of a court').

A good road, diverging from the valley of the *Kokel* at *Fenyéd*, leads hence to the (12 M.) *Baths of Homoród*, with chalybeate springs, and to (15½ M.) *Szentegyházás-Oláhfalu* (2890 ft.), a large Szekler village (4000 inhab.) at the foot of the *Hargita Mts.* (5905 ft.). The road, running for some time through fine woods, then crosses the saddle of (23½ M.) *Tolva* (3205 ft.), between the *Hargita* (N.) and the *Bárot Mts.* (S.), and descends to (33 M.) *Csik Szereda* in the valley of the *Alt* (p. 415).

A branch-railway runs to the S.W. from Schässburg to (30 M.) *Agatheln*, Hung. *Szentágota* (3900 inhab.), whence it is to be continued to Hermannstadt.

The railway traverses the scene of the battle between the Russians and Hungarians on July 31st, 1849, in which *Petőfi*, the p and the Russian general Scariatine fell (monument). To the







lies *Weisskirch*, with a château and park of Count Haller. The stone obelisk on the hill to the E. commemorates the Hónveds who fell here in 1849. At (132 M.) *Héjcsfalva*, Ger. *Teufelsdorf*, the line quits the valley of the Kokel and turns S.E. into the valley of the *Erked*. Beyond (142 M.) *Arkeden* (Hung. *Erked*) a long tunnel pierces the watershed between the Great Kokel and the Alt. 154 M. *Katzen-dorf* (Hung. *Kacsá*). We now follow the *Homoród Valley*. To the right lies *Homoród*, with a fine fortified church; view of Reps. — 159½ M. *Homoród-Kőhalom* (1490 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To the W. lies (¼ M.; carr 2 K.) *Reps*, Hung. *Kőhalom* (*Stern, Krone*), a Saxon town of 8000 inhab., in the valley of the *Kossbach*, with a picturesque ruined castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath. To the S.W. from *Homoród-Kőhalom* a road leads to (26 M.) *Fogaras* (p. 423), viâ (3 M.) *Höriz*, the site of a fortified Roman bridge and camp, and down the broad valley of the Alt viâ (10 M.) *Alsó-Romana* and (17½ M.) *Sarkány* (p. 423).

The railway now turns to the E., and, entering the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Alt*, skirts the N. spurs of the *Geister-Wald* (p. 423). 168 M. *Alsó-Rákos* (1526 ft.).

At (176 M.) *Köpecz*, with lignite mines, railway and river turn to the S. 191½ M. *Marientburg*, Hung. *Földvár* (1614 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a Saxon town, on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built in the time of the Teutonic Knights.

The chalybeate baths of *Előpatak* (2113 ft.) lie in a wooded region, 8 M. to the N.E. (road by *Hidveg* and *Arapatak*, carr and pair in 1¼ hr., 4-6 K.). *Sepsi Szent-György* (p. 415) lies 7 M. to the E. of *Előpatak*.

Thence across the Burzen plain viâ (197½ M.) *Brenndorf*, Hung. *Bótfalu*, with a large sugar-factory, to (206 M.) *Kronstadt*.

## 80. Kronstadt and Environs.

**Arrival.** The PRINCIPAL STATION (*Restaurant*) is 1½ M. to the E. of the local station at *Bertalan*, Ger. *Bartholomae* (for trains to Zernst only), 1½ M. to the N. of the inner town. Hotel omnibuses meet the trains. Cab into the town 1 K. 20, at night 1 K. 60 h.; luggage 40 h. — *Steam Tramway*, see below.

**Hotels.** In the inner town. GRAND HOTEL (Pl. c, B, C, 3), *Schwarzgasse* 61, with garden; EUROPA (Pl. d, B, 3), *Klostergasse* 9. — In the old town. HÔTEL BUKAREST (Pl. b, C, 2), commercial; GRÜNER BAUM (Pl. c; C, 2), with garden, ORIENT (Pl. a, C, 2), *Langgasse* 6, with garden. — At the principal station. WEISSES ROSS, unpretending.

**Restaurants.** *Concert Haus* (Pl. 18, B, 3), *Hirschberggasse*, *Schwarzburg* (Pl. B 3), *Zwirgasse*, *Geerbereins-Haus* (Pl. 3), *Bräuhaus* (Pl. B C, 3), *Parzengasse* 70, *Villa Kertész* (Pl. c, 3), *Rud. 113. Ring* 5, *Schützenhaus* (Pl. 17), with fine view. **Wine.** *Rathauskeller*, at the *Rathaus* (Pl. 15), *Altes Rathaus*, *Kornzeile* (Pl. B, 3), little well spoken of, *Weisser Hahn*, *Parzengasse* 20; *Goldne Birne*, *Schwarzgasse* 22. — **Cafes.** *Redoute*, at the *Concert-Haus* (Pl. 18), *Bräuhaus*, *Kornzeile*, *Transylvanien*, *Klostergasse*. — **Baths.** Cold at the *Bossmarkt* (Pl. B, 2, 3), warm and vapour next the *Romanian gymnasium* (Pl. 2).

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. 20), in the building of the *Pensions-Anstalt*. MONEY CHANGERS, in the market (*Blumenzelle*).

**Cabs.** Per ¼ hr. 50 h., ½ hr. 1 K., 1 hr. 1 K. 60 h., in the town and suburbs, half day 6, whole day 8 K. — **Steam Tramway.** From the *Market Place* (*Rathaus*, Pl. 15) to the *Post-Office* (Pl. 20), and thence in one direc-

tion to the *Bertalan* station, in the other to the *Principal Station* (*Brassó M. A. V.*, i.e. *Magyar Állami Vasút*), with a branch to *Hosseufeld* (p. 413). Fare 16-50 k.

The *Strangers' Enquiry Office* (8-12 and 25), *Klostergasse* (Pl. B, C, 3), nearly opposite the post office, affords information gratis.

*Kronstadt* (1877 ft.), Hung. *Brassó*, Roum. *Brasov*, with 36,600 inhab., of whom about 8150 are Saxons, founded by the Teutonic Order (p. 402), the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania, lies in a charming basin, with an opening on one side only towards the *Burzen* plain. It consists of four quarters: 1. The *Inner Town*, the centre of business, 2. The *Old Town*, or *O Brassó*, the oldest quarter, but now modern and insignificant; 3. *Blumenau*, Hung. *Bolonya*, the quarter next to the station, mainly inhabited by manufacturers, 4. The *Upper or Roumanian Suburb*, resembling a village, chiefly occupied by Roumanians.

In front of the E. side of the inner town rises the *Schlossberg*, crowned by a citadel built in 1563 by Count Arco, the Austrian general, to protect Kronstadt from the Voivode Peter of Wallachia. Fragments of the fortification-wall of the inner town still remain, besides the *Schwarze* and *Weisse Turm* (Pl. B, 2), on the N., the so-called *Graft* below the *Schwarze Turm*, and the *Weber-Bastei* (at the S.W. angle) — Round the town runs a promenade the prettiest part of which is the \**Upper or Burg Promenade*, on the S., on the slopes of the *Zinne*.

In the centre of the *Franz-Josef-Platz*, or principal square (market on Frid.), stands the *Rathaus* (Pl. 15), built in 1420 (the tower, 190 ft. high, earlier), and restored in 1777 in the baroque style. In the same square, to the S., is the *Warenhalle* (Pl. 5), erected in 1545, and to the S. a Greek-Catholic church with twin domes. In the adjoining *Hirschergasse* is the *Concert-Haus* (Pl. 16).

The **Protestant Church** (Pl. 8), in the *Honterus-Platz* (Pl. B, 3), popularly called the '*Black Church*' from its smoke-stained walls, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1420, with traces of Romanesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues of the twelve Apostles, amidst foliage once gilded, but now black. The interior (sacristan, *Kirchen-Glässchen* 4, 1-2 pers. 80 k., 3 or more 2 K.) contains an altar, designed by Bartsch of Kronstadt, and carved by Schönthaler of Vienna in 1866; the altar-piece, 'Christ among the weary and heavy-laden', is by Martersterg of Weimar. Carved choir-stalls, seats of the gildes, hung with rich Oriental tapestry. Johannes Honterus (1498-1549), the 'Apostle of Transylvania', preached in this church. — To the S. opposite the church are the *Honterus Gymnasium* (grammar-school) and the *Museum*, the latter containing *Natural History* and *Archæological Collections* and a valuable *Litrary* founded by Honterus in 1544. Between the church and the school is a bronze *Statue of Honterus*, by H. Magnussen of Berlin (1898).

From the church we cross the *Rossmarkt* to the modern *Garde*



School (Pl. 14), to the E. of which are the *Katharinen-Tor* and the *Turnschule*. Opposite, in the *Schul-Platz*, the open space between the inner town and the upper suburb, is the *Roumanian Gymnasium* (Pl. 16), to the left of which is the little *Protestant Church of the Upper Suburb*. Higher up the valley is the *Greek-Oriental Church of St. Nicholas*, Pl. 12, built before 1392 and restored in 1751.

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 11), *Klostergasse*, with the adjacent *School* and *Gymnasium*, occupies the site of an old Dominican monastery. The *Church of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. 6), at the end of the old town, is the oldest church in Kronstadt. The little Prot. church on the *Martinsberg*, in the old town, commands an attractive view.

On the N.E. side of the inner town are several large public buildings: the *Pensions-Anstalt*, at the end of the *Klostergasse*, containing the *Post Office*; the *Protestant Church* (to the S.), the *Upper Commercial School*, the *Gewerbeverein*, the *Commercial Academy*, the *Finance Office* and farther S. the new *Law Courts* (Pl. 25).

The *Excursions* afford many pleasant excursions. From the inner town a route crosses the *Burggasse* to the water reservoir and thence ascends through beech-woods to the (1 hr) top of the *Zinne* (3153 ft., 1276 ft. above the town), which commands a beautiful view of the town and the *Burzen* plain to the S., the *Bucsecs*, to the S.W., the *Königstein*, to the N.W., the *Teister-Wald*, to the N., the valley of the *Alt* and the *Marienburg*, to the N.E., the *Haromszek* plain and the *Käszon Mts.*, and to the S.E., the *Siebenbröder*, *Picra Mare*, and *Caukus*. On the summit are the *Bethlen Grotto* (caves) and a *Millennium Monument*, designed by *Bercsik* (1896): a Doric column on a circular pedestal supports the figure of a warrior of the time of *Arpad*. — From the *Post-Wiese* we may proceed above the *Weisse Turm* to the *Lorbeer-Gässchen* and to the (85 min) *Warte* (inn; view of the plain, the *Schuler*, and *Bucseca*), and thence through beech woods to the (1/2 hr) inn below the *Kleine Hangestein* (2575 ft.), 1/4 M. beyond which we obtain a view of *Zeiden* and the *Königstein*. About 1/4 M. before the inn a route diverges to the left to the (1 hr) *Grosse Hangestein* (2982 ft.). About 1/2 hr. farther on is the *Rabenstein* (3295 ft., fine view), whence we may regain the town in 1 1/2 hr., via the *Kreuzberg*, which projects into the Upper Suburb. To the S.W., above the Upper suburb, is the (1-1/2 hr) *Salomonseisen*, or *Solomon's Rock*, with the caverns in which the Hungarian king *Solomon* (d. 1000) is said to have dwelt after his defeat by the *Bulgarians*.

FROM KRONSTADT TO HOSSZ FALÓ, 10 M., steam tramway (p. 412). 3 M. *Honterus*. At the *Honterus-Platz* (inn), 3/4 M. to the W., amidst pretty beech-wood, a popular festival is celebrated annually at the end of June. The *Honterus Spring* rises 1/2 M. higher up. About 1 1/4 M. to the S. we reach (1/2 M.) *Noa* (tramway station), the village of which name *Elgium Restaurant*, with its pretty villas, lies 1/2 M. to the W. In the vicinity are the *Tannenau* and the *Häuber-Brunnen*. — 5 1/2 M. *Ierestya* (*Lorate*), a station on the *Bucharest* railway, whence an attractive expedition may be made to the *Tomis Pass* (p. 424). 10 M. *Honzufo*, with 620 inhab., is one of the *Siebenbröder* (seven villages), inhabited by *Hungarians* and *Wallachians*, which are situated close to each other at the foot of the *Platra Mare* and *Kemlot*. The easternmost village is the watering-place of *Zatton*, reached from Kronstadt directly by omnibus twice a day (1 K.).

FROM KRONSTADT TO ZERNST, 18 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. The train starts from the principal station and runs via (2 1/2 M.) *Bertalan* (p. 411) to (8 1/2 M.) *Neutadt*, Hung. *Keresztényfalva* (*Grüner Baum*), a thriving Saxon village, with a fortified church in good preservation. — 11 M. *Rosenau*,

Hung. *Burzen-Rosenyó* (Communal Inn, clean), a Saxon village with 1800 inhab., prettily situated at the foot of the *Burgberg* (2100 ft.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., fine view), on which are the considerable ruins of a castle. About 10 M. to the S.W. of Rosenau (carr. in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) lies *Törzburg*, with an imposing castle, at the entrance of the *Törzburg Pass*, on the site of the fortress of *Bistrichstein*, erected by the Teutonic Knights in 122. In the neighbourhood are various scattered settlements of Roumanian peasants ('*Kalbashi*') — About  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther (passant drive) lies *Oben Törzburg* (Rosen. *Oben Törzburg*), on the Roumanian frontier (rustic vehicle from Törzburg 8 A.). Owing to the uncertainty of obtaining a carriage at Rosenau, it is better to drive all the way from Kronstadt to Törzburg via Rosenau, fare D. 20 A. — a visit to Ober Törzburg may be included for 8-8 A. more, but Kronstadt must then be quitted about 4 a.m. — Thence we proceed along the *Burzenbach*, via (1) M. Ad-Töhan, where the Austrian general Heissler was defeated in 1690 by Emerich Tököly, to (18 M.) *Zerneß*, a Roumanian village with 3000 inhabitants.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS.** Guides (3 K. per day), necessary for all ascents except perhaps that of the *Schneier*, should be engaged beforehand through the Kronstadt branch of the Carpathian Club, or 2 A. + 2 A. 40, horse 2 K. 80-3 K. 10 A. per day. The club-huts in the *Schneier* and the *Bucsecs* contain beds in summer for which coupons must be obtained at the *Schützenhaus*, the *Alte Rathaus* Wine rooms, the *Weisse Haas*, or elsewhere in Kronstadt. The other huts offer only shelter for the night (keys kept by the guides). Passports see p. 401. The *Schneier* (5810 ft.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) is ascended by a marked path leading from the Upper *Burzenbach* (enquire for the path to the *Pomana*) to the (2 hrs.) *Baumstumpf Quelle* in the *Pomana* or *Schneierau*, and thence past the *Wolfs Quelle* to the (1 hr.) *Schneier Haus* of the Transylvanian Carpathian Club and the (1 hr.) summit (admirable view). The descent is best made from the *Schneier Haus* via *Itala* and *Rittersteig* to the *Schützenhaus* (p. 411). — The *Pietra Mare* (*Hohenstein* 6630 ft.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) From *Rittersteig* (p. 418) we proceed by the *Tamara Valley* to the (1 hr.) foresters' house, then gradually ascend in the *Georginen Valley* to the (8 hrs.) meadow called *Čirkih mešče*, beyond which a steeper climb brings us to the top in 1 hr. The descent (mostly in shade but commanding fine views) may be made past the *Hattenfels* and through the *Tamara Gorge* to the station of *Tamara* (p. 424). — The *Čankar* (8424 ft., 7 hrs.) From *Hornafala* (p. 413) we drive through the *Tatra* Valley to the customs-station at (1 hr.) *Attachau*, then, on foot, skirt the *Tatrabach* to the (3 hrs.) *Tatrabach* (4092 ft.), which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. below the summit. — The *Bucsecs* (8230 ft.,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  or  $9\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) From *Hornau* (p. 413) we drive (carr. 4 A.) up the valley of the *Grosse Weidenbach* for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., and then ascend (blue and white marks) through the fine woods of the *Malatzt Gorge* to a (2 hr.) club hut (5250 ft.). Thence we proceed either by the *Friedrich Deubel Weg* to the (3 hrs.) *Om*, or by a steep route along the W. side of the *Birkol*, surmounting several successive levels and finally traversing a meadow to the (6 hr.) *Stone Hut* on the *Om* (42' man, so called from its shape), the highest of the numerous peaks rising on the verge of the massive *Bucsecs* group, close to the Roumanian frontier. The expedition may advantageously be continued along the ridge to the S.E. via the *Caraiman* (8185 ft.) and the *Petra Arsa* (7647 ft.) to the (3 hr.) *Petrus* (7408 ft.), and thence down, by and by through woods, to the vicinity of the chateau of *Pelesch* (2 hrs., p. 424). A digression to the rock convent of *Skitt la Ialombra* (accommodation for visitors), romantically situated to the W. in the valley of the *Ialombra*, adds  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the journey from the *Om* to the *Petrus*. Near the convent are several stalactite caves. A bird-path leads hence via the *Ialombra* (see above) to the chateau of *Pelesch* (p. 424) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — The *Königstein* (8322 ft., 7-8 hrs.) From *Zerneß* (p. 413) we proceed up the *Rau Valley* to the E. of the *Little Königstein* (6870 ft.), for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., then ascend gradually past *Pastern* (a mile to the left) and through the *Boca Gorge* to the (2 hr.) club hut. Thence a steep ascent of 3 hrs. brings us to the *Hirtenspitze*, commanding a view of the imposing W. side with its fissures. Between the



Königsstein and the Little Königstein is the remarkable gorge of Csepatura. Near its upper exit is a club-hut.

FROM KRONSTADT TO KEZDI-VASARHELY, 48 M., railway in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The line runs to the N.E. through the Burzen plain via (5 M.) *Honigberg*, *Hung. Szász-Hermény*, and (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tartlau*, *Hung. Irazmar*, a Saxon village (800 inhab.), with an interesting fortified church, and then through the plain of the *Haromszek*, passing the *Fekete Öpy*, to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sepsi-Szent-György* (*Hôt. de ville*), on the right bank of the *Alt*, capital of the county of *Háromszék* and one of the most important towns of the Szeklers, with 1100 inhab. (chiefly Prot.). Line to *Palanka* see below. — The railway now turns to the E. (4 M.) *Barátos* (*Rail. Restaurant*). (8 M.) *Kovácsa* (1840 ft., *Jägerhorn*) has mineral springs and baths (P. k. clear, impregnated with carbonic acid, Goxla, vapour bath), the hill of *Pécs* (438 ft.), 6 M. to the E., commands a beautiful view over the *Haromszek* district. The line now trends strongly to the N. (8 M.) *Acid-Vasarhely* (*Hotel Millennium*), a royal free town, with 5000 Szekler inhab., situated at the influx of the *Edson* into the *Fekete Öpy*, and carrying on a brisk trade with *Moldavia*.

FROM SEPSI-SZENT-GYÖRGY (see above) to *Borszék*, about 96 M. Railway in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. to *Csik-Szereda*, thence by road (see below) carr. from *Kronstadt* to *Borszék* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  days, 40 A. (13 M.) *Ménzes-Fürdő*, with mineral springs, 18 M. *Bükösd-Bálsányos*, with glass works, whence a route leads to the N.E. through beech woods in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Sz. Anna Lake* (see below). From the station an omnibus takes in 1 hr. to *Fidel'sbad*, with chalybeate and other baths and a cavern filled to a height of 35 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas and hydro-sulphuric acid gas (used as a bath). 22 M. *Tusnad-Fürdő* (*Three Huarsen*), situated amidst beautiful fir-woods, a favourite watering place, with mineral baths and springs, particularly patronised by Jews. A pleasant excursion may be made to the E. over the wooded ridge of the *tsomat* to the (2 hrs.) beautiful *Sz. Anna Lake* (8120 ft.). About 2 hrs. to the N.W. of the lake rises the *Budos* (3810 ft.; view). — The railway beyond *Tusnad* continues to follow the valley of the *Alt*. 39 M. *Csik-Szereda* (*Post Restaurant*; *Hutter's Inn*, 200 inhab.), capital of the county of *Csik*, lying at the base of the *Hargita Mts.* The neighbouring Franciscan monastery of *Csik-Somlyó* is visited by Roman Catholic Szekler pilgrims. To *Szekely-Értorhely*, see p. 410. (The railway goes on to *Palanka* in *Romania*, 35 M. farther). — From *Csik-Szereda* we proceed by road (carr. to *Borszék* and back in 3 days, 30 A.). The road passes the villages of *Citad*, *Csik-Rátos*, *Madaras*, and *Szent-Tamás*. 18 M. *Szent-László-tó*, 6 M. to the N. of which, near the source of the *Alt*, is the copper mine of *Bálsányos*. The road now quits the valley of the *Alt*, crosses the N. spur of the *Hargita Mts.*, the watershed between the *Alt* and the *Maros*, and leads over the high-lying *Plain of Gyergyó* via *Vaslab* and *Tekeropatak*, to (36 M.) *Gyergyó-Szent-Miklós* (*Lauren's Inn*), a town of 7000 inhab., mostly Armenians. Farther on is *Szarhegy* with a Franciscan monastery and a chateau of Count *Lazar*, the latter, in which Prince *Bethlen Gábor* spent his youth, was destroyed during the Kurutz war, or *Rákóczy* rebellion, in 1706. Beyond *Szarhegy* the road leads by *Büro*, the hill of *Talalmas*, and the *Küress* (4124 ft.), to (57 M.) *Borszék* (p. 400).

## 81. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

RAILWAY in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. From *Arad* to *Hermannstadt* via *Toms*, 249 M. 9-12 hrs., via *Alvincz*, 177 M., in 8-14 hrs. (fares in each case the maximum zone-tarif, see p. 319).

*Arad*, see p. 175. The *Temesvár* line (see p. 375) diverges to the right. The *Transylvanian* railway follows the valley of the *Maros*, the banks of which produce excellent wine (*Meuschen*, *Magarader*, etc.). On the left rise the vine-clad *Arad Hills*, with the



ruined castle and village of *Világos* (p. 375). — 22 M. *Mária-Radna* (*Schwarzer Adler* or *Fekete Sas*), with a pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonder-working image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Lippa* (pop. 7000). Branch-line from Maria-Radna to (43 M.) Temesvár, see p. 386. — On the left stands the ruin of *Solymos*.

The train follows the right bank of the Maros 31½ M. *Konop*, with a château of Count Konop; 52 M. *Soborsán*, with a château and park of Count Nádasdy. At (64 M.) *Zám* we cross the frontier of Transylvania 74½ M. *Gurassáda*, with an old church, to the right, in the distance, *Debra*, with its ruined castle. 77½ M. *Maros-Ilye*, birthplace of Bethlen Gábor, prince of Transylvania (1580-1629). Branch-line to (50 M.) *Lugos* (p. 387). — Near (84 M.) *Branyicska* we cross the Maros. On the right is *Vecel* or *Vécel*, with the ruins of the Roman castrum of *Micia*.

92 M. *Déva* (*Hôt. Fehérkereszt* or *Weisser Kreuz*, pop. 7100) is the capital of the county of Hunyad. The *Castle Hill* (610 ft., ¾ hr.), a trachyte rock crowned by a ruined castle, affords a fine view of the valleys of the *Cserna*, the *Strell*, and the *Maros*, and of the *Hátszeg Mts.* (p. 417). The *Gold Mines of Nagyúy* are reached from Déva by carriage in 3½ hrs (8-10 K.) The gold is found in the greenstone and trachyte rock, in conjunction with tellurium.

The train crosses the *Cserna* (view of the Transylvanian *Erzgebirge* to the left). — 98 M. *Piski* (*Rail. Restaurant, Hôt. Központ* or *Central*, at the station), with large railway-workshops, at the confluence of the *Strell* with the *Maros*. The bridge over the *Strell* here was defended against the Austrians in 1849 by General Bem (commemorative obelisk near the station).

FROM PISKI TO VAJDA-HUNYAD. 10 M., railway in 1 hr. — *Vajda-Hunyad*, Roum *Hunedoara* (*Günther Baum*), has 4400 inhabitants. At the confluence of the *Cserna* and the *Zalasd*, at the W. end of the town, is the "Castle of *Hunyady Janos* (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic building to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyady himself, the rest by Matthew Corvinus (1486) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-24). The castle was injured by a fire in 1854 but was restored in 1870. Near the castle are large iron works belonging to government.

FROM PISKI TO PETROSÉNY AND LUPÉNY, 61½ M., railway in 5¾ hrs. The line traverses the valley of the *Strell*. 9 M. *Kalan Zeykfalva*. At the village of *Kalan*, 2 M. to the N., are thermal baths (inn); *Zeykfalva*, to the S., has an ancient church, said to date from the Roman period. — 18½ M. *Váralja-Hátszeg* (940 ft.). About 3½ M. to the W. (diligence thrice daily in ¾ hr.) is the little town of *Hátszeg* (1035 ft.; Lamm in the market-place). Fine view of the valley of the *Hátszeg* and of the *Hátszeg Mts.* (finest from the *Óraglia Hill*, ½ hr. from the station and 1½ hr. from the town, with the ruins of a Roman watch-tower). On the road to *Karászbes* (p. 387), 12 M. to the W. of the town, is *Várhely*, the *Dacian Sarmizegetusa* with the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and other traces of the Roman dominion (which are also abundant elsewhere in the *Hátszeg* valley). About 3 hrs' drive to the S.W. of *Hátszeg* (carr. there and back 8-10 K.) and about 4½ M. to the E. of *Várhely*, lies *Malomcs*, with the ruined castle of *Kalassvár* (whence the *Rejferal*, 8180 ft., may be ascended in 9 hrs.).

Beyond (27½ M.) *Puj* (1486 ft) the line quits the valley of the Streil and ascends in long windings 35½ M. *Arctódia* (1814 ft), with a Roman watch-tower. At (38½ M.) *Merisor* we cross the *Banica* by a lofty bridge. Traversing seven tunnels, we pass the *Dealu Babi* hill (2460 ft) to (42½ M.) *Bănița* 19 M. *Bela barlanga* *lucra*, with the interesting grotto of *Cetate Ruli* (the signalman acts as guide, 50 h.).

50 M. *Petroseny* (2000 ft), *Hôt Wagner, Radicul; Berger's Bierhalle*, with 1800 inha., situated in a fine mountain-valley of the Hungarian *Schiel*. On each side of the line lie large coal-beds (350 sq. M. in area and 3114 ft in thickness), connected with each other by a mineral railway.

The line runs hence to the S. to (58½ M.) *Lăzareny*, where a pleasant excursion (diligence 5 A. 40 h.) may be made to the *Szurdok Pass*, and along the bank of the *Schiel* to *Tirgu Jiu* (p. 388), in Roumania, and thence to Orsova (p. 388) by railway. 61½ M. *Lupény*, with coal-pits worked by a French company.

For guides, etc., for mountain tours in the neighbourhood of Petroseny we apply to the Schielthal Branch of the Carpathian Club there (guide 4 K., horse 2 A. per day, provisions necessary, transport, see p. 404). To the S.E. rise the peaks in *Paring Mts.* A route leads via *Zac*, partly through beech-woods, to the top of the *S. Ima* (4890 ft) and to the (3½ hrs.) club hut below the *Paring* (1081 ft), and thence via the (1½ hrs.) *Largia* (789 ft) to the (2½ hrs.) *Mundra* (829 ft), the highest summit, commanding a wide view. A path diverging to the N.E. at the *Câr in deseneș* via the *Verfu Capre* (1929 ft.) to the (4½ hrs.) *Poiana Muierii* (see below).

FROM PETROSÉNY TO HERMANNSTADT, an interesting mountain tour of 3 days (accommodation in the foresters' cottages). We ascend the valley of the Schiel to the N.E. to (1½ hr.) *Lonyai*, and thence follow the road to the left through the gorge of the *Riu Tura* to the (4 hrs.) forester's house of *Auschel* (3995 ft), beyond which are the (1 hr.) club hut on the *Surian Lake* below the *Surian* (6465 ft) and the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Brigona*. A picturesque path now skirts the *Riu Brigona* and afterwards the *Am Sebes* or *Mühlbach* via the (3½ hrs.) forester's house of *Tes* (2425 ft) to the (3 hrs.) colony of *Bistria* (334 ft), 1 M. from which is another forester's house. Our route next runs via the (3½ hrs.) customs station of *La Ima* (1440 ft, inn) and down the valley of the *Zibin* to (6 hrs.) *Guraro* and *Orlat* (p. 419), or along the ridge to the N.E. via the game-keeper's house *Pocutia* direct to *Orlat*, whence we take the train to *Hermannstadt*. An alternative route from *Lonyai* (see above) continues to ascend the Schiel valley, becoming steep after 2 hrs. and traversing beech-wood for a long distance, to the (9¼ hrs.) club hut below the *Poiana Muierii* (590 ft), see above, whence it proceeds up and down but to (3½ hrs.) *Timja*, a Roumanian frontier-post (accommodation here or in a *bitna* 1¼ M. distant) and then down to (1¼ hr.) *Piatra Alba* (400 ft), *lucra*, a Hungarian frontier-post. Crossing the valley of the *Mühlbach* (on the other side of which begins the *Z. in Mts.*) we proceed by the *Brigona*, with the (3¼ hrs.) *Cendrel* (7375 ft), on the N. slope of which the *Zibin* issues from the *Zibin Lake*. Then passing the *Benica* and the *Interna* (4498 ft), we turn to the left at a (3¼ hrs.) game-keeper's cottage, and ascend through wood to the (1 hr.) *Kurhaus Hohe Rinne*. Thence to *Hermannstadt*, see p. 421.

108 M. *Broos, Hung. Szászváros* (735 ft, *Hôt Transylvania; Hôt Central, Ingenieur Krone*, pop. 6300, 25 per cent German), lies on the Saxon 'Königsboden', in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. The two Prot. churches are surrounded by a wall. Walk to the (1½ hr.) top of the *H. Lumb* (1116 ft., extensive view).

In the *Ágódgy Válya* on the right bank of the *Maros* lie the small thermal baths of *Ágódgy* 10 M. to the N.

Pleasant drive (car 10-12 A.) into the mountainous pass of *Beregy, Alsó-Városcsú, Felső-Városcsú Ludea*, and hither to (3½ hrs.) *Gredatza* (1710 ft), quarters at the forester's. Thence we may ride to the (3 hrs.) venerable ruins of a Roman castle, lying amidst beech-woods on the mountain ridge of *Munciel*.

116 M. *Alkenyér (Sibót)* lies in the fertile plain called the *Brod-feld (Kenyérmező)*, where Stephan Báthory defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479 (monument at the station). — 125½ M. *Alvincz*, Ger. *Winzendorf*, with the ruins of a castle in which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Borberek*, noted for its wine. Hence to Hermannstadt direct, see p. 419. — The train crosses the Maros near *Maros Porto*.

131 M. **Karlsburg**, Hung. *Gyula-Fehérvár* (720 ft.; *Hungaria; Europa; Hôtel Elisabeth; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 9700, one-sixth Jews*), the Roman *Apulum*, was once the residence of the princes of Transylvania. Near the station is a museum containing Roman relics found in the vicinity. The *Citadel*, built in 1716–35 by Emp. Charles VI., includes the \**Cathedral of St. Michael*, originally in the round-arch style, but enlarged and altered in the Gothic style by Hunyady Janos in 1443–44. It contains the sarcophagi of Hunyady Janos (d. 1456), his son Ladislaus (beheaded at Ofen in 1457), Queen Isabella (d. 1556), and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571). Adjoining the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*. In the N. part of the fortress is the *Academy*, now a barrack, built by Bethlen Gábor as a Protestant grammar-school, where the poet Martin Opitz taught philosophy in 1629–30; the *Church of the Jesuits*, the resting-place of Christof Báthory (d. 1581), now a military magazine; and, lastly, the *Batthyaneum*, founded by Bishop Count Batthyány in 1794, with geological and other collections. Fine survey of the environs from the bastion indicated by a flag. — Excellent wine (*Rózsamál*) is produced in the environs.

FROM KARLSBURG TO ABRUDBÁNYA, in the Transylvanian Erzgebirge. Narrow gauge railway to Zalatna, 23½ M. in 3 hrs.; thence by road. The railway ascends the *Ompoly Valley*, passing (10 M.) *Tótfalu* (with the ruined castle of *Szent Mihálykö*, on a rock, erected by Bela IV. in 1268), and (19 M.) *Galacz* (excursion in the romantic *Fenes Valley* to *Peatra Capri*, 4½ M.). — 23½ M. *Zalatna (Moscovits Inn)*, Ger. *Klein-Schlatten*, the *Auraria Minor* of the Romans, the seat of the mining authorities for Transylvania, with 3900 inhab. and gold-mines. — We now proceed by road (carr. to Abrudbánya 14, there and back 22 K.). The road crosses the hill of *Petrica* (3020 ft.) and passes (12½ M.) *Bucsum* in the *Vale Cserbului*. About 5 M. to the N.E. is the *Detunata Goala*, a basaltic rock 360 ft. high; several of its columns, which rise in clusters, have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata'. — 16½ M. *Abrudbánya (Detunata Inn)*, Ger. *Gross-Schlatten* (1965 ft.; pop. 4000), the Roman *Auraria Major*. The *Vulkan Mts.* (4147 ft.), 9 M. to the S.W., command fine views. To the N.E. is (7 M.) *Verespatak*, the *Alburnus Major* of the Romans, with the most productive gold-mine in Europe. On the hill of *Kénnét* are the *Csetata Mare* and *Csetate Mike*, ancient workings in the form of craters. *Topánfalva* (p. 403) lies 8 M. to the N.

Beyond Karlsburg the line traverses a small plain, the scene of the battle of *Maros-Szent-Imre*, where Hunyady Janos routed the Turks under Mezet Beg in 1442. On the left rise the spurs of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge; the tower-shaped peak is named *Kecskekő* (Wallachian *Peatra Capri*, 'goat's rock'; 4000 ft.).

143 M. **Tövis**, and thence to (203 M.) *Hermannstadt*, see p. 4



FROM ALVINZ TO HERMANNSTADT,  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 1 hrs. — *Alvinz*, see p. 418. —  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mühlbach*, Hung. *Szűcs-Szék* (815 ft., *Goldner Lowe; Schunn*), with 7800 Saxon and Roumanian inhab., has a Protestant church of the 16th cent. on Roman foundations, one of the most interesting architectural monuments in Transylvania. There are also a few remains of the mediæval fortifications. An agreeable wine is produced in the neighbourhood. About 1 hr. to the N. of the town is the *Rote Berg*.

*Mühlbach* is a good starting-point for excursions in the *Mühlbach Mts.*, where accommodation is found in the foresters' cottages. — To the S. is ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Peterdorf*, with a large paper mill,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther is *Székcső*, with a ruined mediæval castle.

The railway gradually ascends. 25 M. *Grosspold* (Hung. *Nagy-Apold*), a Roman settlement, now noted for its wine. We rapidly ascend (best views on the left) through a tunnel and over iron viaducts to (29 M.) *Gálus*. Above lies *Tetschen* (Czech.) below which is the watershed (1900 ft.) between the Maros and the Alt — 33 M. *Szelistye*, 1 M. from the Roumanian village of that name. We descend via ( $35\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Szeeszt* to ( $37\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kékuta*, in the valley of the *Cerna Voda* or *Schwarzbach*. — 39 M. *Ortut* (p. 417). On the right (E.) rises the chain of the S. Carpathians, on which snow is frequently seen even at the height of summer. — 42 M. *Grossau* (Hung. *Kereványssiget*), with a fortified church. Drive home to the (5 hrs.) top of the *Hohe Rinne*, see p. 424. — 49 M. *Neppendorf* (Hung. *Kis-Torony*). —  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hermannstadt* (see below).

## 82. Hermannstadt and Environs.

**Hotels.** \**Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. c, B, 4), with dependance *Hotel Beutler* Pl. a, C, 4, R. 2 1/2-5 K., *Meltzer* (Pl. b, B, 4) 1 from 2 K. — **Restaurants** at the *Römische Kaiser* and *Hôtel Meltzer*, also at the *Stadtpark Bierhalle*, *Hermanns Platz*, *Kircher Gasse* 6. *Parkhaus*, *Wiener Gasse* 1. **Wine at** *Tronius*, *Grosser Ring* 8, *Monchhof-Keller*, *Monchhof*, *Schulz*, *Quergasse* 30. — **Cafes** *Habermann*, *Hermanns-Platz*, *Möjerat*, *Bresler*, *Heidenbergasse*.

**Cab** from the station to the town 60 h. or 1 K. 60 h., hotel, carriage 60 h. — **Baths.** *Habermann's* (Pl. B, 5), with swimming-bath, *Hydropathic*, on the *Promenade*, *Military Swimming Bath*, 30 h.

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. 12), *Heidenbergasse* 16. **Strangers' Enquiry Office**, *Grosser Ring* 14 (Pl. C, 4).

*Hermannstadt* (1411 ft.), Hung. *Nagy-Szeben*, Roum. *Sibiu*, the former capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies, lies on a hill on the river *Zibin*. It is now the capital of the county of the same name and seat of the Prot. Saxon bishop and of a Greek Oriental archbishop. Of its 26,100 inhab. two-thirds are Saxons. Garrison, 3500.

The central point of traffic is the *Grosse Ring* (Pl. C, 4), in which is the *House of the Saxon Nation* (Pl. 18). The *Grosse Ring* is connected with the *kleine Ring* by a tower built in 1388. To the W. is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 8).

The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 4, sacristan, *Hunt Platz* 6), dating

from the 14-16th cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a large mural painting of the 'Crucifixion', with numerous figures, by Johann of Rosenau (1447), one of the best specimens of Transylvanian art. The 'New Church', an addition of the 16th cent., contains many interesting tombstones of old Saxon counts, burgo-masters, etc. The tower, 240 ft. high, with turrets at the angles, commands a fine view (key at the town-hall). In front of the church, to the S., is a bronze-statue of G. D. Teutsch (d. 1893), a Protestant bishop by Donndorf (1899).

The *Church of the Trulline Nuns* (Pl. 6), the *Chapel by the Elisabeth-Tor*, with a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone by Landregen of Ratisbon (1417), the *Prot. Hospital Church*, and the Greek and Reformed churches are without artistic merit.

The *Rathaus* (Pl. 9), originally the fortified dwelling of a patrician, purchased by the town in 1545, presents interesting architectural details. It contains the *Archives* of the 'Saxon Nation', and a well-arranged armoury (adm. Mon., Wed., and Sat. 11-12). The staircase passes a very fine door of the beginning of the 16th century.

The *BRUCKENTHAL PALACE* (Pl. 1), built by Baron Bruckenthal, governor of Transylvania in 1777-87, is now the property of the Protestant gymnasium of Hermannstadt.

On the second floor is an interesting *PICTURE GALLERY*, with about 1250 pictures, including good examples of the Dutch School, open free, 11-1 on Thurs. In summer, at other times on application to the attendant, in the right in the courtyard, see NO 4, catalogue I A, Rooms II VI: German Sch. R. I. I. 34 J. P. Pauerlen, Portrait of himself, 1707. L. Strach, Portrait R. IV. 947 J. H. Koss, Head of a youth R. V. 345. A. Elger the Elder, Fruit piece, 1105, 1109. P. W. Tamm, Still life, 1739. J. H. F. Zimmermann, Architectural piece — Rooms VII XIII Dutch School. R. VII. To the left, 168. J. van Huchtenburgh, Square in front of the Coliseum in Rome R. VIII. H. Govaerts, 422. Diagonia 123. Blood letting, 425, 176. J. B. Govaerts, Still life R. IX. Frans Hals the younger, 413. Old woman teaching girls, 454. Village schoolmaster mending his pen, 468. P. P. Rubens, Martyrdom of St. Levis (sketch for the picture in Brussels); 821. F. van Valckenborch, Robbers. — Room X. 138. P. Brueghel the Elder, Massacre of the innocents, 732. J. van Eyck, Small picture, 443. J. Grimmer, Church festival, H. Meunier, 709. Man reading, 710. Woman reading, 981. C. Natterer, Jacob returning from Mesopotamia, 986. R. Savary, Lion in front of its lair, 1169. J. Victor, Maid and temptress. — Room XI. 330. A. van Dyck, Charles I and his wife, 1106. A. van Staden, Still life, D. Teniers the Younger, 1111. Landscape, 1118. Village street with stream, 1135. J. Toorenvliet, Caravanserai, 1162. A. P. Verbruggen, Still life, 1224. Ph. Wouwerman, The print porters — Room XII. 8. C. P. Berchem, Winter scene, 340. J. Griffier the Elder, View of London, 915. Copy of Rembrandt, Standard-bearer (originally in Paris), 1067. Copy of St. Ignace, Violinist (original in Schwerin). — Room XIII. 1167. Jacomo Victor, Poultry and rabbits. — Rooms XIV XVI. Italian School. R. XVI. 682. L. Lele, St. Jerome. — Room XVII. Portraits of the Bruckenthal family. — Rooms XIX and XX. Transylvanian painters.

The Bruckenthal Palace also contains a *Library* of more than 10,000 volumes and 500 incunabula (Codex Alerberger of 1484 and a prayer-book with beautiful miniatures of the second half of the 15th cent.), a *Cabinet of Minerals* (gold-ore and tellurium), and an *Archaeological Collection* (Transyl-









The MUSEUM (Pl. 11, C, 4) contains the *Collection of the Natural History Society* (open free Thurs. & Sun 10-1; at other times 60 h.), illustrating the entire fauna and flora of Transylvania, a well arranged geological cabinet, and the collections of the *Transylvanian Carpathian Society*, with interesting ethnographical objects from Transylvania (open Sun. & Thurs. 10 30-12 30, 20 h., on other days 8-5, fee 1 K). The once strong fortifications are now represented by portions of the wall and a few towers near the *Theatre* (Pl. 10).

EXCURSIONS. Through the beautiful *Erlen-Park* (beyond Pl. A, 6) beginning near the military swimming-school, to the (¼ hr) inn in the *Junge Wald*, a pleasure-resort with fine oaks. From the Elisabeth suburb (Pl. B, 2, 3) N.E. to (½ hr) *Hammerdorf* (inn.) and the (¼ hr) *Grigori-Warte* on the S. slope of the *Grigori-berg* (192 ft.), commanding the best view of the town and the mountains.

TO THE HOHE RINNE KURHAUS, 3 M., by carriage in 5 6 hrs (20 K, also omnibus thrice weekly, 4 A., there and back 7 A.; tickets at the Enquiry Office, p. 419). We drive (carr. to Resinar about 4 K, omnigence 60 h.) in 1 hr through the extensive *Junge Wald* (see above) to (3 M.) *Resinar* (1748 ft.; inn, to *Michelsberg*, see below), a Rumanian village with 5400 inhab., at the foot of the mountains. The Greek Oriental prelate *Schaguna* (d. 1873), a benefactor of the Rumanians, is buried near the upper church. From *Resinar* we may drive by the road which joins the road from *Grossau* at *Cornetura*, or we may proceed on foot up the smiling valley of the *Rin Steier* to the (2½ hrs) saw mills of *Resinar* (2700 ft.). About ½ hr. farther up is the lower *Hermannstadt* gamekeeper's house (1805 ft.). We may thence take the footpath (red marks) joining the road at (1½ hr) *Grafina* (4345 ft.) and follow the latter to the left to the (35 min.) *Hohe Rinne Kurhaus* (4603 ft., per week, R. 8-22 A., pens 24 K.), in a sheltered situation, with a fine view. The Kurhaus belongs to the *Hermannstadt* branch of the *Carpathian Club*. — Thence to *Petrosény* over the *Zibin Mts.*, see p. 417.

The local club willingly affords all information as to mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of *Hermannstadt*. There are club-huts with beds and provisions on the *Prashô* (p. 422), the *Agos* (p. 423), and in the *Pultra Valley* (p. 423), for which coupons must be purchased at *Hermannstadt* (in the *Hotel Romscher Kaiser*, etc.) or other starting-place. It is advisable to provide food and to order guides, horses, and carriages (12-16 K. per day) in advance.

### 83. From Hermannstadt to Fogaras.

63 M. RAILWAY in 4 hrs (fares 5, 4, or 2½ K). This is the continuation of the line from *Kis-Kapus* (p. 409).

*Hermannstadt*, see p. 419. — The railway follows the valley of the *Zibin* to (3 M.) *Schellenberg* (Hung. *Sellemberk*), where a hill to the right commemorates the defeat of *Andreas Bathory* by the *Wallachian Voivode Michael* in 1599.

A BRANCH RAILWAY runs hence to (5 M.) *Heltau*, Hung. *Nagy-Bisznód-Román* (Csanáda (1630 ft.), *Schuster*, near the station, *Central*, *Zum Siebenbürgischen Carpathen Verein*), a large Saxon village, prettily situated on the *K. Idbach*. The parsonage contains a cross and monstrance, masterpieces of the goldsmith's art among the Saxons in the 16th century. From *Zoodt*, 3 M. to the S. of *Heltau*, the attractive ascent of the *Prashô* (5725 ft., porter and horse each 2 A. per day, see p. 421) is made in 4 hrs. — *Michelsberg*, Hung. *Kis-Bisznód-Román* (*Madlora* (1916 ft.; inn., 2, 4 M. to the W. of *Heltau*, is the only Saxon mountain-village. Close to it rises a wooded hill with a disused *Romanesque* church enclosed by a wall.

The wooded *\*Gitzenberg* (4280 ft.) is ascended hence viâ the *Mallack/en* (view-tower) in 3 hrs., or viâ the *Rosengarten* in 4 hrs. (from Heliau in 2½ hrs.). A footpath leads from *Micheberg* to (3 M.) *Resinar* (p. 421), and a carriage-road to the (4½ M.) inn in the *Junge Wald* (p. 421).

11 M. *Talmesch*, Hung. *Nagy-Talmács* (1330 ft.), at the junction of the *Zoodt* with the *Zibin*. On a hill 2¼ M. to the S.E. is the ruin of *Landskron*, built in 1370, demolished in 1453 (fine view). *Zoodt* (p. 421) lies 3 M. to the W.

About 2¼ M. to the S. of *Talmesch*, at the N. end of the *Rotenturm Pass* (1198 ft.), lies the village of *Boicza* (the railway-station mentioned below lies opposite, on the left bank of the *Alti*, with the massive square 'Red Tower', which has given its name to the pass. An attractive expedition through the pass by an old road made by Emp. Charles VI. on the right bank of the *Al.* (the railway runs on the left bank), leads hence past the scanty remains of the *Lauterburg* (fine view) to the (9 M.) mountain stream of *Riu Vadului*, the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the Roumanian side (passport necessary) is a café.

We cross the *Zibin*. — 14 M. *Albbrucke* (Hung. *Oldhid*).

A branch railway runs hence to the S., viâ (18 M.) *Boicza* (see above) and (24 M.) *Rotenturm* (Hung. *Verestorony*), the last station on the way to *Bozma*, to (80 M.) *Putra*, on the *Veresrova* and *Bucharest* line (p. 383).

15½ M. *Ober-Sebes* (1246 ft., Hung. *Felső-Sebes*), 2 M. to the N.W. of the village of that name.

The *Burul* (7482 ft.) may be ascended from the village viâ (4½ hrs.) *Pranten Morai* in 7 hrs. (fine view). The descent may be made to the E. viâ the (2 hrs.) *Frecker-See* (6696 ft.), which is surrounded by cliffs, thence to the N. along the left bank of the *Tau Mure* to the (1¾ hr.) *Freck Chalet* (*Stana între Tre Izvoare*, 4628 ft.), and then via the *Berzaria* to the (2½ hrs.) customs station in the *Poiana Niamtului* (2316 ft.), from there it is 5 M. (3 hrs.) to *Freck* (see below). — From *Poiana Niamtului* we ascend rapidly to the (1¼ hr.) *Marienthannen* (4916 ft.) and then follow the ridge to the S. to (1¼ M.) *Hirtensfels* (5477 ft.). After a short descent, we again ascend to (2 hrs.) the *Negoi Club Hut* (5084 ft., see below).

20½ M. *Freck*, Hung. *Felek* (1280 ft.; inn, guide Joh. Roth, 2 K. 40 h. per day, horse 2 K.), a village with 3200 Roumanian inhab. and a château built by Baron Brukenthal (p. 420).

From *Freck* viâ the (3½ hrs.) customs-station of *Poiana Niamtului* (see above, carriage to this point 3 K.) and viâ the (4 hrs.) *Freck Chalet*, to the (2 hrs.) *Frecker See* (see above), whence the *Clorta* (*Hohle Scharte*; 7968 ft.) may be ascended in 3 hrs.

26 M. *Unter-Porumbach*, Hung. *Alsó-Porumbák* (1299 ft.)

To the *Negoi* (8345 ft.; 23 days there and back; guide Franz Kegel, innkeeper in *Ober-Porumbach*, 2 K. 40 h. 3 K. per day, horse 2 K.). By carriage (2 K. 40 h.) S. via *Ober-Porumbach* (1528 ft.) in 1½ hr. to the (8 M.) abandoned *Ober-Porumbach Glass Works* (1358 ft., a comfortable inn, 6 beds). About ½ M. from here begins the 'Dr. Karl Wolff Weg', a winding footpath 7½ M. long ascending past the (3¼ hrs.) *Serbatu Waterfalls* (402 ft. high), to the (½ hr.) *Negoi Refuge Hut* (5071 ft., good accommodation in 16 beds; to *Poiana Niamtului* see above). Thence we ascend to the *Remetein* by the 'Drachen Steig', traverse a patch of snow to the (3¼ hrs.) *Michetta Ruhe*, and, finally skirting the slope of the *Little Negoi*, climb steeply to the (¾ hr.) summit. Fine view of the mountains and plains as far as *Fagaras* and *Hermannstadt*. An attractive but more difficult descent leads down in about 8 hrs. to the *Bullen Lake* (p. 423).

32½ M. *Kerr* (1330 ft.), a Saxon village with the ruins of a Cistercian abbey suppressed by Matthew Corvinus in 1476.



EXCURSION TO THE BULLEA VALLEY (guides as at Freck, see p. 422). We drive (carr. 4 K) via the (2 hrs) abandoned *herz Glass Works* (good accommodation), occasionally through woods, to the (2 hrs) *Club Hut* (3018 ft; camp p. 422) below the *Bullea Waterfall*, and thence to the (3 hrs) *Bullea Lake* (255 ft), at the foot of the *Paltina* (780 ft., 1 hr) and the *Venatorea lui Buteanu* (8230 ft., 2 hrs). We may return from the lake to *herz* in 6 hrs via the *Valca Domna Valley* and the *Meria* (5240 ft., splendid view).

#### 34½ M. Alsó-Arpás, Ger. Unter-Arpa (1390 ft.)

ASCENT OF THE PODRAGU. From Alsó-Arpa we drive (carr. 3 K 60 H.) to the abandoned *Felső-Arpa Glass Works*, where cheap accommodation and a guide (2 K 40 H. per day) may be obtained at Raizs. Thence we walk or ride to the (3 hrs) *Bergerth Refuge Hut* (5000 ft.; no rooms), ascend the 'Abraham's Steig' on foot to the (4 hrs) *Podragu Lake* (6790 ft.), and finally reach the summit of the *Podragu* (8860 ft., fine view) in 1¼ hr. more. In descending we may follow the ridge to the E., and descend into the valley of the *Vistea Mare* (refuge hut), which we reach about 10 hrs. from the station of *Alsó-Vist* (see below).

39 M. Alsó-Vist; 45½ M. Alsó-Szombatfalva with a large government stud-farm.

53 M. Fogaras (*Hôtel Merkur, Hungaria*), on the Alt., with 6500 inhab., has a large castle, built in 1310 which successfully resisted many attacks of the Turks (now a barrack).

Excursions (for experts only, *Herz János* constantly gives information) — Ascent of the *Podra Rosa* (3 days, magnificent views of Roumania and Transylvania), ascent of the *Vistea Mare* (8230 ft., refuge-hut), and to the *Podragu Lake* (see above), via the ridge of the *Turzia* 3 days.

FROM FOGARAS TO KRONSTADT, 41½ M., distance in 8 hrs (fare 7 K 50 H., carr. 6-20 K). At (10 M) *Schirkanen*, Hung. *Sarkany*, a large Saxon village, a road diverges on the left to *Kepa* (camp p. 411). The Kronstadt road then ascends past (4 M) *Persany* and crosses the *Persany Hills* (the N. part of which is also called *Geister Wald*, p. 41) to (2½ M) *Viedeny* (inn, at the E. end). We then cross a wooded spur of the *Zeidnerberg*, commanding views of the beautiful *Burzen* and, with the *Königstein*, *Bucsecs*, etc. (in the distance, the church of St. Bartholomew and the castle of Kronstadt), and reach 32 M) *Zeiden* (990 ft., inn) a large Saxon village at the base of the *Zeidnerberg* (4255 ft., attractive ascent in 2½ hrs. below the summit is a grotto with seats). The road then crosses the *Burzenbach*, with a view, to the right, of the *Königstein* and the *Rosenau* picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Bucsecs*, and traverses the (3 M) village of *Weidenbach*, Hung. *Vidombák*. At the station of *Bertalan* in the old town we come in sight of (41½ M) *Kronstadt* (p. 411), surrounded by mountains.

### 84. From Kronstadt to Bucharest via Predeal.

115 M. RAILWAY to (15½ M) *Predeal* in ca. 1¼ hr. (fares 1 K 50, 1 K, or 8 H.); to *Bucharest* in 6½ hrs. (fares 10 fr 55, 3 fr 85, 7 fr 95 c). A stay at *Sinaia* or *Bucharest* is apt to be expensive. *Passports*, see p. 401. In Roumania East European time (1 hr. in advance of the Central European) is observed.

*Kronstadt*, see p. 411. The line bends towards the S.E. On the left, at the foot of the mountains, are *Bacsfalu*, *Csernătfalu*, *Tarkos* and *Hosszúfalu*, four of the Magyar 'Siebendorfer' (p. 413). Beyond (4 M) *Derești-Hétfalu* (2100 ft.) we enter the valley of the *Tomos*, to the left rises the *Piatra Mare* or *Hohenstein* (p. 411). We pass *Unter-Tomos* (2368 ft.) and a simple Honvéd monument on a hill to the left at the narrowest part of the pass, and reach

(10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Tömös (2644 ft.); fine retrospect of the Schuler (p. 414) to the right.

The train then ascends from Ober-Tömös to the Tömös Pass (3330 ft.), which it penetrates by a tunnel 960 yds long. Beyond a shorter tunnel we have a fine view of the Schuler and the Bucsecs to the right. — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Predeal** (3280 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*, *Hôtel Predeal*, open in summer only; *Tucek*, opposite the station), a summer-resort of the inhabitants of Bucharest, is the Roumanian frontier-station (luggage and passports examined).

A pleasant walk of about 6 hrs may be taken along the Roumanian frontier across the *Fell'os*, then to the N. across the *Găhălnic* and the *Rosenau* meadows to *Rosenau* (p. 419).

The train now descends into the valley of the *Prahova*, passing the *Convent of Predeal* on the left. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Azuga*, with a cloth-factory, on the *Prahova*, which the train crosses several times. Tunnel. 26 M. *Busteni* (Hot *Busteni*, *Focsaneanu*, at the station), with large saw-mills, is visited as a summer-resort; to the right rises the huge *Bucsecs* (p. 414).

31 M. **Sinaia** (*Rail. Restaurant*; \**Hôt. Caraiman*, above the station, R. from 5, B. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  dej. 5 D. 6, pens from 12 fr; *Sinaia Regal*, *Oppler's*, at the N. end, with restaurant, moderate, *Restaurant Mull*, with beers, recommended to passing visitors, German understood at all; carr. from the station 2 fr.), a fashionable summer-resort of recent origin, often crowded in the season. In the centre of the village, not far from the station, are the new *Baths*. To the N. is an old *Monastery*, and farther on, amidst pine-woods, is the \**Château of Pelesch* (built 1871-84), the summer-residence of the King of Roumania. To *Rosenau* viâ the *Bucsecs*, see p. 414.

49 M. *Câmpina*, with petroleum pits. We now enter the fertile plains of Wallachia.

71 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Ploesti** or *Ploesci* (*Grand Hôtel, Moldavia; Rail Restaurant*), junction for *Buzen* and *Galatz* (p. 286), a district town with 43,000 inhab., on the *Teleajna*.

Scenery monotonous. 102 M. *Chitila* (*Rail Restaurant*)

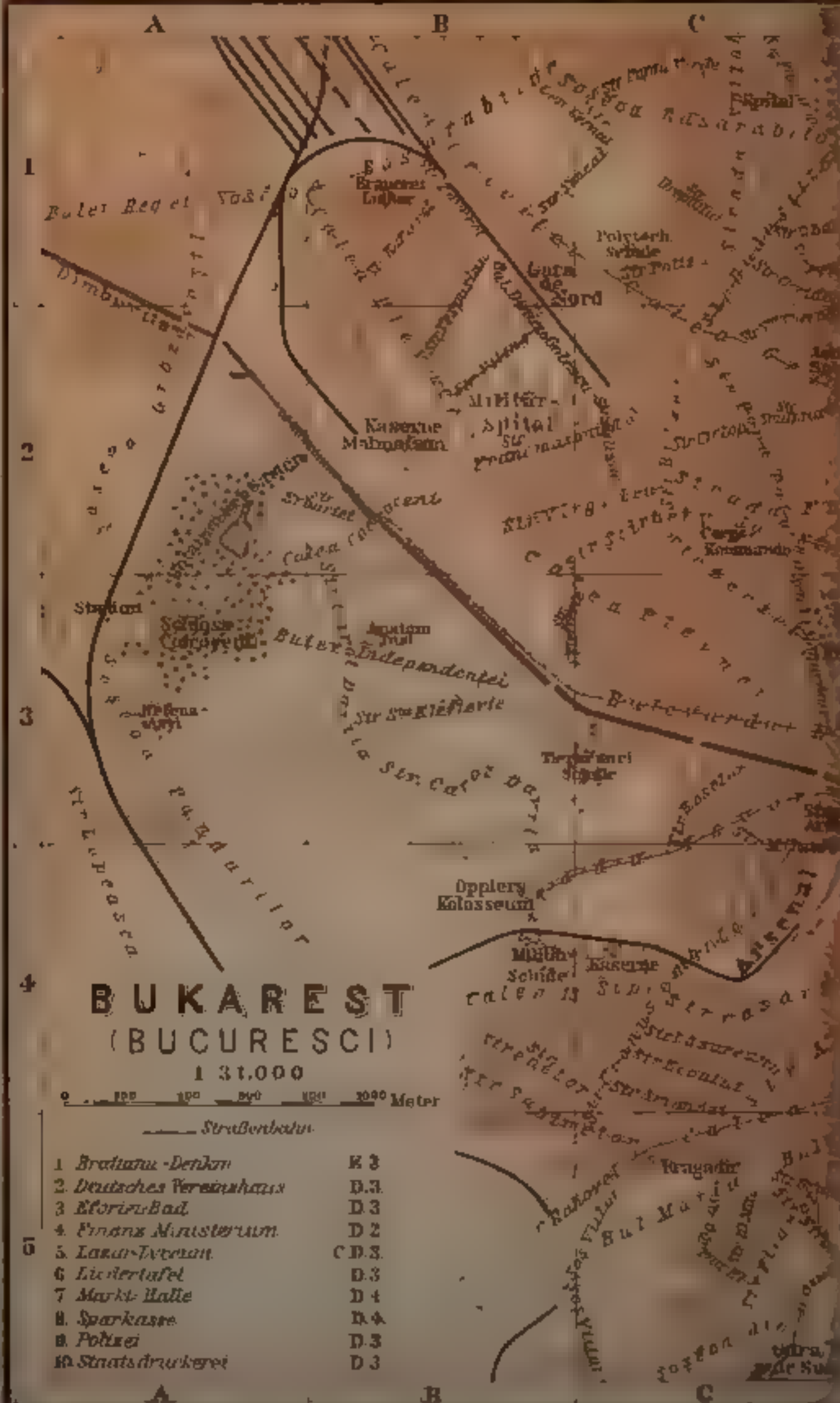
116 M. **Bucharest**. — **Arrival**. Bucharest has two railway stations: *Gara de Nord* (P. R. 1), in the N.W. of the town, for all trains, *Gara de Sud* (*Filaret*, Pl. C. 5), in the S.W., for *Giurgevo*.

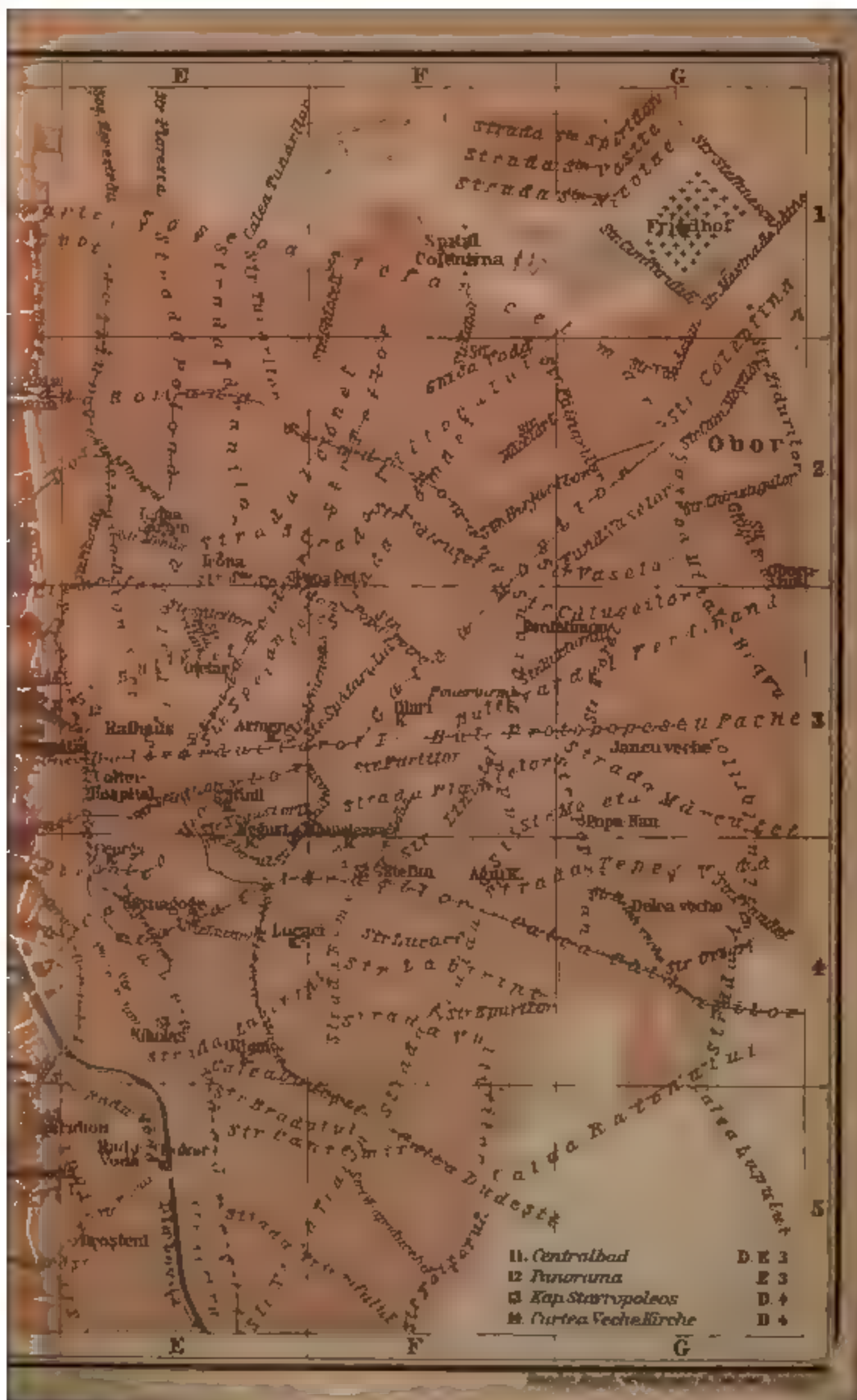
**Hotels** (all in the centre of the town). **GRAND HÔTEL BOULEVARD** (Pl. a, D. 3), *Boulevard Elisabeta*, R. 8-12 B. 10 fr., mu 2 fr, **HÔTEL CAISE**, *Strada Noua* near the University, well stocked, **CONTINENTAL** (Pl. b, D. 3), *Calea Victoriei*, opposite the theatre, R. 4-12, B. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr, **GRAND HOTEL BRISTOL** (Pl. c, D. 3), *Strada Academiei*, R. 3-8 B. 4 fr 20 c, dej. (11-1) 1, D. (6-9) 5, mu 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr, **HÔTEL SULENA**, Pl. f, D. 2), *Calea Victoriei*, frequented by Roumanians, **BRASCATI** (Pl. d, D. 3), *Calea Victoriei*, (12-1) 1, *Calea Victoriei* 50, R. 2-6 fr (no restaurant), **HÔTEL DE FRANCE** (Pl. e; D. 3), *Calea Victoriei* 17 R. 3-12, B. 4 fr; **HÔTEL CAROL**, *Strada Lipschitz* 2 (Pl. d, E. 4) R. 4-8, pens 9-12 fr.

**Restaurants**. *Fach Gambrians*, behind the National Theatre; *Soneau*, *Strada Covaci* 3, fashionable, *Enache*, *Strada Academiei* 21, *Dumitrescu*, *Strada Regală*, *Kosman*, *Strada Sar* near 2, *Durieu*, *Strada Caragheorghievici*. — **Cafés**. At the *Hôtel Boulevard*, *Bristol*, and *de France*; *Wabar*, *Sica*.













Lipscani 3, *Kabier*, Calea Victoriei 59, *National*, Strada D. mnei. **Pleasure Resorts.** *Bereria Sarindar*, Strada Sarindar (Pl. D, 3), *Oppler's Colosseum* (Pl. B, 4), with variety theatre, *Luther* (Pl. B, 1), near the Gara de Nord, *Bragadir* (P. C, 5), Calea Rahovei.

**Theatres.** *National* (Pl. D, 3), Roumanian dramas and operas; *Lyric Theatre* (Pl. D, 3), sometimes German or French operas. — In winter excellent concerts in the *Athenaeum*.

**Cabs** with two horses (*Birja*, pron 'Birsha', the best are the 'Russen', 4-5 fr. per hr.). Per  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 fr., per hr. 2 fr., to or from the station 2 fr.; on the *Chausée Kisselew* and outside the town, 3 fr. per hr. Previous bargain advisable, the drivers are not all well acquainted with the town.

**Electric Tramway** along the B. ul Elisabeta and its E. continuation. **Tramway** from the railway-stations through the town, in several branches (comp. the Plan).

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 4), at the corner of Calea Victoriei and Strada Carol I. Letters within the town 10, to Roumania 15, abroad 25 bani, postcards, 5 and 10 bani. — **Baths.** *Former Baths* (Pl. 3), in summer, used for concerts in winter, *Central Baths* (Pl. 11), St. Enel, new and well fitted up.

**British Envoy:** Sir John G. Kennedy. **Vice-Consul,** H. E. Browne. **American Vice-Consul General.** W. Borshak.

**English Church Service,** 37 Strada Olteni, at 10.45 a.m.

**Bucharest** (Rouman *Bucuresti*), the capital of the kingdom of Roumania, with 285,000 inhab., lies in a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the *Dambovitza*, which is crossed by fifteen bridges. The town is divided for administrative purposes into five districts, the *Yellow* (*Colorea galben*, N.), *Red* (*rosie*, central), *Green* (*verde*; W.), *Black* (*negru*; E.) and *Blue* (*albastru*, S.). The suburbs are somewhat Oriental in appearance, but the numerous new buildings in the rest of the town give it an essentially modern air. The principal streets are the *Calea Victoriei*, which intersects the town from N. to S., the *Boulevards*, and the *Strada Lipscani* (so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly bought their goods at the Leipzig Fair).

In the *Calea Victoriei* is the **Royal Palace** (*Palatul Regal*; Pl. D, 3), formerly the *Palais Goleasu*, altered in 1882-85 (adm. in the absence of the Court through the castellan). It contains the royal dwelling-rooms, with elaborate wood-carvings, the king's library, and the throne-room. The staircase of the central building is adorned with a ceiling-painting by Veith (*Apotheosis of Roumania*). To the S. of the palace is the *National Theatre* (*Teatru Nazional*; Pl. D, 3), and to the N.E. is the *Athenaeum* (Pl. D, 2), with its conspicuous dome. In the *Boulevard Academiei* is the **University** (Pl. D, 3), founded in 1864, with an interesting archaeological museum (Thurs. & Sun., 11-3, at other times on application, fee), containing the \*Treasure of Petrossa (Visigothic gold plate of the 4th cent.). Opposite the University stands an equestrian statue of *Venule Michael III* (1592-1601), erected in 1874, and at the sides are statues of the Roumanian scholars *Ivan Heliade Radulescu* (1802-72) and *George Lazar* (1779-1823), erected in 1886.

In the adjoining *Strada Coltzei* is the monument of *Joan Bratianu*, the statesman, 1822-91, Pl. 1, E. 3), by Dubois (1903), and the old *Hospital Colței*, the court-yard of which contains a marble

feudatories of the Hungarian kings. In 1377 the ruling Ban assumed the title of *King Stephan Tvertko I.* In the reign of his eighth successor, *Stephan Tomashewitch*, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463). In 1528 the banat of Jajce, and in 1592 the N.W. part of Bosnia, were incorporated with the Turkish empire. Bosnia became the chief theatre of the long wars between Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistova in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly, particularly in 1850 and 1875. The Russian and Turkish war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austrian troops under *General von Philippovich* marched into the country on 19th July, 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated. Much has been done to develop the country since the Austrian occupation. All the more important places are now united by roads, and there are already more than 600 M. of railway (narrow gauge; 55lbs. of luggage free). A well-organized corps of gendarmes provides for the public safety.

**Plan of Tour.** A slight acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants may be obtained by taking the following tour. 1st day: From Agram to Banjaluka (R. 88); 2nd day: Diligence to Jajce (p. 441); 3rd day: Jajce and the Jezero Lake (p. 441); 4th day: Train to Sarájevo (p. 430); 5th and 6th days: Sarájevo (R. 86); 7th day: Train to Bosnisch-Brod (R. 85); or train to Mostar (p. 435); source of the Buna; 8th day: Train to Ragusa (p. 306). — The diligences from Banjaluka to Jajce and from Bugojno to Jablanica have 7 seats; the post-vehicles on other stages have usually room for two passengers only. For excursions of any length a carriage should be hired (about 16 K., with fee of 1 K., daily). The best season for the tour is September; July and Aug. are apt to be oppressively hot in the Herzegovina. *Cook's Tours in Dalmatia and Bosnia*, see p. 292.

**Inns.** At Sarájevo, Ilidže, Banjaluka, Mostar, Jajce, Dobož, and other towns there are good and reasonable hotels. In the smaller places the restaurants usually have a few rooms to let. Good quarters may generally be reckoned upon in places where there is a garrison. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the objectionable Turkish khans or 'Hans'.

**Money,** Austrian; but Servian and Turkish copper coins are sometimes current, and are accepted at their par value.

**Passports** are convenient, though not necessary, in Bosnia. For a visit to the Sandjak Novibasar a passport and the visa of a Turkish consul are necessary.

**The Language** of Bosnia is the Servian-Croatian, which belongs to the S.E. group of the Slavonic dialects, but is much mixed

Turkish words. For all ordinary purposes, however, German suffices, as it is spoken by the Austrian officials, the inn-keepers, and a number of the traders. The following hints about the pronunciation will often be useful: *c* = *ts*, *ç* = *ty*, *č* = *ch*, *š* = *sh*, *ž* = the French *j*. A few words of frequent occurrence are: *gostiona* inn; *kuća*, house; *ulaz*, entrance; *izlaz*, exit; *zahod* (Slav.), *čeniša* (Turk.), closet; *krevet*, bed; *svjetlo* light, *svijetla*, candle; *čajna*, fire; *kruh*, bread, *mlijeko*, milk, *vino*, wine, *kava*, coffee, *kavana*, café; *rakiya*, spirits, *pivo* beer, *voda* water, *šljive* plums; *jaja*, eggs; *meso*, meat; *riba*, fish, *sir*, cheese, *sol*, salt, *nož*, knife; *viljuška* fork, *boca*, bottle, *časa*, glass, *srebro*, silver, *zlato* gold; *skupo*, too dear; *jutro*, *sutra*, morning, *danas* day, *večer*, evening; *ulica*, street, *put*, road, *crkva*, church; *kula*, tower; *džamija*, mosque; *gora*, *brdo*, or *brijeg* mountain, *planina*, alps, *dol*, *dolina*, valley; *rijeka* river, *potok* brook, *most* *čuprija*, bridge, *otro*, island, *hamid*, porter; *konj*, horse, *mazga*, mule, *kaba*, carriage, *pošta*, post-office, *drvo* tree, *šuma*, a wood, *koba*, rain — *desno*, to the right, *lijevo*, to the left, *pod*, under, *od*, from, *za*, behind, *blizu*, near, *daleko*, far, *kasno* late, *dobro*, good, *pol*, half, *kako*, how, *je li*; *mali* small, *veliki*, large, *visok* high, *gornji*, upper, *dolji*, lower. — 1-12 *jedan* one, *tri*, *četiri*, *pet* five, *šest* six, *osam* eight, *deset*, *jedanaest*, *dvanaest*, 15, *petnaest*, 20, *dvadeset*, 21 *dvadeset i jedan*, 30, *trideset*, 50, *pedeset*, 100, *sto* *stotina*, 1000, *hiljada*.

The best map of Bosnia is that published by the Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna in 1884-85, on the scale of 1:75,000 and 1:200,000.

## 85. From Bosnisch-Brod to Sarajevo.

FROM AGRAH TO BOSNISCH-BROD, 181 M., railway in 6¼ hrs. via Slavonski Brod and Srebrenica, to SARAJEVO in 18¼ hrs. FROM PETAPOLET TO BOSNISCH-BROD, 236 M., railway via Maria Theresopol and Dabica in 1½ hrs. to SARAJEVO in 1½ hrs. — At Bosnisch-Brod carriages must be changed for the narrow-gauge Bosna Line. — FROM BOSNISCH-BROD TO SARAJEVO, 187 M., railway in 9½ hrs. (fares 21 A. 12, 16 A. 14, 16 A. 70 A.).

Bosnisch-Brod (Rail Restaurant), see p. 377. 5 M. *Stek* car is also a steamboat station. The Bosna Line quits the Sava and ascends by the *Krin* to (15½ M.) *Derwent* (432 ft., Rail Restaurant, Kaiser von Oesterreich), a town of 5000 inhabitants. It then winds up to (22½ M.) *Vrh* and (30½ M.) *Ham Mirica* on the saddle of the *Krnni Planina* (971 ft.) passes (37½ M.) *Vrh* and descends to the Bosna Valley and (44½ M.) *Kotorak* (141 ft.). At (51 M.) *Doboj* (479 ft., Rail Restaurant, Railway Hotel) with a ruined castle captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697 the Spreča descends from the left to the Bosna.

FROM DOBOJ TO DOĐA TURA, 38½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. The line crosses the Bosna and ascends the valley of the Spreča. 11 M. *Čadonica*, 2½ M. to the S. of the town of that name (bread line), 1½ M. *Bosnisch-Petrovac*, 3½ M. to the S.E. of which is the ancient convent of *Oron*. Beyond (25 M.) *Parać* we enter the valley of the Jala. — 38½ M. *Dođa*



feudatories of the Hungarian kings. In 1377 the ruling Ban assumed the title of *King Stephan Tvrtko I.* In the reign of his eighth successor, *Stephen Tomasevitch*, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463). In 1628 the banat of Jajce, and in 1592 the N.W. part of Bosnia, were incorporated with the Turkish empire. Bosnia became the chief theatre of the long wars between Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistova in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly, particularly in 1850 and 1875. The Russian and Turkish war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austrian troops under *General von Philippovich* marched into the country on 19th July, 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated. Much has been done to develop the country since the Austrian occupation. All the more important places are now united by roads, and there are already more than 600 M. of railway (narrow gauge; 55 lbs. of luggage free). A well-organized corps of gendarmes provides for the public safety.

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**Inns.** At Sarajevo, Ilidže, Banjaluka, Mostar, Jajce, Doboj, and other towns there are good and reasonable hotels. In the smaller places the restaurants usually have a few rooms to let. Good quarters may generally be reckoned upon in places where there is a garrison. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the objectionable Turkish khans or 'Hans'.

**Money,** Austrian, but Servian and Turkish copper coins are sometimes current, and are accepted at their par value.

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### 85. From Bosnisch-Brod to Sarajevo.

FROM AGHAM TO BOSNISCH BROD, 131 M., railway in 6½ hrs., via Sissek and Sunja; to Sarajevo in 18¾ hrs. 24 hrs. FROM BELGRADE TO BOSNISCH BROD, 236 M., railway via Maria-Theresiopel and Dalja in 8 hrs.; to Sarajevo in 1½ hrs. At Bosnisch-Brod carriages must be changed for the narrow gauge Bosna Line. — FROM BOSNISCH BROD TO SARAJEVO, 167 M., railway in 9-11 hrs. (fares 21 K. 12, 16 K. 14, 10 K. 76 H.).

*Bosnisch Brod* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 377. 5 M. *Sijekovac* is also a steamboat-station. The Bosna Line quits the Save and ascends by the *Lkrina* to (15½ M.) *Derwent*, 492 ft., Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a town of 5000 inhabitants. It then winds up to (22½ M.) *Vrhovi* and (30½ M.) *Hon Marica*, on the saddle of the *Krnin Planina* (972 ft.), passes (37½ M.) *Velika* and descends to the *Bosna Valley* and (44½ M.) *Kotorsko* (443 ft.). At (51 M.) *Doboj* (479 ft., Rail. Restaurant, Railway Hotel), with a ruined castle captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697, the *Spreča* descends from the left to the Bosna.

FROM DOBOJ TO DONJA TUZLA, 38½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. The line crosses the Bosna and ascends the valley of the *Spreča* 11 M. *Gračanica*, 2½ M. to the S. of the town of that name (branch line) 1½ M. *Bosnisch-Petrovarado*, 4½ M. to the S.E. of which is the ancient convent of *O-reu*. Beyond (28 M.) *Paraćin* we enter the valley of the *Jula*. — 38½ M. *Donja*

**Tuzla** (*Grand Hotel*), a town with 12,000 inhab., with coal-pits, a distillery, and a brewery. The line goes on to the salt-works of *Siminhan*.

FROM DONJA TIZLA TO ZVORNİK 34 M., diligence daily in 6 hrs. (fare 8 K). The road leads viâ *Siminhan* (see above) and then to the S. b. viâ (18½ M.) *Kalesija* and (24 M.) *Has Čupardi*, two military posts. 33 M. **Zvornik** (*Stadt Wien*), a fortified town with 30,000 inhab., is prettily situated on the *Drina*, the boundary between Bosnia and Serbia. To *Bréda* (p. 377) diligence thrice a week. — A road leads to the S. from Zvornik (diligence thrice a week in 6 hrs., 8 K) to (33½ M.) *Srebrenica* (*Edebaner*), with 15,000 inhab., and silver, copper, and lead mines once worked by the Romans (*Municipium Domavia*). Above the town is a ruined castle.

Beyond (31½ M.) *Usora*, with its sugar-factory, we cross the *Bosna*, and we recross it at (68 M.) *Mayliž* (575 ft.), a little town with a mosque and an old castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Ozen*. — The valley contracts. The train winds round the wooded hills rising to the W., passes *Glebarica* and *Zam Lović*, and enters the defile of (90 M.) *Zepče* (719 ft.), which was stormed by Prince Eugene in 1697. Here we recross the stream. 99 M. *Ham Begov* (to the right of which is *Golubinja*, on the hill), 104½ M. *Nemila*, 109½ M. *Vranduk*, an ancient fortress most picturesquely situated on a peninsula. — 118 M. *Zenica* (1014 ft., Rail Restaurant), with productive coal-mines, a paper-mill, and a large prison. — 128 M. *Lašva* (Rail, Restaurant, junction for *Jajce* see p. 442); 129½ M. *Gora*, 139 M. *Čatčić*, with the large Franciscan monastery of *Sutjeska*, founded in the 14th century. — 148 M. *Visoko* with large tanneries. Diligence hence in 1½ hr. to (8½ M.) *Kiseljak* (*Kronprinzessin Stefanie*), with mineral springs. — From (152 M.) *Podlugorci* (Rail Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (15½ M.) *Vareš*, with iron works. 157 M. *Vogošća*, where the *Sarajevsko Polje*, 2 M. broad, begins.

167 M. **Sarajëvo** — Arrival. The *Main Station* (beyond Pl. A, 3) is about 2 M. from the middle of the town. Cab to the town 1 K 60 h., with luggage 2 K. Electric tramway, see below. The station of the local line to *Ilidže* (Pl. A, 3) lies between the principal station and the town.

**Hotels** "EUROPA" (Pl. A, D, 3), "KATOLIK" (Pl. B, D, 3), "KAISERKÖNIG" (Pl. C, B, 3), unpretending; all three in the *Frane-Josipa Ulica*.

**Beer**, *Ferenschau* (Pl. B, C, 3), with good restaurant, *Hoff, Friedrich*, both *Ferhadija Str.* (Pl. C, D, 3).

**Cafes**, *Lohner*, opposite the cathedral, *Abdara*, *Čemalova Ulica*, *Hoff* (see above). — *Turkish Café Handbala* (Pl. A, E, 3), with garden, below the castle on the *Majdan*.

**Cabs**, per ¼ hr., 80 h., each additional ¼ hr. 40 h. at night (11-5), 200 h. more, whole day (5 a.m. - 10 p.m.) ca. 16 K. Electric Tramway from the station to the Cathedral (Pl. D, 3) every 10 min., and also on the arrival and departure of the trains, and from the *Railway* (Pl. D, 1, 3) along the quay to the *Tobacco Factory* (Pl. A, 4, near the station for *Ilidže*).

**Post Office** (Pl. 8), *D. m. Platz*. **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 9) *Konakgasse*.

**Baths** (*bag-i*) *Osman Izahog Bath* (Pl. 5), *Bistrik Strasse*, g. n. 1, *Turkish Bath* (Pl. 10), *Čemalova Ulica* 7 (2 h.).

**British Consul** *E. h. Freeman*, *Psq*.

**Shops**, *Photographers* *A. Thier*, *Frane-Josipa Ulica* (Pl. C, 3), *J. Stulmacka & Co.*, *Kudova Ulica* (Pl. C, 1, 3). *Megat Works* in the *Government School of Industrial Art* (closed on Fri.), *Sljavan Sokak*,



На противоположном берегу

G O P I C A

Спальня  
O.I.J.E.

Берлин

Берлин

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Берлин



little to the N. of the Military Casino (Pl. 6) — EMBROIDERY AND TEXTILE FABRICS, at the *Government School of Weaving*, Isevića Ulica 6 — CARPETS at the *Government Carpet Factory*, Bistrič Ulica 13 (Pl. D, 3, 4) — FILIGREE WORK, ATTAR OF ROSE, etc., at *Kadufja's* at the corner of the Franje-Josipa Ulica and Rudolfova Ulica — HERZEGOVINA TOBACCO ('Ausstich' the best), opposite the H. t. Europe.

PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS. Walk through the town, visit the *Bazaar*, the *Bosnian Museum*, and the *Government Workshops*, ascend the *Castle*, make an excursion to the *Ziegen Brücke*, the *Kolava Valley*, *Mitjenica*, etc. — Mon., Tues., Wed. (market-day), and Thurs. are the best days for visiting the town, on Frid., Sat., and Sun., being Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian holidays respectively, the town is less lively. For short excursions in the environs a *Hanai* (porter) may be engaged (found at Hotel, fee about 60 k per hour, and a few cigarettes). For longer excursions visitors should apply for information to the Tourists' Club (president, *Baron Mothnary*).

*Sarajewo* or *Serajevo* (1770 ft.), the capital of Bosnia, seat of the authorities, and residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Greek metropolitan, with 41,000 inhab. (18,000 Mohammedans and 4000 Jews) and an Austrian garrison of 2900 men, lies in a narrow valley watered by the *Miljacka*, at the foot and on the slopes of hills rising to a height of 5250 ft. The numerous minarets and the little houses standing in gardens give the town a very picturesque appearance. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by nine bridges. The streets on the river-banks are chiefly occupied by the Austrian and other immigrants, while most of the natives have their houses on the hill-sides. Most of the troops are accommodated in the large *Barracks*, to the left between the railway-station and the town. Farther on, to the right, at the intersection of the electric tramways, is the *Tobacco Factory* (Pl. A, 4; adm. on application).

The three main streets on the right bank of the *Miljacka*, the *FRANJE JOSIPA ULICA* (Francis Joseph Str., Pl. C, D, 4), containing the *Greek Church*, the *ČERMAČKA*, and the *FERHADIJA* streets lead E. to the *Bazaar* (*Čaršija*, Pl. D, 3), the focus of business, most lively on Wednesdays, when the natives come from long distances to attend the market. The bazaar consists of a labyrinth of more than 50 lanes, flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, green-grocers, saddlers, copper-smiths, second-hand dealers and in fact every trade and handicraft, have their own allotted part of the bazaar. The copper wares, silver filigree work, and carpets are particularly attractive, but purchases cannot well be made without an interpreter. Many of the so-called Oriental goods are of Austrian make. Near the Hôt. Europe to the E. is the *Bečiristan*, a large vaulted market-hall dating from the early Turkish period (entrances in the Franje Josipa Ulica).

In the W. part of the bazaar rises the *Husref Beg Mosque* (*Bagova Džamija*, Pl. 2), erected in the second half of the 16th cent., to which even non-Mohammedans may gain admission, but not during prayers (on application to the office of the administration (near the clock tower; see Pl. A, 1) for unlocking the door and for the use of the overshoes which the visitor must put on). The fore-court contains a fine fountain for re-



regions about them shaded by a venerable larch. The bodies of deceased Mohammedans are placed here for a short time, covered with a green cloth, those of men being indicated by turbans. To the left of the mosque is the *Tomb of Huref Beg*, as it is called (40-50 ft.), an ancient the *Sahat Kula*, a clock-tower. — Opposite the mosque is the old *Harzinski Medresah* (i.e. 'leader school'), a seminary for the Soffas or Mohammedan clergy.

In the Dom-Platz, to the N. of the Greek church (p. 431), rises the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. C, 3), with its two towers, consecrated in 1849. Behind it is the \**Bosnian Museum* (Pl. C, 3, open free on Frid., Sat., & Sun., 10-1; to strangers at other times also), containing on the first floor a large natural history collection, on the second floor weapons, ornaments, embroideries, Bosnian costumes with life-size figures; on the third floor Greek and Roman antiquities, coins and cameos. The prehistoric collections have been transferred to the adjoining *Rudolfowa Ulica*.

A little to the N. is a *Roman Catholic Seminary*, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther to the E. is the *Sheriat School*, in the Oriental style, with a fine colonnade, erected by the Austrian government as a law-seminary for sheriatists (kadiis). About 5 min. to the S.E. of this point, on the *Miljacka*, is the red and yell. w. brick *Town House* (1892-95).

At the *Šinani Tokijah* (Pl. D, 1), to the N. of the Sheriat School, via the *Logavina Street*, *Dancing Derwishes* are to be seen every Thurs. evening (tickets of admission at the police office, opposite the Town House, 1 K.).

On the left bank of the *Miljacka* is the *Philippovich-Platz* with the *Frantz Joseph Barracks* (Pl. 4, D, 3). The so-called *Konak* is the residence of the Austrian commandant. Visitors are admitted to the garden. Towards the E., near the river-bank, extends the *Čarova Ulica* (*Imperial Street*) at the beginning of which, on the right, is the *Čarova Džamija* or *Imperial Mosque*, dating from the early 16th century.

A road beginning near the Café Bendbaša (p. 431; Pl. d, E 3) and passing a bath-establishment (on the right), ascends in windings overlooking the river to the (20 min.) *Castle* (Pl. F, F, 2, view of the town), in which is a reservoir. Enquiring our way at the inn situated beside the so-called *Yellow Bastion*, we proceed through narrow lanes inhabited by Turks, then to the right by a road passing a Mohammedan burial-ground, and reach the *Visegrad Gate* (Pl. F, 2; two Turkish cafés close by). We turn to the right to the (1/4 hr.) *White Bastion* (Pl. F 3, no adm.), from the plateau beside the bastion we obtain a splendid \**View of the town, the ravine of the Miljacka, the steep Kapa* (see below), and the hill of Trebević.

The following excursion of about 3 hrs. gives admirable views and is recommended. From the E. end of the Čarova Ulica (see above) we either ascend rapidly straight on, or follow the winding road to the right, at the top of the hill we pass several Turkish burial grounds, farther on we pass the custom-house, and in 3/4 hr. reach the so-called *Ziegenbrücke* (*Körm Kapion*) which bridges the river in a single arch built about 1000. (Continuation of route, see p. 437.) Retracing our steps a little, we next ascend a steep footpath to the \**Kapa* (3179 ft.), an old Turkish guard house, opposite the castle, offering a charming view, and descend thence steeply to the V. to the (35 min.) town.

In the W. part of the *Cemalija Str.*, opposite No. 10, the *Kofler Street* (Pl. B, 3) diverges to the right. Ascending the latter, passing the

Austrian commissariat magazine, the admirably equipped *Hospital* (Pl. B, 1), and the cemetery of the immigrants, and crossing the brook *Košava*, we reach (20 min.) a hollow between the valleys of the *Košava* and the *Šutica*, where there is a café. Thence following the crest of the *Gorica* to the S., we come to a Gipsy Camp of some 30-70 men, women, and children, and beyond it the finest point of view near the town. We descend by a footpath; or return to the café, descend the valley, turn to the S., and go through the camp to the town (1½ hr.).

Another excursion (guide necessary, is by the steep paved road ascending behind the barracks (Pl. 4, D, 3) and by a footpath to (about 1½ hr.) the houses of *Miljavić*, where we get an extensive view of the heights of the *Trebević*, of the *Lukavica* valley, and of the *Treskavica* (8852 ft.) and the *Bjelašnica* (8782 ft.), the highest mountains in Bosnia. We return by the old *Jewish Burial Ground* to the *Alexander Bridge* in the town (about 3 hrs. in all).

To *Ilidža*, 7 M., a pleasant excursion either by local train (station, see 1st wt) in ½ hr. (fare 24 k.) or by carriage (9 K incl. 2 hrs. stay). *Ilidža* (1040 ft., *Hungaria, Bosna, Austria*, all belonging to government, R. 3 K 00, 1st 3 K 20 k., pens. from 9 K, closed in winter), prettily situated on the *Zeljenica*, a watering place with thermal sulphur springs (138° Fahr.), well managed bath establishment (swimming bath), and pretty gardens. Horse-races in June. An omnibus (20 k.) goes daily in 20 min. from the station of *Ilidža* to the "Source of the Bosna, 2 M. to the S.W. (Turkish café, restaurant), view tower and fish breeding establishment. The *Bosna* rises in several springs at the base of the wooded *Igman* (1095 ft.), and within a few hundred yards of its source attains a breadth of over 30 yds.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (Tourists' Club, see p. 431). A bridle-path ascends the *Trebević* (5345 ft., refuge-hut, fine view), to the S., in 4 hrs. Horses (4-6 K) should be engaged and paid for at the hotel, the horse-owner acts as guide. From *Ilidža* (see above) walk or (better) ride (see above, provisions should be taken) to the (9 hrs.) top of the *Bjelašnica* (8782 ft.) to the S. fine view), on which is a meteorological station (quarters). — Walk or ride to the (4 hrs.) *Skakavac Waterfall* (230 ft. in height). — Through the castle to the *Han Yaso* and to the *Source of the Moštanica*, with the reservoir of the waterworks.

## 86. From Sarajevo to Mostar and Gravosa (*Ragusa*).

177½ M. Railway (narrow gauge and partly rack and pinion) to (81 M.) *Mostar* in 6½-7¼ hrs. (fares 10 K + 0, 8 K 10, 5 K 40 k., two trains daily), from *Mostar* to (135½ M.) *Gravosa*, two trains daily in 1-1½ hrs. (fares from Sarajevo to *Gravosa* 23 K 17 k 26, 11 K 50 k.). This interesting line traverses a fine mountain district. Exchanges should be made beforehand as to the connection of the trains with the steamers at *Gravosa* or *Metković*.

*Sarajevo*, see p. 430. — The railway runs for some distance near the *Bosna* Line (p. 430) and then diverges to the left, crossing the *Miljacka*, to (5 M.) *Ilidže* (branch of 1¼ M. to the baths, see above). It then crosses the *Zeljenica* and the *Bosna*, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. We next proceed past the base of the *Igman* (see above) to (7 M.) *Blatni*, a group of houses with a large khan, and past the Inn of *Križanec* (where a road diverges to *Buzovača* and *Travnik*, p. 442). Then through a beautiful wooded valley via (11 M.) *Hidžici* and (16½ M.) *Pazarčić*, whence the *Bjelašnica* (see above) may be reached in 2 hrs. ride. — Crossing the saddle of *Vidovac* (2307 ft.), the train reaches (19½ M.) *Tarčin* (2426 ft.) a military station, on the *Lepenica*. To the W. rises the *Bitovnja*.

Here the line begins the ascent of the *Ivan Planina*, a transverse ridge separating the valleys of the Lepenica and the Narenta, and it is therefore provided at intervals with toothed rails (11  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in aggregate length between Farcin and Konjica), for which the locomotive is fitted with an adjustable toothed wheel. The gradient is still steeper between (21  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ristelica* (2235 ft.) and (24 M.) *Ivan* (2870 ft.; Rail Restaurant). The ridge of *Ivan Planina* (3172 ft.), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and also the boundary between Bosnia and the Herzegovina, is pierced by means of a tunnel 700 yds. in length, beyond which the train rapidly descends the wild and romantic valley of the \**Trešćanica*, traversing six tunnels and two large cuttings and passing the stations of *Bredina*, *Brdjani*, and *Podorožac*, to —

35 M. *Konjica* (924 ft., Rail Restaurant, with rooms), a district town of 2000 inhab., situated in a picturesque basin on the *Narenta* (trout), which is crossed by an old Turkish stone bridge. The temperature here is already about 10° Fahr. warmer than that of Sarajevo. About 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. lies the *Borke Lake* (*Boracko Jezero*, 1330 ft.),  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length.

The railway now runs through the wild and romantic \**Narenta Valley*, bounded on the right by the *Črnača* and the *Čabulja Planina*, and on the left by the *Preč*, (see below), the *Porin*, and the *Vitež*. To the left is the river. — 49 M. *Rama* at the entrance to the valley of that name.

53  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Jablanica* (665 ft.; government Inn, near the station), a military station with barracks on a height, is a good starting-point for mountain-tours and hunting-expeditions (numerous chamois). The \**Aratac*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.'s walk to the E., commands a fine panorama.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. (Climbers should come provided with an apace stock and nailed shoes, guides, 3 K. per day, should be engaged and paid through the landlady of the hotel, provisions should be taken.) The *Preč Planina* (2700 ft., 8 hrs.) is ascended to the S. to the village of *Glojčani*, the (1 hr.) *Poljane* and the (2 hrs.) refuge-hut *Izohut* (4206 ft.), whence the summit is reached in 2 hrs. more (extensive view of the mountains of the Herzegovina, Montenegro, Novi-Bazar, and Bosnia), descent to *Jablanica* in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the *Plava Vrh* (elevation, part of the way may be done on horse-back), to the W., takes 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., via the (1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) refuge-hut to the (1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) summit of the *Veliko Sijem* (6890 ft.), descent in 5 hrs.

FROM JABLANICA TO BUGOJNO, 48 M., diligence (7 seats, twice a week from May to the end of Sept. in 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 8 K., carriage about 25 K.). Pedestrians, who require 2 days for the attractive excursion, find the best night quarters at *Prozor* (provisions should not be forgotten). The road follows the railway almost to *Rama* (see above), then turns to the N.W., and ascends the valley of the *Rama*, with the slopes of the *Brdja Planina* on the left, and the river on the right. Farther on a steeple-cave is passed (right) — 18  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Prozor* (*Arana*, unretaining,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s halt), a Mohammedan town with 1100 inhab., is commanded by a ruined castle. — The road now winds up to the *Makljen Džadic* (3030 ft., fine view), whence it descends through wood to (34 M.) *Gornji Vakuf*, noted for Turkish coffee-mills (3 K. each), thence across the plain to (46 M.) *Bugojna* (see p. 442).

The train crosses the *Narenta*, passes through a tunnel, and enters a most picturesque defile, on the opposite (r.) bank of which is the



high-road. We then cross the *Glogoŭnica Valley* with a beautiful view to the left of the *Preŭj Mts.* (p. 434), and traverse the *Glogoŭnica Tunnel*. Below the road, on the right bank, the fine waterfall of the *Preporac* or *Komadina* descends into the Narenta, a little beyond which the railway and road change sides. From this point to Raškagora the narrow and wild rocky \*Gorge of the Narenta is known as the 'Great Defile'. 66 M. *Drežnica*, at the mouth of the *Drežanka*, which issues from a wild gorge; 72½ M. *Raškagora*, 77 M. *Vojno*. To the left are the precipices of the *Velež* (8450 ft.)

84 M. **Mostar**. — *Rail. Restaurant* opposite the station, with rooms at 1 K. 60 h. — **Hotels**. NARENTA, 7 min. to the E. of the station, on the left bank of the Narenta, R. 2 K. 40-6 K., D. 3 K. 40, omn. 40 h., very fair, with garden restaurant, P. str. Rudolf Platz. — *Café Mikšić*, Hauptstrasse; *Café Stadt Wien*, Sauerwaldgasse. **Cabs.** Within the town, per ½ hr. 2 K., each addit. ½ hr. 1 K.; outside the town 2 K. 80 and 1 K. 40 h.

**Mostar** (194 ft.), with 14,400 inhab. (half of them Mohammedan), and a garrison of 2000 men, is the business centre of the Herzegovina, and seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop. The town stretches from N. to S. on both sides of the Narenta between the hills of *Hum* to the W. and *Podvelež* to the E. Of the 31 mosques only the *Karag. or Mosque* in the Sauerwaldgasse deserves a visit. — Turning to the right on quitting the station, we reach in 3 min. a cross-roads. The road straight on (S.), following the railway, leads to the (10 min.) *Roman Catholic Church* and Franciscan convent; the *Stephanie Alley*, with its villas, leads to the W.; to the left (E.) we follow the *Frang. Josipa Ilica*, cross the Narenta (with the Hotel Narenta to the left), and beyond the Sauerwaldgasse reach the (7 min.) *Carina* or main street. In the latter, to the right (S.) lies the *Bazaar*, which is inferior to that of Sarajevo, though oriental carpets, embroidery, inlaid silver-work from Livno, etc., may be obtained comparatively cheaply. We follow the main street (from which a street diverges on the left for the *Greek Church*; view) to a square beside the (10 min.) *Telegraph Office*, whence a \**Stone Bridge* (15th cent.), with two gate-towers and a single span of 100 ft., crosses the Narenta (60 ft. below) to the Roman Catholic Church (see above) on the right bank. The main street leads on to the S. to the government *Tobacco Factory* (adm. on application) and the S. camp.

Pleasing view from the second or third bend of the Hum road (from the station by the above-mentioned Stephanie Alley, thence across the bridge over the *Radobolje* stream, and ascend to the left), grander from the top of the hill (1130 ft., 1¼ hr.), with its small fort, which may be entered with leave of the guard — 1 hr. to the N.W. of the *Radobolje* bridge is the *Source of the Radobolje* (fun), which yields the new water supply, carry there and back 4 h.

An attractive excursion may be made to the \**Source of the Buna* (6 M. to the S.E., best in the afternoon; carr. to Blagaj in 1 hr., 8 K. there and back). We follow the dusty road to the S. through a fertile plain surrounded by rocky mountains, past the S. military camp (see above), on the left to the left where the road forks. We now pass on the left a government *Station for Fruit and Vine Cultivation* and *Jelenc's Wine Cellars*, and reach (7½ M.)

*Blagaj*, once a considerable place, now a Mohammedan village. Thence on a footpath between the considerable ruins of the castle of *Stepangrad* (fatiguing ascent) on a rock to the left, and the Buna on the right, past a mill, to a half ruined mosque, and the (10 min) mortuary chapel of a Turkish saint, in front of this is a verandah (see to attendant 50 h), from which we obtain a view of the stalactite grotto close to us from which the Buna issues.

FROM MOSTAR TO AVTOVAC, 58½ M, diligence (2 seats) to Nevesinje daily in 5½ hrs (fare 6 K 40 h), thence to Avtovac thrice weekly in 7½ hrs (fare 8 K 80 h). Beyond (7½ M) *Blagaj* (see above) the road ascends in windings to a monotonous plateau, crosses it to the *Grabok Saddle* (3040 ft.), and descends to (25 M) *Neretva* (Bib.), with a military station. — Skirting the left bank of the *Zaomska*, we traverse a scabrous region to (46½ M) *Fojnica* (military station) and cross the *Gacko Polje*, a plain 9 M. wide, — (50½ M) *Gacko* (government inn, bridge, path to Roča, see p. 438); ½ hr. to the N. is the *klince* dam across the valley. — 58½ M. *Avtovac* (military station). Hence a road leads S. via (28½ M) *Bilek* (p. 437) to (46 M) *Trebinje* (see below).

The railway runs along the right bank of the Narenta at the foot of the *Hum*; to the left, near *Blagaj*, is the ruin of *Stepangrad* (see above). The mountains become lower. 91 M. *Buna* (which lies on the left bank), opposite the mouth of the Buna (see above). — 95½ M. *Zitomislić* (on the right bank), opposite the monastery of that name (founded in 1585). — 103 M. *Dretelj*, station for *Počitelj*, on the left bank, a little Mohammedan town with an interesting old castle. — 105 M. *Čapljina*, 1¼ M. to the S. of which lies *Mogorelo*, with the well-preserved remains of a Roman camp close to the Narenta (to the left of the railway).

108 M. *Gabela* (23 ft.), a little town, formerly fortified, between two hills.

A branch line runs from *Gabela* in 11 min., crossing the Dalmatian frontier, to (2½ M) *Metković* (p. 303). Above us to the left, as we quit the tunnel, are the dilapidated ramparts of the old Venetian frontier fortress of *Gabela* (225 ft.).

The railway to *Gravosa*, opened in 1901, diverges to the left, crosses the Narenta and the *Krupa*, and ascends the N. slope of the *Zaba* (3127 ft.). *Metković* (p. 303) is visible on the right. Two tunnels, then a wide curve (view, on the left, of the line just traversed), and another tunnel. — 115 M. *Dubravica* (483 ft.), a village in a desolate karst-like plateau. — Seven tunnels. 119 M. *Hrasno* (813 ft.). 122 M. *Butovo* (1017 ft.), with the ruins of a castle above the station. To the left below us lies the *Papracpolje*, a valley intersected in summer by the scanty *Trebinjska*, but under water in winter and spring. — The line now makes a wide curve, descends to (129 M.) *Turkovo* (924 ft.), then reascends to (138 M.) *Ravno* (1046 ft.; the village lies to the right). — Tunnel. 142 M. *Zavala* (882 ft.), with a Greek convent. Beyond (149 M) *Poljica* (895 ft.) the valley gradually contracts. — 158 M. *Hum* (895 ft.).

A branch-line runs to the E. from *Hum* via (1½ M) *Dušt* (925 ft.) to (10½ M., in ¾ hr.) *Trebinje* (915 ft.), *Bd. Anglić*, *Čerova Ulica*, R. 23, D. 3 K, with garden, *Café Jubildum*, in the same street, cab within the town 1 K, a little town of about 5000 inhab. in the Herzegovina, picturesque situated on the right bank of the *Trebinjska*. On the surrounding hills are forts. The old part of the town is surrounded by walls, and



contains a powder-tower, a square clock-tower, and two mosques. In the new town, to the N., is the Kallay Park. The cigarette tobacco of Trebinje is noted. — About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the town (carr. in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 4 K. there and back) the *Arčion-Agud Most*, a four-arched stone bridge dating from the Turkish rule spans the Trebinjica. The government station for fruit and vine cultivation at *Lastva* lies  $5\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther to the E. The *Orjen* (6217 ft.) may be ascended from Trebinje. We drive to the S.E. to the (2 hrs.) village of *Grab*, and thence proceed on horseback via the (3 hrs.) gendarmerie barracks at *Vrbanje*, to the (2 hrs.) saddle of the Orjen (5230 ft.), road to the summit under construction; view of the Adriatic Sea and of the mountains of Montenegro and Albania), descent in 5 hrs. to Castelnovo (p. 309), or in 6 hrs. to Rijeko (p. 310). Diligence from Trebinje in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (N.) via (16 M.) *New Bulek*, a fortified military camp, to (17 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Bulek* (1582 ft.; pop. 2000).

The railway turns towards the S. 164 M. *Uskoplje* (1148 ft.; good inn behind the station). Branch-line via *Castelnovo* to (48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zelenika* on the Bocche di Cattaro. see p. 309.

Beyond a tunnel the Adriatic Sea at Ragusa Vecchia (p. 308) comes into view on the left. We cross the Dalmatian frontier. 168 M. *Bregat* (968 ft., the village lies below, farther on to the left). The railway descends rapidly in windings to the Ombla Valley, and traverses several tunnels. 171 M. *Šumet-Gienchetto* (577 ft.). The source of the Ombla is visible in the distance. — From (174 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rijeka-Ombia* (335 ft.) a footpath descends to the (20 min.) road. The Ombla flows far below. Tunnel.

177 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gravosa* (p. 306).  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the N.W. (carr. in 20 min.) from the Domplatz in Ragusa (p. 306).

## 87. From Sarajevo to Goražda and Plevlje and back to Sarajevo via Priepolje and Višegrad.

6-7 Days. (Railway from Sarajevo to Goražda and Višegrad under construction.) For this most interesting mountain tour (in the second half of which riding or walking is alone practicable) luggage should be packed in two boxes or bags of equal size and weight, suitable for transport on horseback. (The small military trunks used by the Austrian officers are well adapted for the purpose. They are 22-24 inches long and about 18 inches in height and in width.) The small mountain horses go at a foot-pace only; they are very sure-footed, and should generally be left very much to themselves. Each night is spent at a military station, where lodging, food, a doctor, and a post-office are always to be found. The stage from Plevlje to Priboj (on which provisions should be carried) may be made on foot in about as little time as on horseback. — From Sarajevo to Plevlje (98 M.) a Diligence (Post) starting daily, runs in 2 days (fare 25 K. 20 A.) 1st day to (53 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Goražda in 12 hrs., 2nd day to (41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Plevlje in 11 hrs. Passports are examined at the Mitalka Saddle. — From Priboj to (25 M.) Višegrad a diligence runs thrice a week in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (4 K. 80 A.), from Višegrad to (21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Rogatica daily in 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (7 A. 40 A.); and from Rogatica to (47 M.) Sarajevo daily in 11 hrs. (12 K. 80). — Private carriages are not allowable, the diligence has a military escort.

*Sarajevo*, see p. 430. The road leads through the ravine of the *Miljacka*, crosses the *Ziegen-Brücke* (p. 432), and ascends in several serpentines. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Palo* (2930 ft.), a fortified barrack on the *Repasnica*. The road ascends thence in sixteen serpentines



to the top of the *Korane Saddle* (3422 ft.) with its military station, and descends through beautiful beech-woods to the *Præa* or *Galvonica Valley*. 27 M *Præa* (2270 ft.), inn and post office, a military post, near it, to the S.E., the ruin of *Park-vor*.

The road crosses the *Præa* and mounts on the wooded slope of the *Korane Bed*, in forty-five windings (shorter footpath), to (3902 M) *Ranjen Kiruta* (2920 ft.) military station, which affords a superb distant view of the mountains to the S.E., some of which belong to Montenegro (Drimator range, p. 312). The road winds round the precipices of the *Sienoka* (walkers taking the shorter route), and descends, in full view of the beautiful valley of the *Drina*, to —

61 M. *Gornjæda* (1172 ft.) *Oleht's Inn*, R. 2-4 A., pop. 2000, on the left bank of the *Drina*, with a small bazaar. Good survey from the bridge, and from the *Wittelsberg-Warts*, 20 min. to the N.W.

From *Gornjæda* to *Peča*, 20½ M. 4, taken in 3¼ hrs. (stage 6 K). The road ascends the left bank of the *Drina* through bare plantations, 139½ M. *Čakolija* with a number of 15th century — 20½ M. *Foka* (*Čakolija* Inn) a small town (1900), at the junction of the *Čehovna* and the *Drina*, has a fortified camp. The *Andža Dam* (completed in 1860) on the right bank of the *Čehovna* is worth a visit. Interesting local work, a good mill, a river. A bridge, a half mile of 8 hrs. road thence to *Čakolija* (see below).

The following itinerary from *Peča* to *Trnovo* is recommended (24 days) at 9 A. per day (provisions should be brought). 1st day via *Mrzljak*, *Marincova*, *Kamen*, *Barina* and thence to the *Sutjeska Gorge* to the 18½ M. (stage 14) (11 hrs.) junction of a tributary of *Sutjeska* where the pack is spent. 2nd day over the *Černova* Pass (3900 ft.) to the 10½ M. (stage 13).

A voyage on a R.R. (ca. 20 K) down the *Drina* from *Gornjæda* to *Plav* (p. 490), in 4-6 hrs., is interesting. Ask, by the post-office master.

The road ascends the *Drina* for a short distance, then mounts to the left to the *Korane Saddle* (2335 ft.), and descends through a pretty valley to (66 M) *Gajnica* (revision of passport by the military commandant), a pleasant little town of 1800 inhab., picturesquely situated in a broad basin with a large Greek church and a *Dam* mosque.

The road ascends the right wood to the 73½ M. *Metalka Saddle* (4086 ft.) military station, inn, the boundary between *Ranjen* and the Turkish province of *Lam*, which is temporarily occupied by the Austrians and descends to (83 M) *Bijenić*, another military post. To the left rise the bare slopes of the *Gradina Planina* (4387 ft.). The road then descends in forty windings through deep gorges, to —

98 M. *Plevlje* (2621 ft.) poor accommodation, but no food. *Helmsberger's*, a hotel, in the *Militær Camp* a little town with 3000 inhab. and a *khanak* of the Turkish pasha. On the W. side of the town are the barracks of the Austrian garrison (the garden contains fragments from the Roman period), on the S. side is a Turkish camp. A visit should be paid to the (1½ hr.) Greek Monastery of *Trotia*, where the shrine of St. Saba and a collection of ancient

vestments and Slavonic hooks are shown. At *Nar-Plešie* (Old Plevlje), on the Veležina brook, are the remains of a Roman town.

From *Pravran* to *Prisaboran* (18½ M., a ride of 7-8 hrs.)

The traveller should order horses from his inn to be in readiness at the Austrian post-house, one for riding and a second for luggage (4-5 K. each). The attendant who waits expects a few cigarettes by way of gratuity. Travellers should take a Pravelers' card (only) to the Austrian horse post, which starts at 4 or 5 a.m.

The track gradually ascends to the top of the *Mihailo's Plateau* (4121 ft.), from the W. margin of which we enjoy a superb view, with the mountains of Montenegro and the *Dinara* (p. 512) in the distance. At 9 M. *Korand-Jabuka* (4250 ft.), a lovely military post where coffee may be procured. Then down to (1 hr.) *Han-Seljski* and through the valley of the *Lom* to (1 hr.)

181½ M. *Prispolje* (4300 ft.), quarters at the military station or at *Mihailo's* or good rooms at the *Canine*, best at *Seljski*, a picturesque little town on the *Lom*, consisting of a long street. Horses (one above) should be at once engaged for the next day. We start at 4 or 5 a.m., in company of the post-patrol for *Prispolje*.

From *Prisaboran* to *Prispolje* (21 M., a ride of 8-9 hrs.). The narrow but the path skirts the right bank of the *Lom*, which flows through a narrow and highly picturesque valley between lofty wooded mountains. A ride of 3 hrs. brings us to the *Hristina Bridge* (1 arkh. safe), where a post-patrol from *Prispolje* relieves that from *Prisaboran*. On an abrupt rock on the left bank stands the ruins of *Jurina's Castle*. After we pass the military post of *Banjo* (21 M. *Prispolje* (4243 ft., p. p. 504), a small town and an Austrian military station (see annotation). On the left bank of the *Lom* is the ruin of *Jagod*.

From *Prispolje* to *Sarajewo* via *Vinegrad* and *Rogatica* (11 hrs., see p. 438, carr. and post in 10 hrs., (incl. rest of 2 hrs., 20-24 K.), a most attractive drive. We follow the right bank of the *Lom* to the (1 M.) *Lac Bridge*, at which the *Lom* falls into the *Lom*, and then ascend to the (11½ M.) middle of *Herce Bede* (2746 ft., Austrian military station (in)) commanding a superb panorama. Thence we descend through beautiful wooded valleys to about 4000 ft. a Greek-Orthodox church where a picnic meal is usually taken. (Near it is the interesting ruin of *Dobrin*, once the largest castle in Bosnia.) The road then leads through the *Herce Valley* to *Dobrin Veliki* (where the river is crossed) and —

25 M. *Vinegrad* (4128 ft., *Schreiber's Inn*, R. 1½-2 K.), a little town conveniently situated at the confluence of the *Reava* into the *Droma*, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of eleven arches built by the *Viceroy Skoblevich* in 1871. On a steep rock above the town is the ruin of *Vinegrad* which has given its name to the town.

To *Rogatica* (20½ M., carr. in 10 hrs., 16-20 K.) the road

ascends in windings to the top of the (13 M.) *Senec Planina* (4285 ft.; gendarmerie station; night-quarters), and descends thence through a hilly and wooded region, past *Han Pešuric*, to (26½ M.) *Rogatica* (1775 ft., *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; pop. 2000), a small town on the *Rakitnica*, about 23 M. to the N. of *Goražda* (p. 438).

To *SARAJEVO* (47 M., carr. in 14-16 hrs., 24-28 K.) the road ascends past *Koranj* in about 3 hrs. to *Han Kapić* (3090 ft.), on the *Ivan Polje*, and crosses the lofty plain of *Glasinae* (numerous prehistoric tumuli) to the (19 M.) *Han pod Romanjom* (2846 ft.; fort and ramp, inn). It then crosses the *Romanja Planina* (a table-land, used as a pasture) to the *Han na Romanji* and *Franz-Josefs-Karaula* (4534 ft.), the highest point on the route, then winds down to (31½ M.) *Mokro* (3350 ft., *Spitzer's Inn*), a pleasantly situated little town, and descends the valley of the *Miljacka* to (47 M.) *Sarajevo*.

## 88. From (*Agram*) *Doberlin* viâ *Novi* to *Banja Luka* and viâ *Travnik* to *Sarajevo*.

MILITARY RAILWAY to *Banja Luka*, 68 M., in 4¼ hrs.; fares 8 K. 80, 6 K. 60, 4 K. 40 h. From *Banja Luka* to *Jajce*, 45½ M., diligence daily in 7¾ hrs. (6 K.), carr. 25-30 K. - From *Jajce* to *Lisica*, 58½ M., railway in 5½ hrs. (7 K. 52, 5 K. 64, 3 K. 76 h.), thence by rail in 2½ hrs. to *Sarajevo*.

*Doberlin* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 397. The line follows the right bank of the *Una*. — 9 M. *Bosnisch-Novi* (391 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, *Hôtel Novi*, pop. 3500), the first Bosnian town, on the *Una*, above the influx of the *Sana*.

From *Novi* to *Gerlin*, a highly attractive excursion of 3 days by carriage, the nights being spent at *Krupa* and at the *Plivica Lake* (carr. and pair from *Novi* to *Bihac*, 12-14 K., from *Bihac* to *Ogulin*, 13½ M. in 12-13 hrs., 25-34 K.). A diligence also goes daily in 8½ hrs. from *Novi* to *Bihac* (6 K.). — The road leads through the pretty wooded valley of the *Una* vâ (14 M.) *Otoka*, beyond which are mills on the river, to (21 M.) *Krupa* (525 ft.), with its ruined castle, and then winds up the slope of the *Dobro Okoljak* (to the left) to the *Dramo Pass* (1480 ft.), beyond which it descends, with a fine view of the *Plavica* (5410 ft.), to (40 M.) *Bihac* (740 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, pop. 6000), a district town on the *Una*. The *Pethija Mosque*, originally a Catholic church, was converted to its present use on the capture of the town by the Turks in 1592. The interesting ruin of *Sokolac* lies 4½ M. to the S. E. At *Ripac* is a prehistoric lake dwelling. — From *Bihac* the road ascends in serpentines viâ *Zegar*, a military post, and, passing a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878 (behind us, the ruin of *Sokolac*, see above), to (3 M.) *Zavalja* (1385 ft.), the first Croatian village, with an abandoned frontier-post. We then skirt the N. verge of the plateau of *Plješevica* to the N. W. to (13½ M.) *Petrovac* (1210 ft.), and ascend in windings towards the S. W. to *Priboj* (2200 ft.). Here we diverge to the right from the road in order to visit the (35 M.) beautiful "*Plivica Lake*" (p. 398). Thence to *Ogulin*, see p. 397.

The train turns to the W. into the valley of the *Sana*. — 28½ M. *Prjedor* (440 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a district town (pop. 5000).



A carriage-road (diligence thrice a week in 9½ hrs., 8 K 20 h.) ascends the valley of the Sana, via (18½ M.) *Sanahinost* and (30 M.) *Vrhopaje*, to (41½ M.) *Ključ* (925 ft., *Waller's Inn*), a small town picturesquey situated on the Sana, with a grand old castle. In 1493 the castle was taken by the Turks, and *Tomaszewitch*, the last king of Bosnia, was captured and cruelly put to death at Jajce. Splendid view, particularly of the passage which the Sana has forced through the rocks below the town. *Ključ* was the scene of fierce conflicts in 1878, and was taken by storm on Sept. 7th.

We quit the Sana and follow the *Gornjica* through the *Omaraka Plain* to (39 M.) *Omaraka*, and then cross the saddle of *Kukovica*, with the small station of *Ivanjska* (998 ft.), to —

68 M. *Banjaluka* (535 ft.; *Rail Restaurant*; *Hôtel Bosna*, 3 min from the station, R. from 2½, D. 3 K, fair, *Märzt*), a district town with 15,000 inhab. (one-half Mohammedans), lies on the left bank of the *Vrba*, in a broad valley enclosed by mountains. Numerous Turkish burying-grounds. The *Ferhat-Pasha Mosque* dates from the end of the 16th century. On the right bank of the *Vrba*, 2 M. above the town, are remains of Roman baths. A visit may be paid to the German Trappist Monastery of *Maria Stern*, 4½ M. from the town.

To JAJCE, 45½ M. (diligence, p. 440), an attractive drive up the *Vrba*. Pedestrians require 2 days, and should carry provisions. The road leads through a smiling district and crosses the *Vrba* to (8½ M.) *Karanovac*, where it recrosses the river. It then traverses the wild and picturesque *Tjesno Gorge*, 1¼ M. in length, at the exit from which is the ruin of *Zvečaj-Grad*. Beyond the village of *Krupa* (inn), with the ruined castle of that name, we pass through a rocky gorge 5 M. in length and then enter the broad valley of *Aginostelo*. — 24 M. *Bočac* (Inn, halt of ¾ hr.) is commanded by a massive ruined castle. The next part of our route lies amidst grand mountain-scenery. We finally pass through two tunnels, cross an iron bridge, and reach —

45½ M. *Jajce* (1119 ft.; \**Grand Hôtel*, belonging to government, R. 2 K 60, omn. 60 h.; pop. 4000), an old town picturesquey situated on the left bank of the *Vrba*, on the slope of the *Gola Planina*. High above the town rises the old fortress, the object of many contests, captured by the Turks in 1528. The old catacombs are interesting; they were probably originally a subterranean church, formed in a cave. (Permission to visit the castle and the keys of the catacombs obtained at the office of the district authorities; the attendant provides torches, for 40 h. for each person.) The church of *San Luca* is now represented by its detached campanile. To the right in the nave of the *Franciscan Church* is the coffin of King *Tomaszewitch* (see above), whose remains were re-discovered in 1888. The superb \* *Waterfall of the Plava*, which is precipitated from the *Lake of Jezero* (p. 442) in a leap of 100 ft. into the *Vrba*, is not far from the *Grand Hôtel*, where directions may be obtained. A pavilion above the fall affords the best view; wraps are necessary.

\**Jezero* (1420 ft.; Touristenhaus), on the beautiful *Lake of Jezero* (trout; cray-fish) is 1 hr.'s drive or 2½ hrs.' walk from Jajce (carriage 5, diligence 2 K.).

FROM JAJCE TO LAŠVA, 58½ M., railway in 5 hrs. The railway crosses the cataracts of the Pliva and ascends the picturesque valley of the Vrbas (two tunnels) viâ (8 M.) *Vijenac* (1295 ft.), a little town with an old castle, and (15 M.) *Babinoselo* to (21 M.) *Dônji-Vakuf* (1685 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Heller's Hotel*), a pleasant little town, with several tasteful mosques.

A BRANCH RAILWAY runs hence in ½ hr. to (7 M.) *Bugojno* (*Schwarzer Adler*), with its large Roman Catholic church. Diligence from Bugojno to Jablanica and railway thence to Mostar, see p. 434.

FROM BUGOJNO TO SPALATO. A diligence plies daily in 8 hrs. (10 K. 40 h.), running at first through wood, then across a Karst region, to (46 M.) *Livno* (Kaiser von Oesterreich), a small town (3000 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the verge of the wide *Livansko Polje*. A diligence runs thence thrice a week in 7½ hrs. to *Sinj* (p. 297), whence there is a diligence daily to (4½ hrs.) *Spalato* (p. 297).

The railway now ascends the wooded valley of the *Jablan* to the N. to (25½ M.) *Oborci* (2035 ft.), and thence (rack-and-pinion line in places) to the N.E. to the pass (tunnel) of (30 M.) *Komar* (2460 ft.), whence it descends, skirting the *Lašva*, viâ *Goleš* and *Turbe*. — 39½ M. *Travnik* (1150 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich*, R. 2 K; pop. 6300), an old town, rebuilt after repeated fires. Fine view from the castle, said to date from the time of Tvertko II. The bazaar is not unimportant. Until 1850 Travnik was the residence of the Bosnian viziers, whose mausoleum-like tombs are scattered throughout the town. About 4 hrs. to the N. is the high-lying alp of *Vlašić* (6295 ft.).

Beyond Travnik the railway continues to follow the broad valley of the *Lašva* (*Travansko Polje*) viâ (42 M.) *Dolac*, (46 M.) *Bjela*, (50 M.) *Vitez*, and (54 M.) *Busovača* to (58½ M.) *Lašva* (p. 430).

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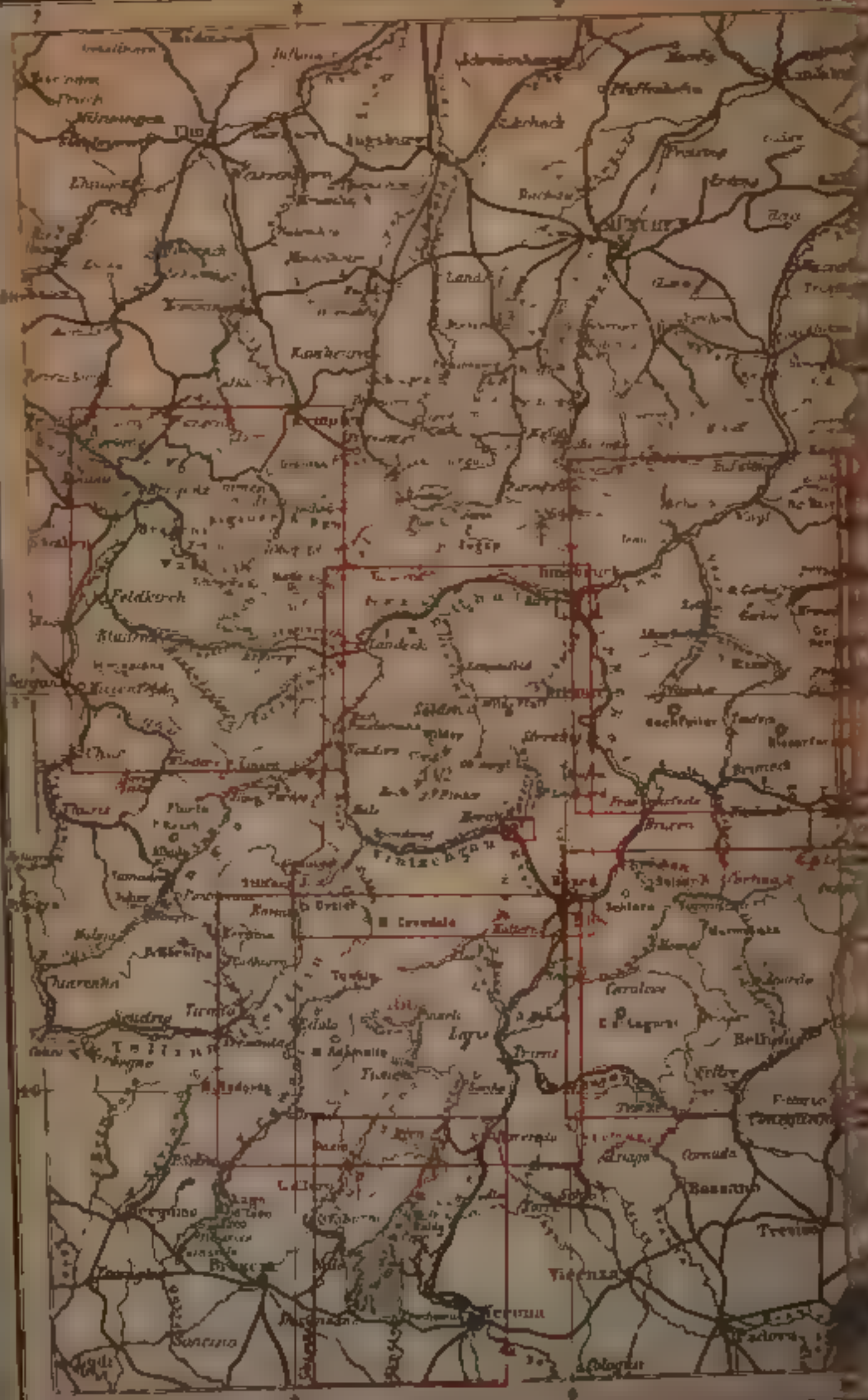


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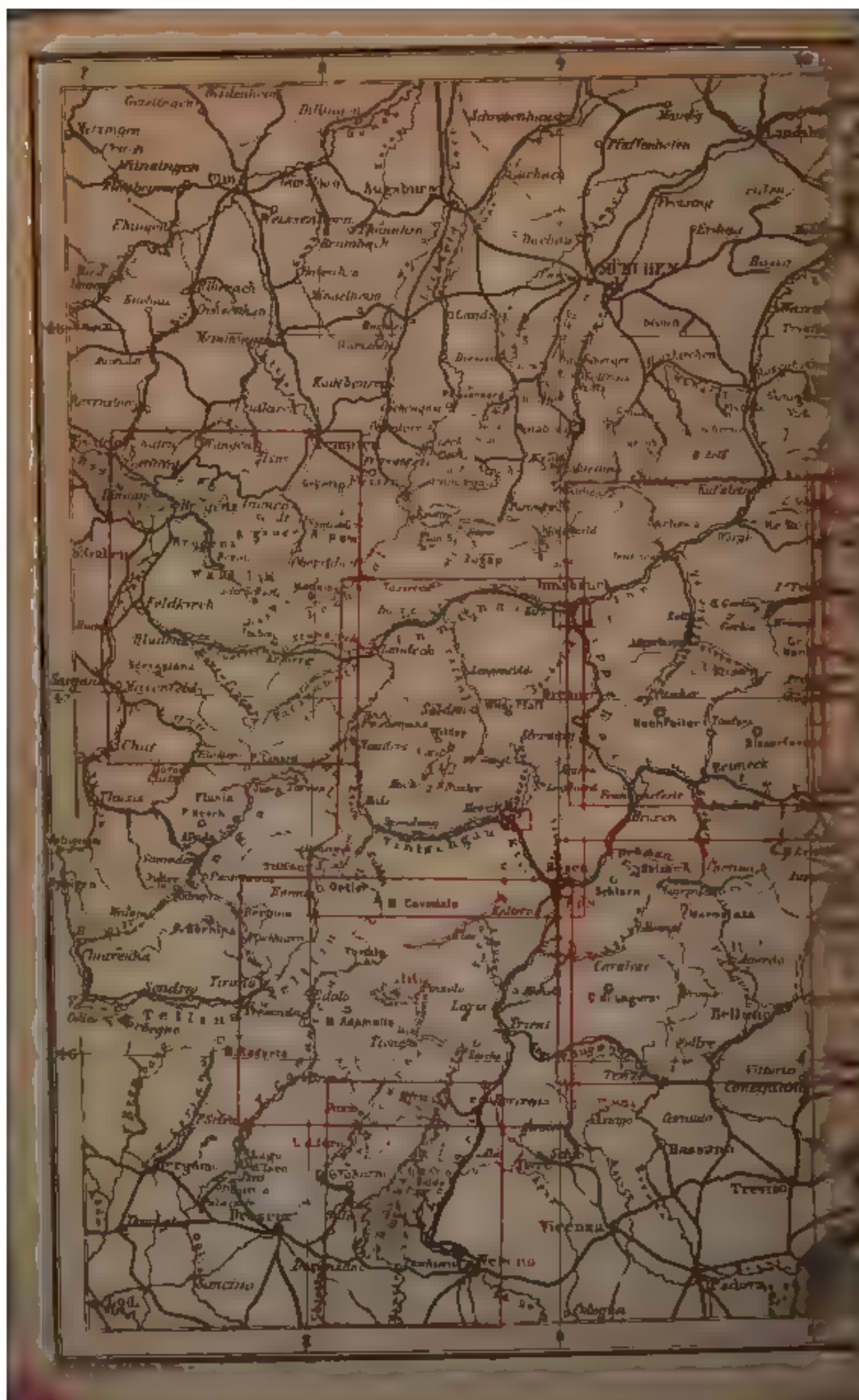




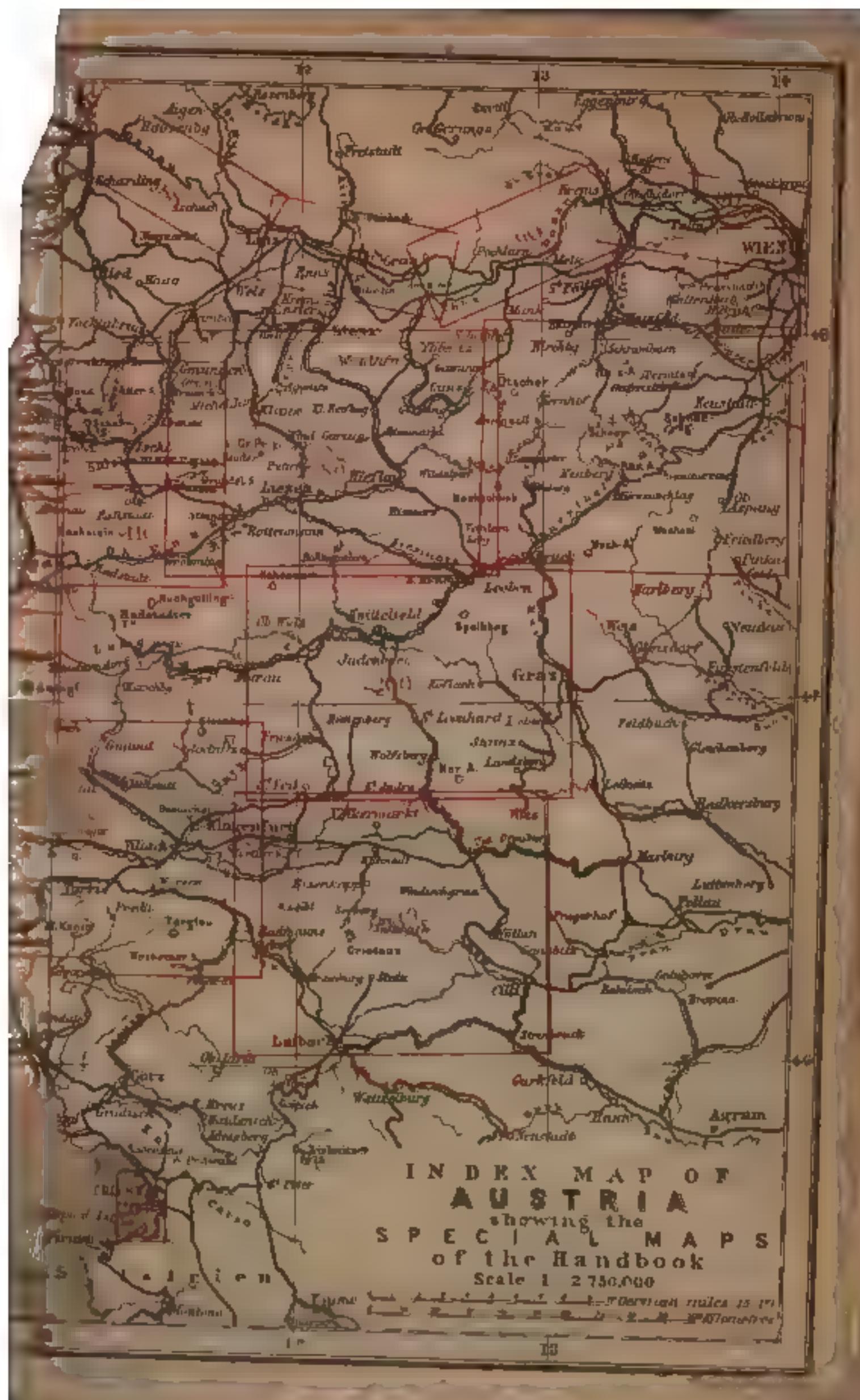


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